

ANNUAL BUDGET OF

AMATHOLE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

2011/12 TO 2013/14
MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE FORECASTS

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- Strategic Manager's Office, 5th Floor, Caxton House,
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BTO	Budget & Treasury Office	KPI	Key Performance Indicator
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	LED	Local Economic Development
CPI	Consumer Price Index	LM	Local Municipality
DoRA	Division of Revenue Act	MEC	Member of the Executive Committee
DM	District Municipality	MFMA	Municipal Financial Management Act
DWA	Department of Water Affairs	MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
EE	Employment Equity	MSA	Municipal Systems Act
EM	Executive Mayor	MTEF	Medium-term Expenditure Framework
ES	Equitable Share	MTREF	Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
FBS	Free basic services	NDPG	Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant
GAMAP	Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice	PMS	Performance Management System
GDP	Gross domestic product	PPE	Property Plant and Equipment
GFS	Government Financial Statistics	RTIG	Rural Transport Infrastructure Grant
GRAP	General Recognised Accounting Practice	RBIG	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant
HR	Human Resources	LRG	Levy Replacement Grant
IDP	Integrated Development Plan	SALGA	South African Local Government Association
IFP	Internally Funded Projects	SDBIP	Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan
IT	Information Technology	SMME	Small Micro and Medium Enterprises
kℓ	kilolitre		
km	kilometre		
KPA	Key Performance Area		
ADM	Amathole District Municipality		

Part 1 – Annual Budget

1.1 Mayor's Report

Mayor's Report

The local government elections of 2011 have afforded all municipalities in our country an opportunity to develop new Integrated Development Plans for a period of five years. This is to enable the new councils to mould and present their own perspective of the development trajectory they want to nurture. The development of the Integrated Development Plan empowers the councils to build on the strengths of the municipality and develop strategies to mitigate against the weaknesses and risks exposed through the process.

The road we have traversed has thus far encouraged us that the path we have chosen through our strategic planning session and the various resolutions taken by both the Mayoral Committee and the council will lead us to realize the objectives of our Constitution in particular those geared towards a better quality of life for all. These include the firm determination to develop our economy, the critical role that ASPIRE, our development Agency plays in the development of our towns and communities, our tabling of annual report to account and entrench a culture of good governance.

The role played by the cluster heads at both political and administrative levels towards achieving this strategic document is greatly appreciated. Two important events have had a major impact in our plans and those being the COP 17 on Climate change, the fact that Buffalo City is now a Metropolitan Municipality and the scarcity of resources to implement our plans (the recession). Be that as it may this Integrated Development Plan We have ensured right through the process plan that there is always live consultations between the Amathole District Municipality and its constituent local municipality. We have to yet master the ability to plan with our neighbour the Metro seeing that economy knows no juridical boundaries but works on geographical boundaries.

Above all what will make the Amathole District Municipality deliver on its mandate is conscious inculcating of mutual respect, good governance and culture of performance amongst all of us. This Integrated Development Plan will only be of value if it assists us to achieve all of the above.

The last financial year has given us a challenge that we shall have to learn to live by. That is to maintain the great heights attained by this district with regards to financial management and other record of good governance.

I would like to take this opportunity to make a call to all of us to ensure that good planning should be supplemented by a good culture of performance.

1.2 Council Resolutions

On 23 March 2013 the Council of Amathole district Municipality met in the Council Chambers of Amathole district Municipality to consider the annual budget of the municipality for the financial year 2011/12. The Council approved and adopted the following resolutions:

- [a] That the Council approves the draft IDP for 2012 – 17 and the Revised Performance Management Framework Annexure "O";

- [b] That the reviewed IDP Sector Plans and the listed new Sector Plans be approved **Annexure “P”**:
- Supply Chain Management Strategy
 - Asset Management Strategy
 - Industrial Development Plan
 - Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Strategy
 - Cooperatives Strategy;
- [c] That the Annual Budget of the Amathole District Municipality for the financial year 2012/13 be approved as set out in the following schedules:
- Detailed Income budget per source for 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2013/2015 Annexure “A”
 - Detailed Expenditure Budget per vote for 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/2015 Annexure “B”
 - Income and Expenditure per GFS classification Annexure “C”
 - Capital Expenditure 2012/13 per Annexure “D”
 -
- [e] That the MIG three year capital plans be approved as reflected in **Annexure “E”**
- [f] That the tariffs as set out in Annexure “F” for 2012/2013 be approved, including Water and Sanitation Tariffs, Sundry Water & Sanitation Charges, Fire Services Tariffs, Eastern Region Solid Waste Site Tariffs, Building Plan Fees, Calgary Museum Fees and Municipal Health Violation Fees, for the 2012/13 financial year;
- [g] That the budget related policies listed below be approved Annexure “Q” :
- Budget policy
 - Indigent policy
 - Tariff policy
 - Credit Control and Debt Collection policy

1.3 Executive Summary

The development of the budget is informed by the key service delivery priorities as reflected in the IDP to ensure that services provided are sustainably, economically and equitably to all communities and the need to maintain the Municipality’s financial sustainability.

The Municipality is implementing specific range of revenue collection strategies, such as.....in order to improve the collection of outstanding consumer debt. National Treasury’s MFMA Circulars No. 51, 54 and 55 were used to guide the compilation of the 2011/12 MTREF.

The Municipality faced the following significant challenges during the compilation of the 2011/12 MTREF:

- ADM continues to be a grant dependant institution
- Internal revenue collection remains at low levels

- The increased costs associated with bulk water and electricity, placing upward pressure on tariff increases to consumers. High costs associated with providing of services to the community had resulted in tariff increases that may soon render municipal services financially unaffordable to the consumer and unsustainable by the Municipality
- Salary increases for municipal staff exceeding consumer inflation, and the requirement to fill vacant, critical and essential positions in accordance with the Salary and Wage Collective Agreement
- No specific funding allocated for non-core mandates such as building & services planning land & housing
- Refurbishment budget funded from prior year surpluses
- MIG currently focused on new infrastructure – 90% of allocation to new
- Depleted Capital Replacement Reserve, impacting on the Municipality's ability to fund capital expenditure from internal sources

Total operating revenue has grown by 12.26 per cent per cent or R124 193 for the 2012/13 financial year when compared to the 2011/12 Budget. For the two outer years, operational revenue will increase by 4.93 per cent and 5.37per cent respectively.

Total operating expenditure for the 2012/13 financial year amounts to R1 012 900, with a break even budget. Operational expenditure for 2013/14 is R1 065 375, a growth of 4.93 per cent on prior year, and 2014/15 operating expenditure if R1 125 781, representing a 5.37per cent growth on prior year. All year's present balanced budgets, with no surpluses being anticipated to replenish the ever depleting reserves.

The capital budget of R511 841 for 2012/13 represents a 18.70 per cent growth on the 2011/12 capital budget, due to an increased allocation in terms of DoRA. The capital budget decreases to 479 093 in the 2013/14 financial year and then increases to 526 926 in 2014/15 financial year, directly linked to the amount of capital grants gazetted in DoRA. ADM has not yet entered into any loan agreements to fund capital programmes, as the municipality currently has just sufficient capacity to fully spend the annual DoRA allocations.

In view of the aforementioned, the following table is a consolidated overview of the proposed 2011/12 Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework:

Table 1 Consolidated Overview of the 2011/12 MTREF

R thousands	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	-1 012 900	-1 065 375	-1 125 781
Total Expenditure	1 012 900	1 065 375	1 125 781
Surplus/(Deficit)	0	0	0
Total Capital Expenditure	511 841	479 093	526 926

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1.4 Operating Revenue Framework

The district faces a huge challenge in terms of generating own revenue. A large percentage of consumers are either indigent, (also a reluctance amongst the consumers to officially register as indigents, which equates in the inability to properly quantify the number of indigent consumers) or receive water from standpipes. There is no financial recovery for ADM from these consumers. Consumer base information is very inaccurate and constantly changing. Water losses also pose a problem. Of the billed amounts in the 2010/2011 financial year, for the first 8 months of the year, only 31.3per cent of billing is recovered. For Amathole District Municipality to improve the quality of services provided to its citizens, it needs to generate the required revenue. ADM is faced with development backlogs and extreme poverty. The expenditure required to address these challenges continues to exceed available funding, with equitable share being utilised to subsidize the service.

The following table is a summary of the 2011/12 MTREF (classified by main revenue source):

Table 2 Summary of revenue classified by main revenue source

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand	1										
Revenue By Source											
Property rates	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property rates - penalties & collection charges											
Service charges - electricity revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - water revenue	2	49 599	51 997	70 496	66 164	-	66 164	56 191	89 551	94 297	98 339
Service charges - sanitation revenue	2	30 695	33 018	43 402	59 665	-	59 665	43 340	68 772	72 417	75 739
Service charges - refuse revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - other		5	1 812	1 851	1 922	-	1 922	2 072	3 280	3 454	3 623
Rental of facilities and equipment		203	233	269	255	-	255	162	272	286	300
Interest earned - external investments		47 391	35 388	40 142	15 000	5 000	20 000	11 284	27 416	28 869	29 300
Interest earned - outstanding debtors		-	-	22 838	-	-	-	17 200	26 978	28 408	29 426
Dividends received											
Fines		-	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	11	11
Licences and permits											
Agency services		-	-	3 035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers recognised - operational		450 937	716 536	795 609	559 393	(1 123)	558 270	401 489	617 617	644 584	686 757
Other revenue	2	53 417	63 474	42 871	602 434	177 436	779 870	2 569	690 845	672 142	729 213
Gains on disposal of PPE											
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		632 247	902 458	1 020 512	1 304 843	181 313	1 486 156	534 307	1 524 741	1 544 468	1 652 707

Table 3 Percentage growth in revenue by main revenue source

DETAILS	2012/13	2011/12	% CHANGE
Service Charges	-161 603 024	-127 751 517	21%
Interest Earned - Outstanding Debtors	-26 978 020	-	100%
Rent of Facilities and Equipment	-271 807	-254 877	6%
Interest Earned - External Investments	-27 416 422	-15 000 000	45%
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES			
Equitable Share	-355 922 000	-321 457 000	10%
Levy Replacement Grant	-227 618 000	-208 824 000	8%
Water Services Operating Subsidy	-18 281 000	-9 333 000	49%
PMU Operating Income	-3 500 000	-3 500 000	0%
OTHER INCOME			
Other Income	-231 294 831	-240 416 465	-4%
EXTERNAL FUNDING			
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant	-64 156 000	-29 824 561	54%
MSIG Funding	-877 193	-692 982	21%
FMG Funding	-1 096 491	-1 250 000	-14%
MIG Funding	-341 917 544	-281 862 281	18%
Expanded Public Works Programme Grant	-6 022 000	-11 704 000	0%
Rural Transport Services Infra Grant	-1 557 895	-1 480 702	5%
NDPG in Kind	-4 000 000	-2 631 579	34%
Water Services Operating Subsidy	-300 000		100%
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant in kind	-51 929 000	-48 859 649	6%
TOTALS:	-1 524 741 226	-1 304 842 614	

In line with the formats prescribed by the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, capital transfers and contributions are excluded from the operating statement, as inclusion of these revenue sources would distort the overall picture.

Revenue generated from service charges in 2011/12 amounts to R127 751 517, representing only 14 per cent of operating revenue. In the 2010/11 financial year, revenue from services charges totalled R111 165 464, representing 13per cent of overall revenue. In 2012/13 R133 714 807, and in 2013/14 R140 635 985 representing 14per cent of overall revenue. District is faced with a major challenge of implementing cost reflective tariffs to ensure financial sustainability of the district versus tariffs which are affordable to it's consumers.

Operating grants and transfers totals R555 892 561 in the 2010/11 financial year and steadily increases to R637 103 053 by 2013/14. Note that the year-on-year growth for the 2011/12 financial year is 5 per cent, 8 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively. The following table gives a breakdown of the various operating grants and subsidies allocated to the municipality over the medium term:

Table 4 Operating Transfers and Grant Receipts

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand										
Operating transfers and grants:	1,3									
National Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		158 743	195 108	127 484	120 997	-	120 997	180 000	180 000	180 000
Current year receipts		212 894	237 998	302 049	556 358	-	556 358	614 393	641 375	683 527
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		176 528	305 622	308 535	497 355	-	497 355	614 393	641 375	683 527
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		195 108	127 484	120 997	180 000	-	180 000	180 000	180 000	180 000
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities										
Total operating transfers and grants revenue		176 528	305 622	308 535	497 355	-	497 355	614 393	641 375	683 527
Total operating transfers and grants - CTBM	2	195 108	127 484	120 997	180 000	-	180 000	180 000	180 000	180 000
Capital transfers and grants:	1,3									
National Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current year receipts		195 654	241 998	-	412 711	-	412 711	507 647	499 547	548 749
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		195 654	241 998	-	412 711	-	412 711	507 647	499 547	548 749
Total capital transfers and grants revenue		195 654	241 998	-	412 711	-	412 711	507 647	499 547	548 749
Total capital transfers and grants - CTBM	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS REVENUE		372 182	547 620	308 535	910 066	-	910 066	1 122 040	1 140 922	1 232 276
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS - CTBM		195 108	127 484	120 997	180 000	-	180 000	180 000	180 000	180 000

Tariff-setting is a pivotal and strategic part of the compilation of any budget. When tariffs and other charges were revised, affordability of services was paramount in determining increases, as well as local economic conditions and existing payment trends. This resulted in the introduction of a flat rate for non metered consumers, to try to get these consumers to at least pay towards their deemed consumption of 6kl. The fixed monthly fee for honey sucking regardless of the number of times that tanks were emptied caused a major outcry from consumers in the 2010/11 financial year. This has now been revised to a tariff of R211 per clearance. Instead of one tariff structure applying to all water consumers, categories of consumers have been introduced into the 2011/12 tariff structure.

The percentage increases of Eskom of 20.38per cent and 8per cent for DWA are far beyond the inflation target, and were major cost drivers in the overall cost of water production

1.4.1 Property Rates

Table 5 Comparison of proposed rates to levied for the 2011/12 financial year

Property rates are the competency of the Local Municipality's within ADM, and therefore are not applicable to the District Municipality.

1.4.2 Sale of Water and Impact of Tariff Increases

- Water tariffs within the district are currently not cost-reflective – heavily subsidized by equitable share
- Water tariffs are structured to protect basic levels of service and ensure the provision of free water to the poorest of the poor (indigent); and
- Water tariffs are designed to encourage efficient and sustainable consumption via stepped tariff approach

The district will not be in a position to ensure that the water tariff structures are cost reflective by 2014, as this will not be affordable to its consumers.

The tariff model that is applied in calculating the 2012/13 tariffs has been improved from the previous year's model; it is now largely based on the tariff guidelines set out in the Department of Water Affairs Tariff Guideline document. The guideline template takes into consideration the number of consumer, consumption and water services budget. In setting tariffs, the template takes into account the different consumer groups in order to set different tariffs for each group in terms of Regulation 4 of section 10 of Water Services Act.

The model calculates the cost of production per kl using the total projected cost on projected water production. Other additional sources of funding such as the equitable share allocation are deducted from the cost of production to determine the funding (tariff to be charged) that is required from users in order to be able cover the cost of production.

The cost of providing water is based on the following cost drivers:

Bulk water purchase
Employee related costs
Repairs and maintenance
Collection costs
Bad & doubtful debts
Depreciation
Finance charges

Tariff increases are reflected in the tables below. 6kl free water is only given to indigents in this tariff structure, with even unmetered users being levied a flat rate per month. Major change this year being that the model aims at getting to a break-even point.

Table 6 Proposed Water Tariffs

Residential Domestic Users

Stepped Tariff per kl	Tariffs (2011/2012)	Tariffs (2012/2013) Option 2
0-6	R 4.21	R 11.96
7-15	R 7.22	R 15.94
16-25	R 8.42	R 19.93
26-40	R 9.62	R 23.92
41-500	R 10.58	R 25.91
500+	R 11.64	R 27.90

Commercial and Business

Stepped Tariff per kl	Tariffs (2011/2012)		Tariffs (2012/2013) Option 2	
0-6	R	4.21	R	20.93
7-15	R	7.22	R	20.93
16-25	R	8.42	R	20.93
26-40	R	9.62	R	20.93
41-500	R	11.06	R	20.93
500+	R	12.72	R	20.93

Industrial and Agriculture

Stepped Tariff per kl	Tariffs (2011/2012)		Tariffs (2012/2013) Option 2	
0-6	R	4.21	R	20.93
7-15	R	7.22	R	20.93
16-25	R	8.42	R	20.93
26-40	R	9.62	R	20.93
41-500	R	10.10	R	20.93
500+	R	10.61	R	20.93

Institutions

Stepped Tariff per kl	Tariffs (2011/2012)	Tariffs (2012/2013) Option 2
0-6	R 4.21	R 19.93
7-15	R 7.22	R 19.93
16-25	R 8.42	R 19.93
26-40	R 9.62	R 19.93
41-500	R 10.10	R 19.93
500+	R 10.61	R 19.93

Mixed Use (Domestic and Non Domestic, excluding Industrial and Agriculture)

Stepped Tariff per kl	Tariffs (2011/2012)	Tariffs (2012/2013) Option 2
0-6	R 4.21	R 19.93
7-15	R 7.22	R 19.93
16-25	R 8.42	R 19.93
26-40	R 9.62	R 19.93
41-500	R 11.06	R 19.93
500+	R 12.72	R 19.93

Basic Water Charges

Category	2011/2012	2012/2013
Residential / Domestic	R 36.15	R 38.28
Comercial and Business	R 113.72	R 120.43
Industrial and Agriculture	R 113.72	R 120.43
Institutions	R 113.72	R 120.43
***Mixed Use	R 113.72	R 120.43

*** (Mixed Use include Domestic and Non Domestic users , excluding Industrial and Agriculture)

No Basic Service Charge on Indigent and Pre Paid Metered Customers

For single bulk meters: owner liable for basic charges per individual tenant

Water Availability Fee - Undeveloped Erven

	2011/2012	2012/2013
Water Availability Fee	R 68.53	R 72.57

Water Flat Rate

Category of User	2011/2012	2012/2013
Residential Domestic Users	R 25.26	R 26.75
Commercial and Business	R 220.00	R 232.98
Industrial and Agriculture	R 922.47	R 976.90
Institutions	R 316.31	R 334.97
Mixed Use (Domestic and Non Domestic, excluding	R 316.31	R 334.97

* Water Flat rate is applicable to unmetered water consumers

SUNDRY WATER CHARGES

ANNEXURE F3

DESCRIPTION	DOMESTIC 2011/2012	DOMESTIC 2012/2013	INDIGENT 2011/2012	INDIGENT 2012/2013	COMMERCIAL 2011/2012	COMMERCIAL 2012/2013	5.9% Increase Domestic	5.9% Increase Indigent	5.9% Increase Commercial
Water Deposit	487.62	516.39	147.42	156.12	1 048.95	1 110.84	28.77	8.70	61.89
New Connection *	1 168.02	1 236.93	-	-	2 404.08	2 545.92	68.91	-	141.84
Re-Connection	396.90	420.32	396.90	420.32	396.90	420.32	23.42	23.42	23.42
Conversion to Prepaid System	2 602.53	2 756.08	2 602.53	2 756.08	2 602.53	2 756.08	153.55	153.55	153.55
Replacement of prepaid token	71.44	75.65	71.44	75.65	71.44	75.65	4.21	4.21	4.21
Fine: Unauthorised connection	3 402.00	3 602.72	3 402.00	3 602.72	3 402.00	3 602.72	200.72	200.72	200.72
Disconnection: Non Payment	396.90	420.32	396.90	420.32	396.90	420.32	23.42	23.42	23.42
Emergency tanked Water	19.28	20.42	19.28	20.42	19.28	20.42	1.14	1.14	1.14
Property Clearance Application	136.08	144.11	136.08	144.11	136.08	144.11	8.03	8.03	8.03
Retrofit tariff	-	120.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following table shows the impact of the proposed increases in water tariffs on the water charges for a single dwelling-house:

Table 7 Comparison between current water charges and increases (Domestic)

Residential Domestic Users

Stepped Tariff per kl	Tariffs (2011/2012)	Tariffs (2012/2013) Option 2	Difference (Increase)	Percentage Increase
0-6	R 4.21	R 11.96	R 7.75	184%
7-15	R 7.22	R 15.94	R 8.72	121%
16-25	R 8.42	R 19.93	R 11.51	137%
26-40	R 9.62	R 23.92	R 14.30	149%
41-500	R 10.58	R 25.91	R 15.33	145%
500+	R 11.64	R 27.90	R 16.26	140%

Monthly consumption kℓ	Current amount payable R	Proposed amount payable R	Difference (Increase) R	Percentage change
5	21.05	59.80	38.75	184%
12	86.59	191.28	104.69	121%
20	168.38	398.60	230.22	137%
30	288.65	717.60	428.95	149%
400	4 233.50	10 364.00	6 130.50	145%
500	5 821.07	13 950.00	8 128.93	140%

The stepped tariff approach penalises the high volume water uses. Increase of 5per cent applicable to users in the 5, 12 and 20 kl category, with large increases of 30per cent for domestics that use an excessive amount of 400 kl.

1.4.3 Sale of Electricity and Impact of Tariff Increases

Electricity is the competency of the LM's with ADM's district and therefore not applicable to ADM.

1.4.4 Sanitation and Impact of Tariff Increases

The sanitation tariffs are once again not volumetric based, but based on a fixed monthly fee according to the category of consumer, as reflected below, with an 8per cent increase across the board:

Table 8 Comparison between current electricity charges and increases (Domestic)

Monthly consumption kWh	Current amount payable R	Proposed amount payable R	Difference (Increase) R	Percentage change

Table 9 Comparison between current sanitation charges and increases

Services	Monthly 2011/2012	2012/ 2013 Proposed Monthly Tariff	2012/ 2013 Proposed Annual Tariff		5.9% increase
Availability Fee / Vacant Erven	65.11	68.95	827.36	3.84	3.84
Residential Domestic Users	129.60	137.25	1 646.96	7.65	7.65
Indigent	108.00	114.37	1 372.46	6.37	6.37
Comercial and Business	367.20	388.86	4 666.38	21.66	21.66
Industrial and Agriculture	1 823.04	1 930.60	23 167.19	107.56	107.56
Institutions	1 522.80	1 612.65	19 351.74	89.85	89.85
- Clinics	183.60	194.43	2 333.19	10.83	10.83
- Churches	91.80	97.22	1 166.59	5.42	5.42
- Old age Homes	91.80	97.22	1 166.59	5.42	5.42
- Sport Fields	108.00	114.37	1 372.46	6.37	6.37

Table 10 Comparison between current sanitation charges and increases, single dwelling-houses

Services	Monthly 2011/2012	2012/ 2013 Proposed Monthly Tariff	2012/ 2013 Proposed Annual Tariff		5.9% increase
Availability Fee / Vacant Erven	65.11	68.95	827.36	3.84	3.84
Residential Domestic Users	129.60	137.25	1 646.96	7.65	7.65
Indigent	108.00	114.37	1 372.46	6.37	6.37
Comercial and Business	367.20	388.86	4 666.38	21.66	21.66
Industrial and Agriculture	1 823.04	1 930.60	23 167.19	107.56	107.56
Institutions	1 522.80	1 612.65	19 351.74	89.85	89.85
- Clinics	183.60	194.43	2 333.19	10.83	10.83
- Churches	91.80	97.22	1 166.59	5.42	5.42
- Old age Homes	91.80	97.22	1 166.59	5.42	5.42
- Sport Fields	108.00	114.37	1 372.46	6.37	6.37

Monthly sanitation consumption kℓ	Current amount payable R	Proposed amount payable R	Difference (11% increase) R
5	15,19	16,86	1,67
10	33,35	37,02	3,67
20	71,80	79,79	7,90
30	101,72	112,91	11,19
40	107,14	118,93	11,79
50	108,66	120,61	11,95
80	110,28	122,42	12,14
100	111,37	123,62	12,25

1.4.5 Solid Waste

The proposed tariffs remain constant for 2012/13, being a service charge of R50 000 for Mnyama for a maximum of 3194 tons and R13 636 for Mbhashe for a maximum of 224 tons. Should their tonnage exceed these levels, a rate of R345 per ton will be charged.

Table 11 Comparison between current sanitation charges and increases, single dwelling-houses

1. SERVICE WITHIN MUNICIPAL JURISDICTION	PROPOSED TARIFFS FROM 01 JULY 2012	CURRENT TARIFFS IMPLEMENTED DURING 2011/2012
1. Major Pumper/hour	R 741.30	R 700.00
2. Medium Pumper	R 635.40	R 600.00
3. Auxiliary appliance (Skid unit)/Hazmat-Rescue vehicle/hour	R 423.60	R 400.00
4. Service vehicle (e.g. VW Golf)/hour	R 211.80	R 200.00
5. Rescue involving public safety of humanitarian nature	No Charge	No Charge
6. Specialized extinguishing materials	Cost plus 35%	Cost plus 35%
7. Fire involving informal, domestic structure as per indigenous policy	No Charge	No Charge
8. Water deliveries (Emergency internal)	R10.03/km plus water charges	R9.48/km plus water charges

1.4.6 Building Plan Fees

Building plan fees set to increase by 10per cent. The last increase being implemented in the 2008/09 financial year. Fees will be based on 0.5per cent of project value, with the minimum charge being R415, except for the R110 fee applicable to low cost, RDP housing, with the owner

being liable for this fee. The rates are per m². To illustrate, if you submit plans for a dwelling of 100m², you will pay: $(100\text{m}^2 \times \text{R}1715.58) \times 0.5\text{per cent} = \text{R}857.79$.

1.4.7 Calgary Museum & Conference Centre

These tariffs for 2011/12 are as follows:

Internal Rate: R288 for 1st 15 people then R29.00 a head

External Rate: R352.75 for 1st 15 people then R41.00a head with a R449.00 refundable deposit.

Museum entrance fee of R8.00 an adult and R4.00 a child.

1.4.8 Fire Service Tariffs

Tariffs for fire services have increased, with varying rates for different class of vehicles ranging from the most expensive of R700 per hour for a major pumper to R200 per hour for a service vehicle. For incidents outside ADM's municipal jurisdiction, an additional rate per km is to be levied at R3.78 per km.

The Fire levy of R15.88 for domestics and R21.18 for non domestics, in Dutywa, Butterworth, Komga, Cintsa and Peddie, where the fire service is readily available.

Where the service is not readily available due to the vast distance, a fire availability levy of R10,59 for domestic and R15.88 for non domestic will be charged applicable for Centane, Ngqamakwe, Kei Mouth, Morgan's Bay, Mooiplaas, Bluewaters, Kwelerha, Harmburg and Welsley

1.4.9 Air Pollution Control Offences and Fines

By-law published in extraordinary Provincial Gazette number 2378 dated 9 June 2010 details fines applicable ranging from R500 for failure to produce records for inspection to R2 000 for installing, altering any fuel burning equipment without written approval

1.4.10 Waste Management Offences & fines

By-law published in extraordinary Provincial Gazette number 2378 dated 9 June 2010 details fines ranging from R500 for failing to provide receptacles for the reception of waste that accumulate on the property during a period of seven days, to R1 500 for failing to ensure that receptacle, vehicle or conveyance has a body of adequate size and construction for the type of waste being transported.

1.4.11 Violation of Municipal Health By Laws

By-law published in extraordinary Provincial Gazette number 2378 dated 9 June 2010 ranging from R500 for allowing an erf to be overgrown with bush, weeds, grass or other vegetation, to R2000 for failing to prevent the occurrence of a health nuisance by failing to observe standard health practices/regulations

1.4.12 Overall impact of tariff increases on households

The following table shows the overall expected impact of the tariff increases on large and small households, as well as an indigent household receiving free basic services. Assuming that the large household consumes 30 kl of water, small household consumes 25 kl and free basic service refers to indigents receiving 6 kl free.

Table 12 MBRR Table SA14 – Household bills

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13 % Incr.	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
Rand/cent											
Monthly Account for Household - 'Middle Income Range'	1										
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity: Basic levy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity: Consumption		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water: Basic levy		54.53	-	34.27	36.15	-	36.15	-	38.28	38.28	38.28
Water: Consumption		157.90	278.00	205.20	222.50	-	222.50	-	717.60	717.60	717.60
Sanitation		82.70	-	120.00	129.60	-	129.60	-	137.25	137.25	137.25
Refuse removal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total		295.13	278.00	359.47	388.25	-	388.25	130.0%	893.13	893.13	893.13
VAT on Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total large household bill:		295.13	278.00	359.47	388.25	-	388.25	130.0%	893.13	893.13	893.13
% increase/-decrease			(5.8%)	29.3%	8.0%	(100.0%)	-		130.0%	-	-
Monthly Account for Household - 'Affordable Range'	2										
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity: Basic levy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity: Consumption		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water: Basic levy		54.53	-	34.27	36.15	-	36.15	-	38.28	38.28	38.28
Water: Consumption		127.15	-	165.30	174.39	-	174.39	-	498.25	498.25	498.25
Sanitation		63.75	-	120.00	129.60	-	129.60	-	137.25	137.25	137.25
Refuse removal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total		245.43	-	319.57	340.14	-	340.14	98.1%	673.78	673.78	673.78
VAT on Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total small household bill:		245.43	-	319.57	340.14	-	340.14	98.1%	673.78	673.78	673.78
% increase/-decrease			(100.0%)	-	6.4%	(100.0%)	-		98.1%	-	-
Monthly Account for Household - 'Indigent'	3										
Household receiving free basic services											
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity: Basic levy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity: Consumption		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water: Basic levy		54.53	-	34.27	36.15	-	36.15	5.9%	38.28	38.28	38.28
Water: Consumption		25.20	51.24	23.94	25.26	-	25.26	184.1%	326.84	326.84	326.84
Sanitation		11.40	48.66	100.00	108.00	-	108.00	5.9%	114.37	114.37	114.37
Refuse removal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total		91.13	99.90	158.21	169.41	-	169.41	183.0%	479.49	479.49	479.49
VAT on Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total small household bill:		91.13	99.90	158.21	169.41	-	169.41	183.0%	479.49	479.49	479.49
% increase/-decrease			9.6%	58.4%	7.1%	(100.0%)	-		183.0%	-	-

1.5 Operating Expenditure Framework

The municipality's expenditure framework for the 2011/12 budget and MTREF is informed by the following:

- Balanced budget constraint (committed cash-backed reserves to the tune of R6 million were used to balance the budget);
- Funding of the budget over the medium-term as informed by Section 18 and 19 of the MFMA;
- The capital programme is aligned to the level of MIG funding and the backlog eradication plan;
- Internally funded projects to the tune of R58 493 525 were prioritised

The following table is a high level summary of the 2011/12 budget and MTREF (classified per main type of operating expenditure):

Table 13 Summary of operating expenditure by standard classification item

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
Expenditure By Type											
Employee related costs	2	198 322	215 935	248 389	328 057	(649)	327 408	189 285	399 347	428 790	460 450
Remuneration of councillors		9 743	10 185	11 307	13 080	1 023	14 104	7 024	11 504	12 366	13 294
Debt impairment	3	56 174	53 285	91 901	66 260	–	66 260	44 174	64 224	67 628	70 610
Depreciation & asset impairment	2	64 057	75 080	76 608	84 285	–	84 285	–	90 586	95 387	99 276
Finance charges		452	92	194	118	–	118	(1)	32	34	52
Bulk purchases	2	29 368	35 300	37 980	60 481	–	60 481	25 851	64 363	67 775	70 872
Other materials	8										
Contracted services		–	–	48 136	55 800	(1 270)	54 530	22 649	61 380	67 518	70 826
Transfers and grants		–	–	–	2 632	–	2 632	–	4 000	5 000	2 000
Other expenditure	4, 5	210 150	323 258	225 999	277 994	(57 640)	220 354	100 869	317 464	320 877	338 400
Loss on disposal of PPE											
Total Expenditure		568 267	713 134	740 514	888 707	(58 536)	830 171	389 851	1 012 900	1 065 375	1 125 781

The budgeted allocation for employee related costs for the 2013/14 financial year totals R410 850 691.15 which equals 26.95 per cent of the total expenditure. From the initial stages of the budgeting process, an overall 7.5% increase was applied to salaries, to accommodate the possible proposed wage increase, with CPI average from February 2011 to January 2012 being 5.2%. Current organograms were assessed, vacant posts identified as well as requirements for new posts, which totaled 98 new posts. However, the filling of these new posts will slowly be phased in.

The remuneration of councillors is determined by the Minister of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs in accordance with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act 20 of 1998). The most recent proclamation in this regard has been taken into account in compiling the District's budget. The 7.5 per cent has been budgeted for the councillors and section 57 employees.

The value of the debtor's books was forecast for the 2012/ 2013 financial year and a value of 70% of the book was estimated to constitute the irrecoverable portion. This lead to an addition to the existing provision of R64 223 965.

Provision for depreciation of R90586148.15 has been informed by the Municipality's Asset Management Policy. Depreciation is widely considered a proxy for the measurement of the rate asset consumption. This equates to 5.94 per cent of the total expenditure. As this is a non cash item, this has no overall budget, as it is financed by prior year surpluses

Bulk purchases of R 64 363 382 are directly informed by the purchase of water from DWAF. The annual price increases of 10 per cent have been factored into the budget appropriations and directly inform the revenue provisions.

Included in the general expenses are R63 47 530 worth of internally funded projects identified during the budgeting process, linked to the Strategies & objectives formulated at the Strategic Session, as well as a R15 000 000 allocation to ASPIRE.

Other significant amounts included under General Expenses:

Audit fees of R 4 500 000 Amount based on actual costs incurred for the 2011/12 audit, as well as providing for performance audit for 2012/13.

Electricity costs of R23 893 622, which reflect Eskom's approved increases of 20.38 per cent Indigent Support Rebates of an anticipated R 3 995 248 with new campaigning initiatives

Pit latrine clearances of R3 800 000 based on 3800 latrines on the database at R1000 per clearance

Insurance premium costs of R5 112 075 to insure the assets of Council.

Printing & Stationery costs for the whole institution amounting to R 3 686 128

Rentals of office accommodation of R12 437 645

Vehicle rentals of R12 454 000, which are used for hiring tankers to cart water and for hiring vehicles for schemes which do not have dedicated vehicles.

Security Costs of R15 480 000 in total, include a contract for security already awarded for R10.5 million.

Subsistence and travel costs for all officials and Councillors of R 6 646 738 .

Telephone expenses of R 3 637 651 for whole institution

The amount of R 61 379 706 for contracted services relates to the budget for Amatola Water, who is performing the bulk water and sanitation services on our behalf.

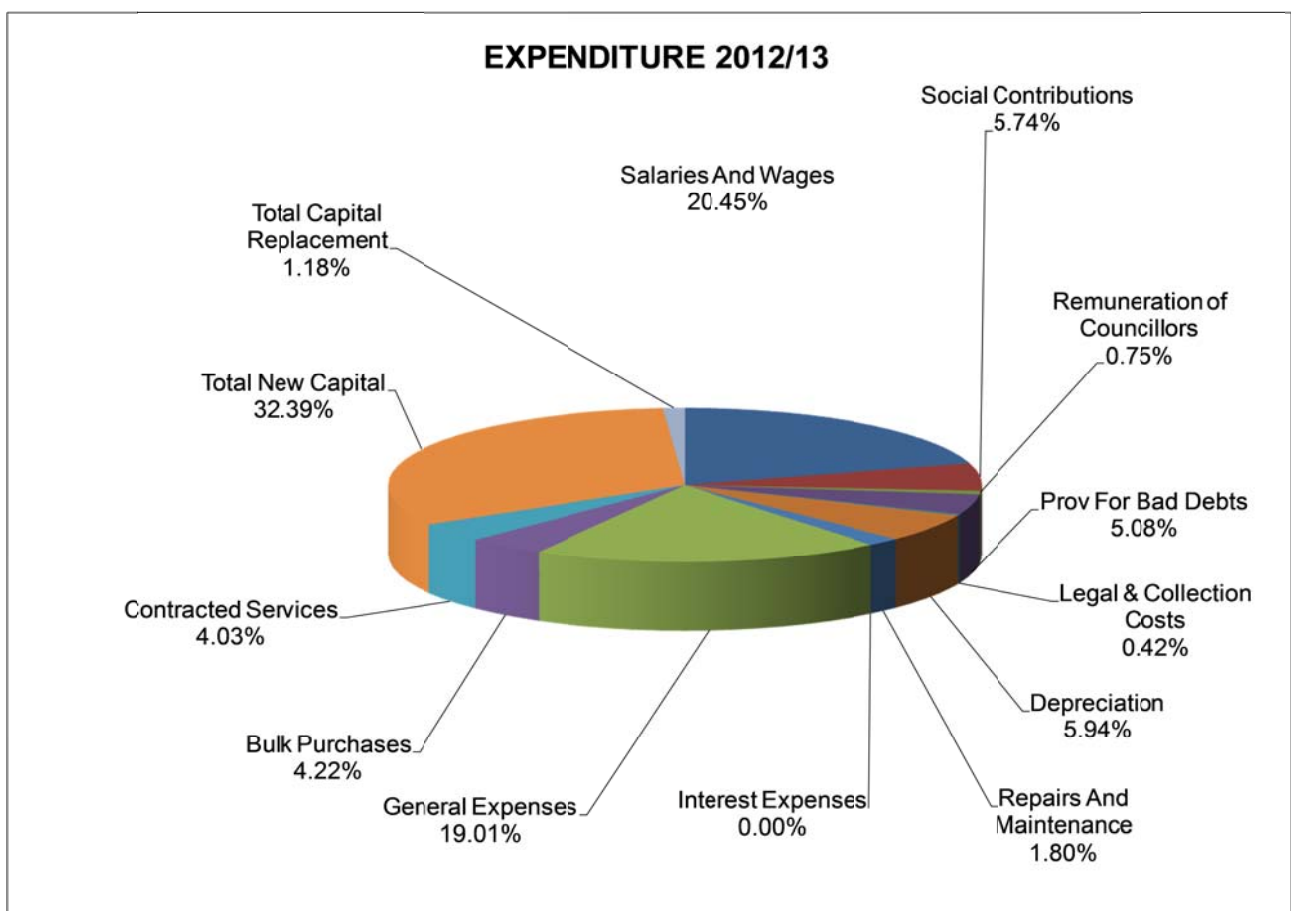
Collection and Legal costs totalling R4 200 000, constitute R2 200 000 for anticipated legal costs and R2 000 000 collection costs incurred by the institution as a whole.

Repairs and maintenance costs totalling R27 375 384 have been provided. This excludes the repairs on the schemes under contracted services of R13 000 000. This equates to a total of R40 375 384 which is 2.65 per cent of the total budget.

A refurbishment allocation of 28 million was made in 2010/2011 financial year. At the end of February 2011 only 6.32 per cent of this amount was spent. Therefore no further allocation has been made in 2011/2012 financial year.

The following graph gives a breakdown of the main expenditure categories for the 2011/12 financial year.

Figure 1 Main operational expenditure categories for the 2012/13 financial year



1.5.1 Priority given to repairs and maintenance

ADM is facing a major challenge in maintaining its infrastructure assets. Currently the MIG allocation is being used to eradicate water and sanitation backlogs in the district, with none of this funding allocated to repairs and maintenance. As mentioned previously, R26.6 million has been allocated directly for repairs & maintenance, and R26 million of the remaining allocation from the 2010/11 refurbishment grant will be used to maintain and refurbish the assets in 2011/12.

The table below provides a breakdown of the repairs and maintenance in relation to asset class:

Table 14 Operational repairs and maintenance

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand											
by Expenditure Item	8										
Employee related costs											
Other materials											
Contracted Services											
Other Expenditure		17 412	13 023	7 876	26 622	(613)	26 009		27 375	28 826	30 135
Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	9	17 412	13 023	7 876	26 622	(613)	26 009	–	27 375	28 826	30 135

During the compilation of the 2011/12 MTREF operational repairs and maintenance was identified as a strategic imperative owing to the aging of the City's infrastructure and historic deferred maintenance. To this end, repairs and maintenance was substantially increased by 42.9 per cent in the 2010/11 financial year, from R1.1 billion to R1.6 billion. During the 2010 Adjustment Budget this allocation was adjusted slightly downwards to R1.5 billion owing to the cash flow challenges faced by the City. Notwithstanding this reduction, as part of the 2011/12 MTREF this strategic imperative remains a

Table 15 Repairs and maintenance per asset class

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
<u>Repairs and maintenance expenditure by Asset Class/Sub-class</u>										
<u>Infrastructure</u>	2 <									

For the 2011/12 financial year, 66 per cent or R17 605 293 of total repairs and maintenance will be spent on water & sanitation infrastructure assets, this excludes the R13 350 270 of repairs under contracted services.

1.5.2 Free Basic Services: Basic Social Services Package

The social package assists households that are poor or face other circumstances that limit their ability to pay for services. To receive these free services the households are required to register in terms of the District's Indigent Policy. The target is to register more indigent households during the 2011/12 financial year, a process reviewed annually. During the latter part of 2010/11, 16 field verification officers have been appointed to do door to door campaigning to register all qualifying indigent households. The threshold income level has also been adjusted upwards to equate to two times the government pension level, currently at R2 200.00 per month.

The cost of the social package of the registered indigent households is largely financed by national government through the local government equitable share received in terms of the annual Division of Revenue Act.

1.6 Capital expenditure

The following table provides a breakdown of budgeted capital expenditure by vote:

Table 16 2011/12 Medium-term capital budget per vote

Vote Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand	1										
Capital expenditure - Vote											
Multi-year expenditure to be appropriated	2										
Vote 8 - Engineering Department		-	-	-	332 203	-	332 203	-	395 404	413 822	462 165
Vote 11 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		-	-	-	29 825	-	29 825	-	64 156	35 000	30 897
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	7	-	-	-	362 027	-	362 027	-	459 560	448 822	493 062
Single-year expenditure to be appropriated	2										
Vote 1 - Summary: Amathole District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - Executive & Council		612	62	795	447	-	447	60	889	936	982
Vote 3 - Alternative To Levy Income Grant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 4 - Strategic Management		806	1 210	1 336	2 219	-	2 219	766	944	994	1 045
Vote 5 - Corporate Services		153	308	1 557	1 771	-	1 771	494	1 515	1 595	1 673
Vote 6 - Budget & Treasury		424	233	923	1 265	-	1 265	376	1 380	1 453	1 524
Vote 7 - Director: Human Resources (old)		248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 8 - Engineering Department		255	151	1 291	1 439	-	1 439	71	1 496	1 575	1 652
Vote 9 - Health & Protection Department		2 532	1 334	1 206	8 819	0	8 819	2 151	8 105	8 534	8 914
Vote 10 - O&M Water And Sanitation		1 090	76 350	29 706	36 349	-	36 349	8 780	35 896	13 018	15 802
Vote 11 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		-	-	443	1 113	(0)	1 112	110	1 628	1 714	1 799
Vote 12 - Municipal Management		-	-	133	687	-	687	94	428	451	473
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total		6 119	79 648	37 388	54 108	-	54 108	12 902	52 281	30 271	33 864
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote		6 119	79 648	37 388	416 135	-	416 135	12 902	511 841	479 093	526 926

This amount of R511 841 061 represents the institutions expenditure on desk, chairs, computers, vehicles and other such capital item, as well as the MIG infrastructure expenditure, NDPG capital grant, Regional Bulk Infrastructure grant and the Rural Roads Assets Management Grant

For 2013/14 an amount of R416 135 488 has been budgeted for capital. Of this amount, R52 280 623 represents the institutions intended expenditure on vehicles, computers and other non infrastructure assets. R **64 156 000** being the NDPG capital grant, R **1 776 000** for the Rural Transport Infrastructure Grant, R**51 929 000** for Regional Bulk Infrastructure and R**389 786 000** for MIG. In the outer years this amount to R462 038 893 and R457 454 660. Water & Sanitation receive the highest allocation of R369 233 347 in 2011/12, which is 88.72 per cent of the total capital budget. Total new assets represent 94 per cent or R391 490 503 of the total capital budget. Further detail relating to asset classes and proposed capital expenditure is contained in Table 20 MBRR A9 (Asset Management).

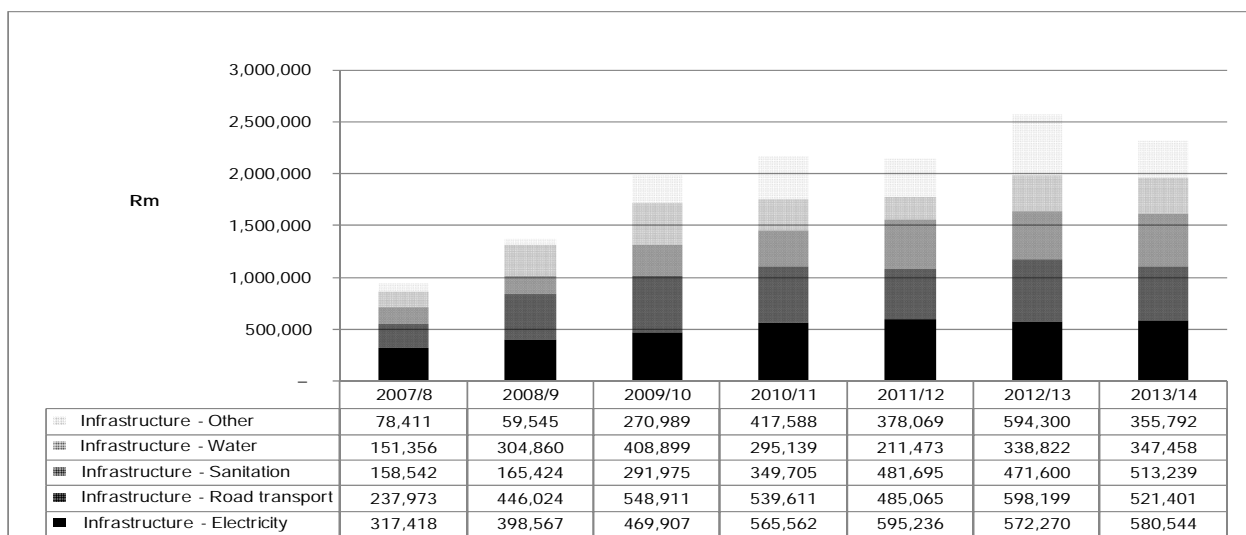
Some of the salient projects to be undertaken from the MIG funding includes:

ADM'S THREE (3) YEAR CAPITAL PLAN			
Project Name	2012/13 MIG	2013/14 MIG	2014/15 MIG
PROJECT SCHEDULE :WATER, SANITATION AND HOUSING			
PMU Operating Budget	3 500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000
Sub Total for All	3 500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000
Fish River Pumping Scheme	500 000	-	-
Bedford & Adelaide BEP- Phase 3 (Adelaide WWTW)	5 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000
Bedford & Adelaide BEP - Phase 4 (Bedford WWTW)	7 000 000	4 000 000	2 000 000
Nxuba Towns WTW and BS Upgrade (New WTW for Lingeletu and Adelaide Reservoir)	3 000 000	6 000 000	5 000 000
Bedford & Adelaide BEP - Phase 6	2 000 000	6 000 000	3 000 000
NEW PROJECTS STILL TO BE REGISTERED TO MIG			
Wortel Drift Farm Settlement	1 500 000	4 000 000	1 000 000
Sub Total for Nxuba	19 000 000	23 000 000	12 000 000
West Victoria East (Roxeni) Water Supply (Phase 3)	7 000 000	1 000 000	-
Ekuphumleni & 9 Villages Water Supply (Phase 4)	5 000 000	3 000 000	500 000
Nkonkobe: Area Wide Sanitation Programme	5 000 000	9 000 000	10 000 000
Bhofolo & Newtown BEP - Phase 5	4 000 000	5 000 000	1 000 000
NEW PROJECTS STILL TO BE REGISTERED TO MIG			
Gaga -Tyume Valley Region Water Supply (Phase 6)	1 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
Kolomane Bulk Water Supply : Phase 3	6 000 000	1 500 000	500 000
Upgrade Alice Waste Water Treatment Works	-	2 000 000	3 000 000
Upgrade Bulkwater Supply Newtown	1 000 000	2 000 000	3 000 000
Hogsback Water Treatment Works and New Reservoir	1 000 000	2 000 000	3 000 000
Fort Beaufort Bulk Water Services Upgrading	8 000 000	10 000 000	9 000 000
Hogsback Settlement	500 000	2 000 000	5 000 000
Upgrade Fort Beaufort Waste WTW	-	2 000 000	5 000 000
Fort Beaufort pipe replacement	-	2 000 000	3 000 000
Sub Total for Nkonkobe	38 500 000	46 500 000	48 000 000
Ngqushwa Ward 12 Sanitation Project (New:Ward 14)	1 000 000	200 000	-
Ngqushwa: Area Wide Sanitation Programme(Phase 1A)	8 600 000	15 000 000	30 000 000
Peddie Waste Water Treatment Works Upgrade	8 000 000	5 000 000	6 000 000
NEW PROJECTS STILL TO BE REGISTERED TO MIG			
Hamburg Sewerage Treatment Plant	1 000 000	10 000 000	3 000 000
Ngqushwa Villages - Water Reticulation	7 000 000	15 000 000	16 000 000
Prudhoe Housing (Bulk Water)	500 000	5 000 000	1 000 000
Sub Total for Ngqushwa	26 100 000	50 200 000	56 000 000
Dontsa Phase 2 Water Supply	2 622 893	184 171	2 807 064
Stutterheim Sewerage Treatment Work	139 377	450 233	589 610
Stutterheim upgrade of Bulk WS Phase 2 (Kubusie Weir)	4 863 132	343 989	5 207 121
Kei Road WTW Phase 2	2 374 256	612 816	2 987 073
Gubevu Sanitation	1 743 585	25 204	1 768 789
Area wide Sanitation Projects (Amahlathi Phase 1A)	6 000 000	15 000 000	25 000 000
NEW PROJECTS STILL TO BE REGISTERED TO MIG			
Tsomo Regional Water Supply	5 000 000	8 000 000	20 000 000
Zingcuka Water Supply	5 000 000	8 000 000	1 000 000
Mgwali Church Tenants (Village 6) Provision of Water & Sanitation	5 000 000	3 100 000	-
Kei Road Settlement	600 000	3 000 000	2 000 000
Ndlovini Settlement	600 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
Stutterheim Pipe replacement	-	2 000 000	3 000 000
Sub Total for Amahlathi	33 943 244	42 716 413	66 359 657
Komga Commonage Settlement Services	5 500 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
Area Wide Sanitation Projects (Great Kei Phase 1A)	3 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
NEW PROJECTS STILL TO BE REGISTERED TO MIG			
New Waste Water Treatment Works Morgans Bay	1 000 000	4 000 000	5 000 000
Morgan's Bay WTW upgrade	-	1 000 000	2 000 000
Kei Mouth Reticulation	542 756	1 000 000	2 000 000
Upgrade Komga WTW	-	5 000 000	2 000 000
Sub Total for Great Kei	10 042 756	21 000 000	21 000 000

ADM'S THREE (3) YEAR CAPITAL PLAN			
Project Name	2012/13 MIG	2013/14 MIG	2014/15 MIG
PROJECT SCHEDULE :WATER, SANITATION AND HOUSING			
Sub Total for Great Kei	10 042 756	21 000 000	21 000 000
Ehlobo Phase 3 Water Supply	5 000 000	2 000 000	-
Crouch's Bush Water Supply Project	5 000 000	1 000 000	-
Ibika - Centane Regional Water Supply	24 500 000	20 000 000	25 000 000
Myoyo Water Supply Project	3 000 000	1 500 000	-
Ngcizele Water Supply Project	5 000 000	500 000	-
Ngqusi Water Supply Project	500 000	1 000 000	-
Teko Housing Engineering Services	2 000 000	-	-
Area Wide Sanitation Projects(Mnquma Phase 1A and Kotana Phase 2)	20 000 000	20 000 000	25 000 000
Centane Bucket Eradication	1 000 000	5 000 000	500 000
Centane Sanitation Project	35 000 000	20 000 000	22 500 000
Eastern Regional Solid Waste Landfill site Phase 1b	500 000	-	-
NEW PROJECTS STILL TO BE REGISTERED TO MIG			
Zizamele Sewer	500 000	3 000 000	5 000 000
Ngqamakwe Regional Water Supply	5 000 000	3 000 000	5 000 000
Gcuwa West Regional Water Supply	15 000 000	3 000 000	5 000 000
Centane Phase 4 Water Supply	1 000 000	3 000 000	5 000 000
Bawa Falls Water Supply Project	1 000 000	3 000 000	5 000 000
Nxaxo and Cebe Water Supply	8 000 000	3 000 000	5 000 000
Toleni Regional Water Supply Upgrade	-	3 000 000	5 000 000
Upgrade Ngqamakwe WTW	-	3 000 000	5 000 000
Butterworth pipe replacement	1 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000
Upgrade Ngqamakwe Waste WTW	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000
Sub Total for Mnquma	133 500 000	99 000 000	119 000 000
Mbhashe North Regional Water Scheme	11 000 000	3 000 000	-
Nqadu Water Supply	100 000	-	-
Qwaninga EC1158 Water Supply (Phases 2&3)	200 000	-	-
Qwaninga Water Supply (Phases 4&5)	4 000 000	400 000	-
Kumbanga & Cwebe Sanitation	3 000 000	1 000 000	-
Sundwane Water Supply Scheme	4 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000
Xora Water Supply Project	27 000 000	25 000 000	23 000 000
Mncwansa Water Supply Scheme	30 000 000	20 000 000	10 000 000
Mgwali North Water Supply Project	5 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000
Mgwali South Water Supply Project	6 000 000	12 861 587	15 000 000
Idutywa East Water Supply Project	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000
Area Wide Sanitation Projects(ASAP)(Mbhashe Phase 1A, Mhlohozi Phase 2 and Gatyane Phase 2)	19 500 000	20 000 000	21 619 343
NEW PROJECTS STILL TO BE REGISTERED TO MIG			
Dwesa Water Supply Scheme Extension	700 000	1 000 000	2 000 000
Cwebe Water Supply Scheme Phase 2	700 000	1 000 000	2 000 000
Dwesa Cwebe Sanitation Project	700 000	1 000 000	2 000 000
Mangeyela Water Supply Scheme	700 000	1 000 000	2 000 000
Cafutweni Water Supply Scheme	700 000	1 000 000	2 000 000
Bende Water Supply Scheme	700 000	1 000 000	2 000 000
Shixini Water Supply Scheme	700 000	1 000 000	2 000 000
Elliotdale Waste Water Treatment Plant	500 000	1 000 000	2 000 000
Sub Total for Mbhashe	125 200 000	125 261 587	125 619 343
TOTALS	389 786 000	411 178 000	451 479 000

The following graph provides a breakdown of the capital budget to be spent on infrastructure related projects over the MTREF.

Figure 2 Capital Infrastructure Programme



1.6.1 Future operational cost of new infrastructure

The future operational costs and revenues associated with the capital programme have been included in Table 61 MBRR SA35 on page 91. This table shows that future operational costs associated with the capital programme totals R141 million in 2012/12 and escalates to R160 million by 2013/14. This concomitant operational expenditure is expected to escalate to R195 million by 2016/17. It needs to be noted that as part of the 2011/12 MTREF, this expenditure has been factored into the two outer years of the operational budget.

1.7 Annual Budget Tables

Table 17 MBRR Table A1 - Budget Summary

Description	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousands										
Financial Performance										
Property rates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service charges	80 299	86 826	115 749	127 752	–	127 752	101 603	161 603	170 168	177 702
Investment revenue	47 391	35 388	40 142	15 000	5 000	20 000	11 284	27 416	28 869	29 300
Transfers recognised - operational	450 937	716 536	795 609	559 393	(1 123)	558 270	401 489	617 617	644 584	686 757
Other own revenue	53 620	63 708	69 013	602 699	177 436	780 135	19 931	718 105	700 846	758 949
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	632 247	902 458	1 020 512	1 304 843	181 313	1 486 156	534 307	1 524 741	1 544 468	1 652 707
Employee costs	198 322	215 935	248 389	328 057	(649)	327 408	189 285	399 347	428 790	460 450
Remuneration of councillors	9 743	10 185	11 307	13 080	1 023	14 104	7 024	11 504	12 366	13 294
Depreciation & asset impairment	64 057	75 080	76 608	84 285	–	84 285	–	90 586	95 387	99 276
Finance charges	452	92	194	118	–	118	(1)	32	34	52
Materials and bulk purchases	29 368	35 300	37 980	60 481	–	60 481	25 851	64 363	67 775	70 872
Transfers and grants	–	–	–	2 632	–	2 632	–	4 000	5 000	2 000
Other expenditure	266 324	376 543	366 036	400 054	(58 910)	341 144	167 692	443 068	456 022	479 836
Total Expenditure	568 267	713 134	740 514	888 707	(58 536)	830 171	389 851	1 012 900	1 065 375	1 125 781
Surplus/(Deficit)	63 980	189 324	279 998	416 135	239 849	655 984	144 456	511 841	479 093	526 926
Transfers recognised - capital	–	–	–	54 108	–	54 108	–	52 281	30 271	33 864
Contributions recognised - capital & contributed assets	–	–	–	362 027	–	362 027	–	459 560	448 822	493 062
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	63 980	189 324	279 998	0	239 849	239 849	144 456	0	0	–
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	63 980	189 324	279 998	0	239 849	239 849	144 456	0	0	–
Capital expenditure & funds sources										
Capital expenditure	6 119	79 648	37 388	416 135	–	416 135	12 902	511 841	479 093	526 926
Transfers recognised - capital	195 654	241 998	–	412 711	–	412 711	–	507 647	499 547	548 749
Public contributions & donations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Internally generated funds	6 119	3 481	37 388	54 108	–	54 108	12 902	52 281	30 271	33 864
Total sources of capital funds	201 773	245 479	37 388	466 819	–	466 819	12 902	559 928	529 818	582 613
Financial position										
Total current assets	787 861	833 248	866 774	954 508	(51 389)	903 119	–	945 445	969 569	1 426 610
Total non current assets	978 270	1 150 078	2 616 271	1 060 261	–	1 060 261	–	2 289 998	2 368 666	2 448 022
Total current liabilities	287 652	237 703	254 897	225 301	–	225 301	–	365 362	330 904	347 240
Total non current liabilities	673 448	100 167	108 043	112 475	–	112 475	–	117 529	125 696	134 435
Community wealth/Equity	805 031	1 645 458	3 120 105	1 676 992	–	1 625 604	–	2 752 552	2 881 636	3 392 956
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating	(89 485)	(264 095)	(389 992)	(591 536)	(212 179)	(803 715)	(147 237)	(686 156)	(657 966)	(718 641)
Net cash from (used) investing	113 692	37 629	(178 735)	54 108	(185)	53 923	132 017	47 281	30 271	33 864
Net cash from (used) financing	11 126	(444)	(201)	–	–	–	(129)	–	–	–
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	35 333	(191 577)	(760 505)	(1 297 933)	(972 870)	(1 510 297)	(775 855)	(1 399 380)	(2 027 075)	(2 711 852)
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation										
Cash and investments available	667 918	749 241	757 912	857 377	(51 389)	805 988	–	805 988	823 287	841 451
Application of cash and investments	569 135	288 646	327 470	275 558	–	284 785	–	426 337	395 930	603 672
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	98 782	460 595	430 442	581 819	(51 389)	521 203	–	379 651	427 358	237 780
Asset management										
Asset register summary (WDV)	1 024 609	1 149 857	2 615 608	2 057 856	–	2 057 856	2 539 481	2 539 481	2 463 553	2 387 625
Depreciation & asset impairment	64 057	75 080	76 608	84 285	–	84 285	90 586	90 586	95 387	99 276
Renewal of Existing Assets	1 198	1 938	6 922	24 645	(1 469)	23 176	23 176	18 011	9 000	9 406
Repairs and Maintenance	17 412	13 023	7 876	26 622	(613)	26 009	23 684	23 684	24 939	26 089
Free services										
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue cost of free services provided	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households below minimum service level										
Water:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation/sewerage:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refuse:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Explanatory notes to MBRR Table A1 - Budget Summary

1. Table A1 is a budget summary and provides a concise overview of the ADM's budget from all of the major financial perspectives (operating, capital expenditure, financial position, cash flow, and MFMA funding compliance).
2. The table provides an overview of the amounts approved by Council for operating performance, resources deployed to capital expenditure, financial position, cash and funding compliance, as well as the municipality's commitment to eliminating basic service delivery backlogs.
3. Financial management reforms emphasises the importance of the municipal budget being funded. This requires the simultaneous assessment of the Financial Performance, Financial

Position and Cash Flow Budgets, along with the Capital Budget. The Budget Summary provides the key information in this regard:

- a. The operating surplus/deficit (after Total Expenditure) is positive over the MTREF
 - b. Capital expenditure is balanced by capital funding sources, of which
 - i. Transfers recognised is reflected on the Financial Performance Budget;
 - ii. Internally generated funds are financed from a combination of the current operating surplus and accumulated cash-backed surpluses from previous years. The amount is incorporated in the Net cash from investing on the Cash Flow Budget.
4. The Cash backing/surplus reconciliation shows that the municipality is slowly depleting its reserves, with no surpluses being foreseen in the MTREF to replenish the reserves. This places the municipality in a very vulnerable financial position, as revenue collections are not showing any marked improvement with a collection rate average of 33.8 per cent as at February 2011.

Table 18 Table A2 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification)

Standard Classification Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand	1									
Revenue - Standard										
<i>Governance and administration</i>		319 642	296 320	753 225	927 752	(2 060)	925 692	1 032 876	1 105 671	1 204 001
Executive and council		295 804	262 516	625 985	779 045	(2 060)	776 985	862 127	924 545	1 013 578
Budget and treasury office		2 149	13 528	72 532	81 346	-	81 346	91 684	99 066	102 520
Corporate services		21 689	20 276	54 709	67 361	-	67 361	79 064	82 059	87 902
<i>Community and public safety</i>		60 054	61 788	121 045	62 878	-	62 878	72 164	69 921	72 641
Community and social services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety		22 741	20 255	8 244	2 698	-	2 698	4 500	4 747	4 990
Housing		-	4 053	54 816	-	-	-	1 509	1 592	1 675
Health		37 313	37 480	57 985	60 179	-	60 179	66 156	63 582	65 977
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>		11 079	61 297	657	33 823	180 595	214 418	75 865	41 786	34 783
Planning and development		11 079	61 297	657	33 823	180 595	214 418	75 865	41 786	34 783
Road transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trading services</i>		245 760	482 945	145 562	280 390	2 778	283 168	343 836	327 090	341 282
Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water		200 184	442 572	101 951	175 186	2 778	177 964	262 335	226 144	235 721
Waste water management		45 576	37 863	43 612	103 204	-	103 204	80 738	100 143	104 718
Waste management		-	2 511	-	2 000	-	2 000	764	804	844
<i>Other</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue - Standard	2	636 535	902 350	1 020 490	1 304 843	181 313	1 486 156	1 524 741	1 544 468	1 652 707
Expenditure - Standard										
<i>Governance and administration</i>		224 047	315 091	224 288	316 003	(46 945)	269 058	324 213	342 381	358 040
Executive and council		131 516	232 614	97 980	154 646	(24 420)	130 226	133 600	139 700	144 780
Budget and treasury office		28 468	35 521	44 470	80 081	(15 040)	65 041	90 305	97 613	100 996
Corporate services		64 062	46 956	81 838	81 275	(7 485)	73 791	100 308	105 069	112 265
<i>Community and public safety</i>		53 357	65 721	83 554	60 937	(4 034)	56 903	77 526	73 380	76 729
Community and social services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety		22 131	15 915	25 076	27 414	(3 496)	23 918	35 853	33 339	34 857
Housing		0	12 835	24 345	6 878	66	6 945	14 975	13 586	14 676
Health		31 226	36 971	34 134	26 645	(604)	26 041	26 697	26 455	27 195
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>		22 717	16 109	25 759	37 533	(1 555)	35 978	62 853	79 792	77 527
Planning and development		22 717	16 109	25 759	37 533	(1 555)	35 978	62 853	79 792	77 527
Road transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trading services</i>		268 146	316 589	406 913	474 235	(6 002)	468 233	548 308	569 821	613 486
Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water		219 001	271 530	327 633	384 852	(8 043)	376 809	478 425	495 347	538 283
Waste water management		49 145	44 698	79 078	87 383	2 071	89 454	65 583	69 947	70 453
Waste management		0	361	203	2 000	(30)	1 970	4 300	4 528	4 750
<i>Other</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure - Standard	3	568 267	713 510	740 514	888 707	(58 536)	830 171	1 012 900	1 065 375	1 125 781
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		68 268	188 840	279 976	416 135	239 849	655 984	511 841	479 093	526 926

Explanatory notes to MBRR Table A2 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification)

1. Table A2 is a view of the budgeted financial performance in relation to revenue and expenditure per standard classification. The modified GFS standard classification divides the municipal services into 15 functional areas. Municipal revenue, operating expenditure and capital expenditure are then classified in terms of each of these functional areas which enables the National Treasury to compile 'whole of government' reports.
2. Note the Total Revenue on this table includes capital revenues (Transfers recognised – capital) and so does not balance to the operating revenue shown on Table A4.
3. Note that as a general principle the revenues for the Trading Services should exceed their expenditures.

Table 19 MBRR Table A3 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

Vote Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
Revenue by Vote	1									
Vote 1 - Summary: Amathole District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - Executive & Council		1 198	10 987	22 823	47 492	-	47 492	47 830	50 714	53 751
Vote 3 - Alternative To Levy Income Grant		110	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 4 - Strategic Management		279 237	150 105	88 765	65 301	180 595	245 896	72 088	71 758	76 758
Vote 5 - Corporate Services		21 232	16 285	23 806	66 031	-	66 031	77 529	80 440	86 201
Vote 6 - Budget & Treasury		2 038	13 516	72 532	81 346	-	81 346	91 684	99 066	102 520
Vote 7 - Director: Human Resources (old)		289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 8 - Engineering Department		26 622	179 530	497 845	592 512	-	592 512	672 929	729 042	804 064
Vote 9 - Health & Protection Department		52 230	48 529	61 804	62 878	-	62 878	70 655	68 328	70 967
Vote 10 - O&m Water And Sanitation		245 754	474 180	145 561	278 350	2 778	281 128	342 950	326 155	340 299
Vote 11 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		-	-	55 472	81 618	-	81 618	129 500	97 158	94 491
Vote 12 - Municipal Management		-	-	47 457	29 315	(2 060)	27 256	19 577	21 805	23 656
Vote 13 - Agency Services		7 824	9 207	4 425	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - Amathole Economic Development Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 16 - Lm Assets Summary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 17 - Led Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 19 - Equitable Share Projects		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue by Vote	2	636 535	902 350	1 020 490	1 304 843	181 313	1 486 156	1 524 741	1 544 468	1 652 707
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated	1									
Vote 1 - Summary: Amathole District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - Executive & Council		81 340	47 410	24 286	47 045	(11)	47 034	46 941	49 778	52 769
Vote 3 - Alternative To Levy Income Grant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 4 - Strategic Management		47 187	38 570	67 398	63 082	(6 516)	56 566	71 144	70 764	75 713
Vote 5 - Corporate Services		42 407	37 597	39 655	64 260	(7 679)	56 581	76 014	78 845	84 528
Vote 6 - Budget & Treasury		28 468	35 521	44 470	80 081	(15 040)	65 041	90 305	97 613	100 996
Vote 7 - Director: Human Resources (old)		12 157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 8 - Engineering Department		37 367	187 665	31 431	39 254	(7 380)	31 874	49 296	70 591	64 130
Vote 9 - Health & Protection Department		45 580	43 679	54 862	54 059	(4 100)	49 959	62 551	59 794	62 053
Vote 10 - O&m Water And Sanitation		265 984	313 486	403 095	461 617	(692)	460 925	533 786	556 191	600 614
Vote 11 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		-	-	42 885	50 681	(13 797)	36 883	63 715	60 444	61 795
Vote 12 - Municipal Management		-	-	28 084	28 628	(3 320)	25 308	19 148	21 354	23 183
Vote 13 - Agency Services		7 778	9 207	4 347	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - Amathole Economic Development Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 16 - Lm Assets Summary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 17 - Led Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 19 - Equitable Share Projects		-	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure by Vote	2	568 267	713 510	740 514	888 707	(58 536)	830 171	1 012 900	1 065 375	1 125 781
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	2	68 268	188 840	279 976	416 135	239 849	655 984	511 841	479 093	526 926

Explanatory notes to MBRR Table A3 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

- Table A3 is a view of the budgeted financial performance in relation to the revenue and expenditure per municipal vote. This table facilitates the view of the budgeted operating performance in relation to the organisational structure of the municipality. This means it is possible to present the operating surplus or deficit of a vote. The following table is an analysis of the surplus or deficit for water trading services.

Table 20 Surplus/(Deficit) calculations for the trading services

Description	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	Current Year 2010/11			2011/12 Medium Term Revenue &		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2011/12	Budget Year +1 2012/13	Budget Year +2 2013/14
R thousand									
Electricity									
Total Revenue (incl capital grants and transfers)	2,972,994	3,571,748	4,256,897	5,675,556	5,696,201	5,696,201	6,325,456	7,298,982	8,590,500
Operating Expenditure	2,448,438	2,729,799	3,701,651	4,118,600	4,307,348	4,307,348	5,406,037	6,507,439	7,961,178
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	524,556	841,949	555,246	1,556,956	1,388,852	1,388,852	919,419	791,543	629,322
Percentage Surplus	18%	24%	13%	27%	24%	24%	15%	11%	7%
Water									
Total Revenue (incl capital grants and transfers)	1,171,991	1,382,402	1,592,818	1,599,662	1,609,662	1,609,662	1,984,563	2,333,215	2,293,850
Operating Expenditure	1,040,921	1,072,760	1,142,850	1,315,032	1,351,020	1,351,020	1,493,920	1,679,871	1,780,354
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	176,650	221,747	382,858	621,889	464,931	464,931	336,207	343,450	367,396
Percentage Surplus	15%	16%	24%	39%	29%	29%	17%	15%	16%

Table 21 MBRR Table A4 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand	1										
Revenue By Source											
Property rates	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property rates - penalties & collection charges											
Service charges - electricity revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - water revenue	2	49 599	51 997	70 496	66 164	-	66 164	56 191	89 551	94 297	98 339
Service charges - sanitation revenue	2	30 695	33 018	43 402	59 665	-	59 665	43 340	68 772	72 417	75 739
Service charges - refuse revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - other		5	1 812	1 851	1 922	-	1 922	2 072	3 280	3 454	3 623
Rental of facilities and equipment		203	233	269	255	-	255	162	272	286	300
Interest earned - external investments		47 391	35 388	40 142	15 000	5 000	20 000	11 284	27 416	28 869	29 300
Interest earned - outstanding debtors		-	-	22 838	-	-	-	17 200	26 978	28 408	29 426
Dividends received		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines		-	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	11	11
Licences and permits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency services		-	-	3 035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers recognised - operational		450 937	716 536	795 609	559 393	(1 123)	558 270	401 489	617 617	644 584	686 757
Other revenue	2	53 417	63 474	42 871	602 434	177 436	779 870	2 569	690 845	672 142	729 213
Gains on disposal of PPE											
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		632 247	902 458	1 020 512	1 304 843	181 313	1 486 156	534 307	1 524 741	1 544 468	1 652 707
Expenditure By Type											
Employee related costs	2	198 322	215 935	248 389	328 057	(649)	327 408	189 285	399 347	428 790	460 450
Remuneration of councillors		9 743	10 185	11 307	13 080	1 023	14 104	7 024	11 504	12 366	13 294
Debt impairment	3	56 174	53 285	91 901	66 260	-	66 260	44 174	64 224	67 628	70 610
Depreciation & asset impairment	2	64 057	75 080	76 608	84 285	-	84 285	-	90 586	95 387	99 276
Finance charges		452	92	194	118	-	118	(1)	32	34	52
Bulk purchases	2	29 368	35 300	37 980	60 481	-	60 481	25 851	64 363	67 775	70 872
Other materials	8										
Contracted services		-	-	48 136	55 800	(1 270)	54 530	22 649	61 380	67 518	70 826
Transfers and grants		-	-	-	2 632	-	2 632	-	4 000	5 000	2 000
Other expenditure	4, 5	210 150	323 258	225 999	277 994	(57 640)	220 354	100 869	317 464	320 877	338 400
Loss on disposal of PPE											
Total Expenditure		568 267	713 134	740 514	888 707	(58 536)	830 171	389 851	1 012 900	1 065 375	1 125 781
Surplus/(Deficit)		63 980	189 324	279 998	416 135	239 849	655 984	144 456	511 841	479 093	526 926
Transfers recognised - capital		-	-	-	54 108	-	54 108	-	52 281	30 271	33 864
Contributions recognised - capital		-	-	-	362 027	-	362 027	-	459 560	448 822	493 062
Contributed assets											
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		63 980	189 324	279 998	0	239 849	239 849	144 456	0	0	-
Taxation											
Surplus/(Deficit) after taxation		63 980	189 324	279 998	0	239 849	239 849	144 456	0	0	-
Attributable to minorities											
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		63 980	189 324	279 998	0	239 849	239 849	144 456	0	0	-
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	7										
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		63 980	189 324	279 998	0	239 849	239 849	144 456	0	0	-

Explanatory notes to Table A4 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

1. Total revenue is R1 304 842 614 in 2011/12 and escalates to R1 479 223 016 this represents a year-on-year increase of 8.56 per cent for the 2012/13 financial year and 4.42 per cent for the 2013/14 financial year.
2. Services charges relating to water, sanitation and fire constitutes R127 751 517 of the revenue basket of ADM for the 2011/12 financial year and increasing to R140 635 985 by 2013/14. For the 2011/12 financial year services charges amount to 9.79 per cent of the total revenue base and declines by 0.28 per over the medium-term.
3. Transfers recognised – operating includes the local government equitable share and other operating grants from national and provincial government. It needs to be noted that in real terms the grants receipts from national government are growing rapidly over the MTREF by 8.01 per cent and 6.10 per cent for the two outer years.
4. The following graph illustrates the major expenditure items per type. CHANGE

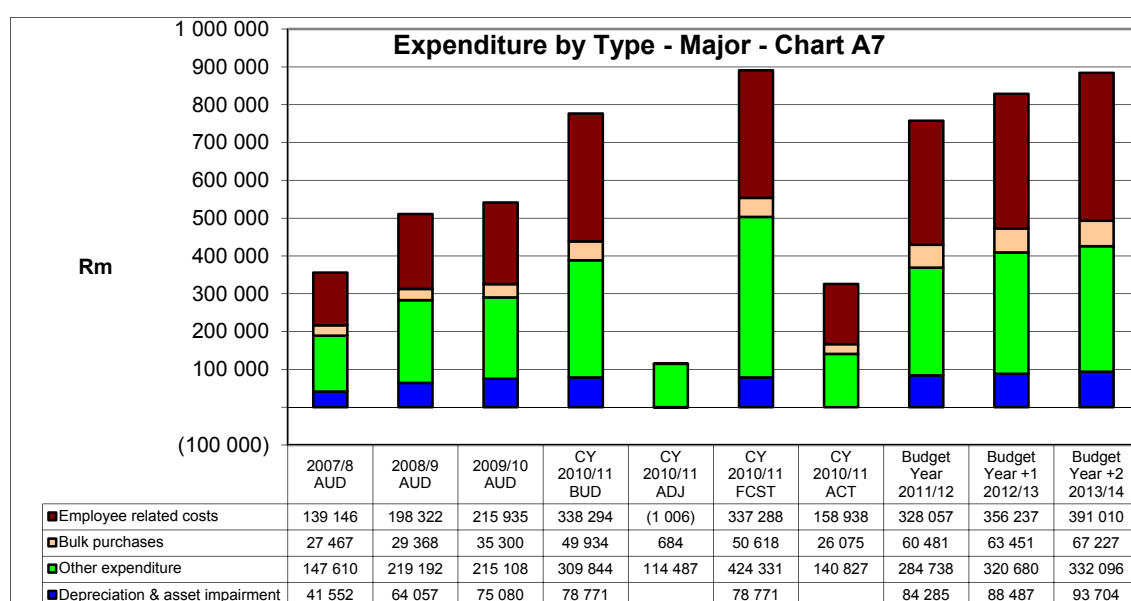
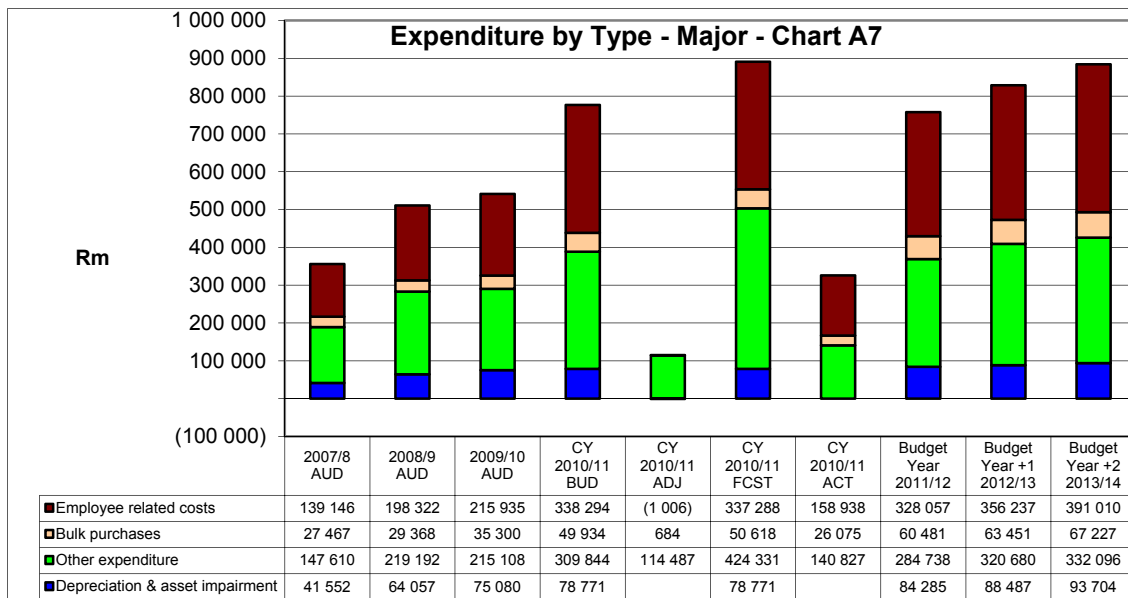


Figure 3 Expenditure by major type



5. Employee related costs and general expenses are the main cost drivers within the municipality and alternative operational gains and efficiencies will have to be identified to lessen the impact of wage increases and general expense increases in future years.

Table 22 MBRR Table A5 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding source

Vote Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand	1										
Capital expenditure - Vote											
Multi-year expenditure - to be appropriated	2										
Vote 1 - Summary: Amathole District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - Executive & Council		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 3 - Alternative To Levy Income Grant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 4 - Strategic Management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 5 - Corporate Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 6 - Budget & Treasury		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 7 - Director: Human Resources (old)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 8 - Engineering Department		-	-	-	332 203	-	332 203	-	395 404	413 822	462 165
Vote 9 - Health & Protection Department		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 10 - O&m Water And Sanitation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 11 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		-	-	-	29 825	-	29 825	-	64 156	35 000	30 897
Vote 12 - Municipal Management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 13 - Agency Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - Amathole Economic Development Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 16 - Lm Assets Summary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 17 - Led Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 19 - Equitable Share Projects		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	7	-	-	-	362 027	-	362 027	-	459 560	448 822	493 062
Single-year expenditure - to be appropriated	2										
Vote 1 - Summary: Amathole District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - Executive & Council		612	62	795	447	-	447	60	889	936	982
Vote 3 - Alternative To Levy Income Grant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 4 - Strategic Management		806	1 210	1 336	2 219	-	2 219	766	944	994	1 045
Vote 5 - Corporate Services		153	308	1 557	1 771	-	1 771	494	1 515	1 595	1 673
Vote 6 - Budget & Treasury		424	233	923	1 265	-	1 265	376	1 380	1 453	1 524
Vote 7 - Director: Human Resources (old)		248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 8 - Engineering Department		255	151	1 291	1 439	-	1 439	71	1 496	1 575	1 652
Vote 9 - Health & Protection Department		2 532	1 334	1 206	8 819	0	8 819	2 151	8 105	8 534	8 914
Vote 10 - O&m Water And Sanitation		1 090	76 350	29 706	36 349	-	36 349	8 780	35 896	13 018	15 802
Vote 11 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		-	-	443	1 113	(0)	1 112	110	1 628	1 714	1 799
Vote 12 - Municipal Management		-	-	133	687	-	687	94	428	451	473
Vote 13 - Agency Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - Amathole Economic Development Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 16 - Lm Assets Summary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 17 - Led Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 19 - Equitable Share Projects		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total		6 119	79 648	37 388	54 108	-	54 108	12 902	52 281	30 271	33 864
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote		6 119	79 648	37 388	416 135	-	416 135	12 902	511 841	479 093	526 926
Capital Expenditure - Standard											
Governance and administration		2 494	1 811	5 151	339 082	-	339 082	1 853	401 083	419 802	468 439
Executive and council		913	312	2 024	334 906	-	334 906	496	397 488	416 017	464 469
Budget and treasury office		424	233	923	1 265	-	1 265	376	1 380	1 453	1 524
Corporate services		1 158	1 267	2 204	2 911	-	2 911	981	2 215	2 332	2 446
Community and public safety		2 532	1 408	1 240	9 057	0	9 057	2 173	9 040	9 519	9 948
Community and social services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety		1 325	255	111	6 594	-	6 594	2 053	7 012	7 384	7 746
Housing		-	74	35	238	-	238	22	935	985	1 033
Health		1 207	1 079	1 095	2 225	0	2 225	98	1 092	1 150	1 169
Economic and environmental services		3	49	846	30 966	(0)	30 966	75	65 787	36 718	32 699
Planning and development		3	49	846	30 966	(0)	30 966	75	65 787	36 718	32 699
Road transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading services		1 090	76 380	30 150	37 031	-	37 031	8 801	35 931	13 054	15 840
Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water		1 090	76 360	28 145	32 535	1 405	33 939	8 792	33 371	10 359	13 031
Waste water management		-	20	2 005	4 496	(1 405)	3 091	9	2 560	2 696	2 810
Waste management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure - Standard	3	6 119	79 648	37 388	416 135	-	416 135	12 902	511 841	479 093	526 926
Funded by:											
National Government		195 654	241 998	-	412 711	-	412 711	-	507 647	499 547	548 749
Provincial Government		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers and grants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers recognised - capital	4	195 654	241 998	-	412 711	-	412 711	-	507 647	499 547	548 749
Public contributions & donations	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internally generated funds		6 119	3 481	37 388	54 108	-	54 108	12 902	52 281	30 271	33 864
Total Capital Funding	7	201 773	245 479	37 388	466 819	-	466 819	12 902	559 928	529 818	582 613

Explanatory notes to Table A5 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding source

- Table A5 is a breakdown of the capital programme in relation to capital expenditure by municipal vote (multi-year and single-year appropriations); capital expenditure by standard classification; and the funding sources necessary to fund the capital budget, including information on capital transfers from national and provincial departments.

- The MFMA provides that a municipality may approve multi-year or single-year capital budget appropriations. In relation to multi-year appropriations, for 2012/13 R362 027 193 have been allocated of the total R 511 841 capital budgets, which total 87 per cent. This allocation escalates to R408 490 351 in 2012/13 and then increases to R415 838 599 in 2013/14.
- Single-year capital expenditure has been appropriated at R54 108 295 for the 2011/12 financial year and remains relatively constant over the MTREF at levels of R53 548 542 and R41 616 064 respectively for the two outer years.
- Unlike multi-year capital appropriations, single-year appropriations relate to expenditure that will be incurred in the specific budget year such as the procurement of vehicles and specialized tools and equipment. The budget appropriations for the two outer years are indicative allocations based on the departmental business plans as informed by the IDP and will be reviewed on an annual basis to assess the relevance of the expenditure in relation to the strategic objectives and service delivery imperatives of the municipality. For the purpose of funding assessment of the MTREF, these appropriations have been included but no commitments will be incurred against single-year appropriations for the two outer-years.
- The capital programme is funded from national grants and transfers and internally generated funds from current year surpluses. For 2011/12, capital transfers totals R362 027 193 and escalates to R415 839 000 by 2013/14.

Table 23 MBRR Table A6 - Budgeted Financial Position

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand											
ASSETS											
Current assets											
Cash		190 448	279 773	291 721	397 376	(51 389)	345 987	-	345 987	363 286	381 450
Call investment deposits	1	477 468	469 467	466 190	460 000	-	460 000	-	460 000	460 000	460 000
Consumer debtors	1	34 511	49 750	50 770	53 164	-	53 164	-	88 131	90 775	93 499
Other debtors		76 239	27 909	47 024	37 032	-	37 032	-	40 365	43 998	479 575
Current portion of long-term receivables		30	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory	2	9 166	6 343	11 063	6 936	-	6 936	-	10 962	11 510	12 085
Total current assets		787 861	833 248	866 774	954 508	(51 389)	903 119	-	945 445	969 569	1 426 610
Non current assets											
Long-term receivables		341	547	662	627	-	627	-	706	706	706
Investments		1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1
Investment property		26 963	22 541	64 804	22 483	-	22 483	-	64 804	64 804	64 804
Investment in Associate		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	3	949 975	1 126 726	2 550 786	1 037 150	-	1 037 150	-	2 224 487	2 303 155	2 382 510
Agricultural		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible		989	263	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non current assets		978 270	1 150 078	2 616 271	1 060 261	-	1 060 261	-	2 289 998	2 368 666	2 448 022
TOTAL ASSETS		1 766 131	1 983 327	3 483 045	2 014 769	(51 389)	1 963 380	-	3 235 443	3 338 235	3 874 632
LIABILITIES											
Current liabilities											
Bank overdraft	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	4	386	350	504	-	-	-	-	538	269	-
Consumer deposits		955	1 399	1 600	1 680	-	1 680	-	1 764	1 852	1 945
Trade and other payables	4	286 312	233 996	249 570	221 527	-	221 527	-	359 611	325 092	341 346
Provisions		-	1 957	3 224	2 094	-	2 094	-	3 449	3 691	3 949
Total current liabilities		287 652	237 703	254 897	225 301	-	225 301	-	365 362	330 904	347 240
Non current liabilities											
Borrowing		219	265	538	265	-	265	-	237	208	180
Provisions		673 229	99 901	107 505	112 210	-	112 210	-	117 293	125 487	134 256
Total non current liabilities		673 448	100 167	108 043	112 475	-	112 475	-	117 529	125 696	134 435
TOTAL LIABILITIES		961 101	337 869	362 940	337 776	-	337 776	-	482 892	456 599	481 676
NET ASSETS	5	805 031	1 645 458	3 120 105	1 676 992	(51 389)	1 625 604	-	2 752 552	2 881 636	3 392 956
COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY											
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)		797 921	1 630 331	3 101 440	1 659 446	-	1 608 057	-	2 733 887	2 862 971	3 374 291
Reserves	4	7 110	15 126	18 665	17 547	-	17 547	-	18 665	18 665	18 665
Minorities' interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	5	805 031	1 645 458	3 120 105	1 676 992	-	1 625 604	-	2 752 552	2 881 636	3 392 956

Explanatory notes to Table A6 - Budgeted Financial Position

1. Table A6 is consistent with international standards of good financial management practice, and improves understandability for councilors and management of the impact of the budget on the statement of financial position (balance sheet).
2. This format of presenting the statement of financial position is aligned to GRAP1, which is generally aligned to the international version which presents Assets less Liabilities as "accounting" Community Wealth. The order of items within each group illustrates items in order of liquidity; i.e. assets readily converted to cash, or liabilities immediately required to be met from cash, appear first.
3. Table 54 is supported by an extensive table of notes (SA3 which can be found on page 104) providing a detailed analysis of the major components of a number of items, including:
 - Call investments deposits;
 - Consumer debtors;
 - Property, plant and equipment;
 - Trade and other payables;
 - Provisions noncurrent;
 - Changes in net assets; and
 - Reserves
4. The municipal equivalent of equity is Community Wealth/Equity. The justification is that ownership and the net assets of the municipality belong to the community.
5. Any movement on the Budgeted Financial Performance or the Capital Budget will inevitably impact on the Budgeted Financial Position. As an example, the collection rate assumption will impact on the cash position of the municipality and subsequently inform the level of cash and cash equivalents at year end. Similarly, the collection rate assumption should inform the budget appropriation for debt impairment which in turn would impact on the provision for bad debt. These budget and planning assumptions form a critical link in determining the applicability and relevance of the budget as well as the determination of ratios and financial indicators. In addition the funding compliance assessment is informed directly by forecasting the statement of financial position.

Table 24 MBRR Table A7 - Budgeted Cash Flow Statement

Description		Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand			Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES												
Receipts												
Ratepayers and other			(96 798)	(105 193)	(146 186)	(363 415)	(180 522)	(543 937)	(64 113)	(389 890)	(390 330)	(410 540)
Government - operating		1	(450 937)	(716 536)	(564 560)	(556 761)	1 123	(555 638)	(401 489)	(613 317)	(634 584)	(684 757)
Government - capital		1			(231 049)	(364 659)	-	(364 659)		(463 560)	(453 822)	(495 062)
Interest			(80 848)	(63 708)	(51 245)	(20 000)	5 000	(15 000)	(27 430)	(44 694)	(47 063)	(48 011)
Dividends												
Payments												
Suppliers and employees			539 098	621 342	603 048	713 299	(37 780)	675 519	345 796	825 306	867 834	919 729
Finance charges												
Transfers and Grants		1										
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES			(89 485)	(264 095)	(389 992)	(591 536)	(212 179)	(803 715)	(147 237)	(686 156)	(657 966)	(718 641)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES												
Receipts												
Proceeds on disposal of PPE			-	(4 070)	-	-	-	-	126 007	-	-	-
Decrease (Increase) in non-current debtors												
Decrease (increase) other non-current receivables			(126)	(30)	(6)	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments												
Capital assets			113 818	41 728	(178 729)	54 108	(185)	53 923	6 011	47 281	30 271	33 864
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES			113 692	37 629	(178 735)	54 108	(185)	53 923	132 017	47 281	30 271	33 864
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES												
Receipts												
Short term loans												
Borrowing long term/refinancing			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits			(427)	(444)	(201)	-	-	-	(129)	-	-	-
Payments												
Repayment of borrowing			11 553	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES			11 126	(444)	(201)	-	-	-	(129)	-	-	-
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD			35 333	(226 910)	(568 928)	(537 427)	(212 364)	(749 792)	(15 350)	(638 875)	(627 695)	(684 776)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:		2		35 333	(191 577)	(760 505)	(760 505)	(760 505)	(760 505)	(760 505)	(1 399 380)	(2 027 075)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:		2	35 333	(191 577)	(760 505)	(1 297 933)	(972 870)	(1 510 297)	(775 855)	(1 399 380)	(2 027 075)	(2 711 852)

Explanatory notes to Table A7 - Budgeted Cash Flow Statement

1. The above table shows that cash and cash equivalents of the municipality were marginally depleted between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 financial year. From 2009/10 financial year, the cash and cash equivalents continue reflecting a positive cash balance of R279.7 million to R597.2 million with the approved 2011/12 MTREF. Various cost efficiencies and savings had to be realised to ensure the municipality meets its operational expenditure commitments. These initiatives and interventions have translated into a positive cash growth for the municipality and it is projected that cash and cash equivalents on hand will increase to R759.9 million by the financial year end. For the 2011/12 MTREF the budget has been prepared to ensure high levels of cash and cash equivalents over the medium-term with cash levels anticipated to exceed R843 million by 2012/13 and steadily increasing to R1.1 billion by 2013/14.

Table 25 MBRR Table A8 - Cash Backed Reserves/Accumulated Surplus Reconciliation

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand											
Cash and investments available											
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	1	35 333	(191 577)	(760 505)	(1 297 933)	(972 870)	(1 510 297)	(775 855)	(1 399 380)	(2 027 075)	(2 711 852)
Other current investments > 90 days		632 584	940 817	1 518 416	2 155 308	921 481	2 316 284	775 855	2 205 367	2 850 361	3 553 302
Non current assets - Investments	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1
Cash and investments available:		667 918	749 241	757 912	857 377	(51 389)	805 988	-	805 988	823 287	841 451
Application of cash and investments											
Unspent conditional transfers		195 108	127 484	120 997	151 754	-	151 754	-	179 485	188 460	197 883
Unspent borrowing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory requirements	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other working capital requirements	3	171 501	161 163	206 473	114 961	-	124 188	-	237 389	197 345	394 956
Other provisions		7 418	-	-	8 843	-	8 843	-	9 462	10 125	10 834
Long term investments committed	4	195 108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves to be backed by cash/investments	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Application of cash and investments:		569 135	288 646	327 470	275 558	-	284 785	-	426 337	395 930	603 672
Surplus(shortfall)		98 782	460 595	430 442	581 819	(51 389)	521 203	-	379 651	427 358	237 780

Explanatory notes to Table A8 - Cash Backed Reserves/Accumulated Surplus Reconciliation

This following table meets the requirements of MFMA Circular 42 which deals with the funding of a municipal budget in accordance with sections 18 and 19 of the MFMA. The table seeks to answer three key questions regarding the use and availability of cash:

- What are the predicted cash and investments that are available at the end of the budget year?
- How are those funds used?
- What is the net funds available or funding shortfall?

Cash backed accumulated revenue surpluses are used to provide working capital. Operational cash flow deficits and surpluses are forecasted and managed on a daily basis within available cash resources and banking facilities.

All statutory funds and reserves, including unspent grants, are fully cash backed. Long-term provisions are cash backed and actual expenditure is projected for the budget year.

A surplus would indicate that sufficient cash is available for application. The budget year indicates a balanced budget, which is an appropriate outcome.

From the above table it can be seen that the cash and investments available total R806 million in the 2011/12 financial year and progressively increase to R823 million by 2013/14, including the

projected cash and cash equivalents as determined in the cash flow forecast. The following is a breakdown of the application of this funding:

- Unspent conditional transfers (grants) are automatically assumed to be an obligation, as the municipality has received government transfers in advance of meeting the conditions. Ordinarily, unless there are special circumstances, the municipality is obligated to return unspent conditional grant funds to the national revenue fund at the end of the financial year. In the past these have been allowed to 'roll-over' and be spent in the ordinary course of business, but this practice has been discontinued. During the 2010/11 financial year the municipality was required to supply National Treasury with a detailed analysis of the unspent grants as well as an action plan of spending the grants. For the 2011/12 financial this liability has been provided for, as it is assumed that any unspent funds will be approved for roll over by National Treasury.
- Unspent portion of internally funded projects are an obligation as the total amount will be rolled over if unspent, and possibly re-allocated to alternative projects
- Trade and other payables are also provided for as these represent obligations of the municipality which are to be settled within 12 months.
- Post employment benefit options are determined by actuarial valuation
- Finance & Operating Lease liabilities are recognised in accordance with GRAP 13: Leases. These leases pertain to rental agreements over an average term of 3 years for office equipment.
- Consumer Deposits are monies received from consumers when opening an account for water and sanitation services. This deposit will either be utilised to offset any outstanding debt when the consumer closes their account or will be refunded to the consumer.
- Leave Provision is recognised in accordance with GRAP 19: Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets. This provision is for staff leave pay based upon the basic salary scale .
-
- Refurbishment allocation for infrastructure assets
- The main purpose of other working capital is to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet obligations as they fall due. The reconciliation of the cash reserves to commitments indicates the extent to which cash is available to settle Council's obligations as they become due.
For the purpose of the cash backed reserves and accumulated surplus reconciliation a working capital provision equivalent to three month's operational expenditure is deemed to be prudent by the municipality to cover any requirements. However, at the end of February 2012, the net cash available fell below the 3 month minimum level.

The municipality has not as yet depleted all cash reserves, but the fact that the working capital provision has fallen below the 3 month level is a serious concern and should be considered a strategic risk to the financial stability of the municipality.

The following graph supplies an analysis of the trends relating to cash and cash equivalents and the cash backed reserves/accumulated funds reconciliation over a seven year perspective.

Table 26 MBRR Table A9 - Asset Management

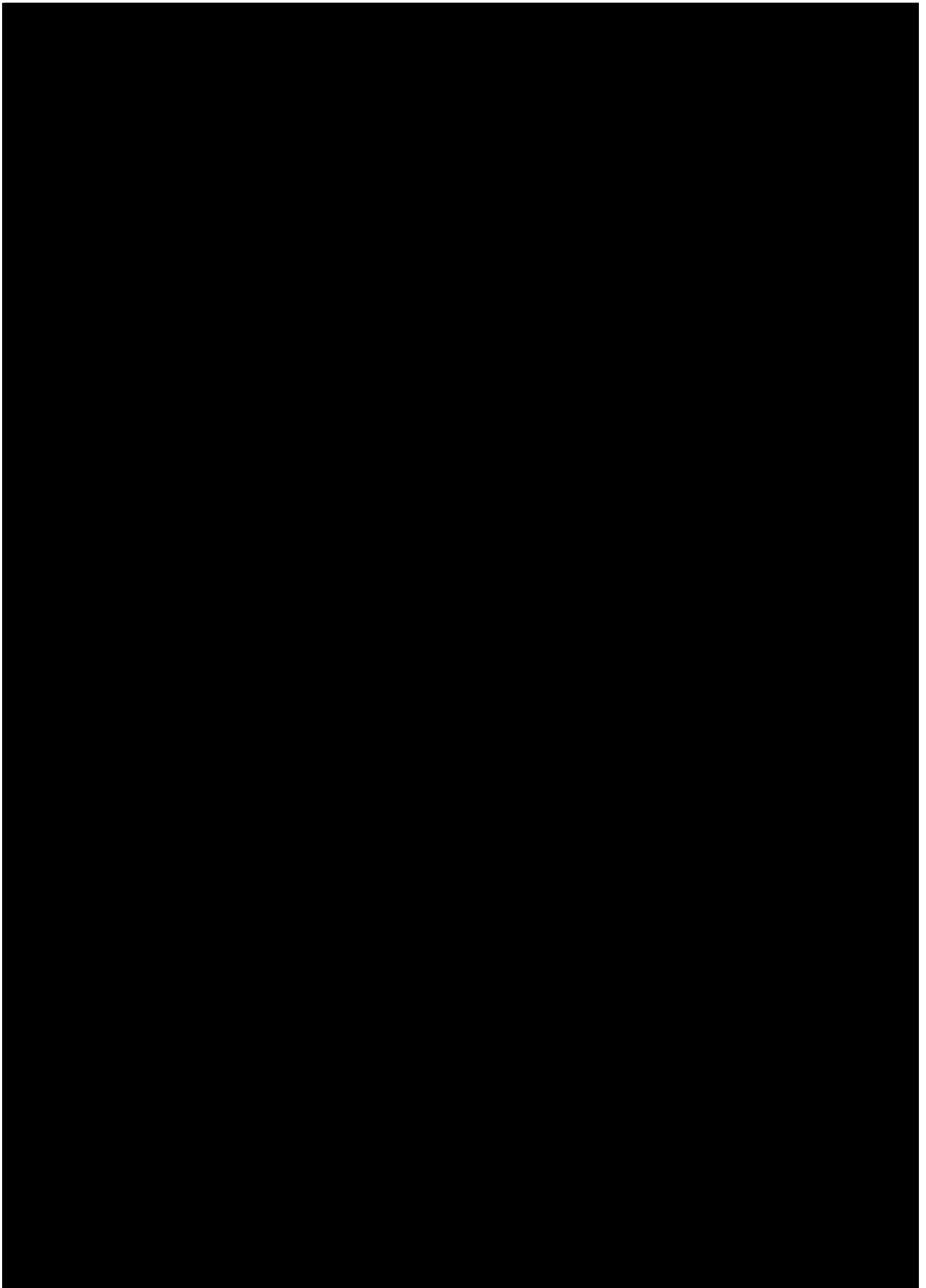
Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand										
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE										
Total New Assets	1	4 921	77 710	30 466	391 491	1 469	392 960	493 830	470 093	517 520
Infrastructure - Road transport		-	-	-	1 481	-	1 481	1 558	1 636	1 731
Infrastructure - Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Water		-	68 945	5 488	260 439	-	260 439	274 125	276 945	295 103
Infrastructure - Sanitation		-	4 142	-	60 219	-	60 219	116 213	132 171	161 384
Infrastructure - Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure		-	73 087	5 488	322 139	-	322 139	391 896	410 752	458 218
Community		-	-	2 784	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		-	1 896	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	6	4 921	2 727	22 195	69 352	1 469	70 821	101 934	59 341	59 303
Agricultural Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangibles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Renewal of Existing Assets	2	1 198	1 938	6 922	24 645	(1 469)	23 176	18 011	9 000	9 406
Infrastructure - Road transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Water		-	1 184	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Sanitation		-	-	2 015	-	185	185	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure		-	1 184	2 816	-	185	185	-	-	-
Community		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	6	1 198	754	4 106	24 645	(1 654)	22 991	18 011	9 000	9 406
Agricultural Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangibles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure	4	-	-	-	1 481	-	1 481	1 558	1 636	1 731
Infrastructure - Road transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Water		-	70 129	6 288	260 439	-	260 439	274 125	276 945	295 103
Infrastructure - Sanitation		-	4 142	2 015	60 219	185	60 404	116 213	132 171	161 384
Infrastructure - Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure		-	74 271	8 304	322 139	185	322 324	391 896	410 752	458 218
Community		-	-	2 784	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		-	1 896	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets		6 119	3 481	26 301	93 997	(185)	93 812	119 945	68 341	68 708
Agricultural Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangibles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - Asset class	2	6 119	79 648	37 388	416 135	-	416 135	511 841	479 093	526 926
ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)										
Infrastructure - Road transport	5	206 187	448 865	1 757 376	1 375 904	-	1 375 904	1 696 926	1 636 477	1 576 027
Infrastructure - Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Water		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Sanitation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Other		723 531	626 639	714 357	626 029	-	626 029	707 779	701 201	694 623
Infrastructure		929 718	1 075 504	2 471 733	2 001 933	-	2 001 933	2 404 705	2 337 677	2 270 649
Community		4 757	7 470	7 274	6 891	-	6 891	6 912	6 731	6 550
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		26 963	22 541	64 804	22 483	-	22 483	64 804	64 804	64 804
Other assets		62 181	44 078	71 779	26 549	-	26 549	63 059	54 340	45 621
Agricultural Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangibles		989	263	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	5	1 024 609	1 149 857	2 615 608	2 057 856	-	2 057 856	2 539 481	2 463 553	2 387 625
EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS										
Depreciation & asset impairment		64 057	75 080	76 608	84 285	-	84 285	90 586	95 387	99 276
Repairs and Maintenance by Asset Class		17 412	13 023	7 876	26 622	(613)	26 009	23 684	24 939	26 089
Infrastructure - Road transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Water		9 563	5 682	4 630	20 218	(943)	19 274	13 282	13 986	14 638
Infrastructure - Sanitation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure		9 563	5 682	4 630	20 218	(943)	19 274	13 282	13 986	14 638
Community		94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	6, 7	7 751	7 341	3 246	6 404	331	6 735	10 402	10 953	11 451
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS		81 469	88 103	84 485	110 907	(613)	110 294	114 270	120 326	125 366
Renewal of Existing Assets as % of total capex		19.6%	2.4%	18.5%	5.9%	0.0%	5.6%	3.5%	1.9%	1.8%
Renewal of Existing Assets as % of deprecn*		1.9%	2.6%	9.0%	29.2%	0.0%	27.5%	19.9%	9.4%	9.5%
R&M as a % of PPE		1.8%	1.2%	0.3%	2.6%	0.0%	2.5%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Renewal and R&M as a % of PPE		2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%

Explanatory notes to Table A9 - Asset Management

- Table A9 provides an overview of municipal capital allocations to building new assets and the renewal of existing assets, as well as spending on repairs and maintenance by asset class.
- National Treasury has recommended that municipalities should allocate at least 40 per cent of their capital budget to the renewal of existing assets, and allocations to repairs and

maintenance should be 8 per cent of PPE. At this stage, the District Municipality is unable to meet these recommendations, due to funding constraints. ADM’s focus is still on eradicating backlogs in water & sanitation, in an attempt to meet the 2014 backlog eradication deadline.

Table 27 MBRR Table A10 - Basic Service Delivery Measurement



Explanatory notes - Basic Service Delivery Measurement

1. ADM will not meet the eradication of backlogs target for 2014 with the current revenue streams, as it must be appreciated that the most cost effective systems serving the denser populations have been developed first and the remainder are to reach those communities spread all over the district in mostly rural environments and further from services, which results in higher per capita costs:
2. ADM has invested some R50 million to date to refurbish its bulk water infrastructure and another R1.5 billion in eradicating water and sanitation backlogs in the district. Council was on target to eradicate all bucket systems in 2007/8 but had to abandon the programme when the drought caused water outages [the flush toilets would have exacerbated the situation]. Currently the programme is well underway again and all buckets should be eradicated in Bedford and Fort Beaufort [Bhofolo/Newtown] by August 2012 and in Adelaide by Jan/Febr 2013. Council is busy doing a verification of the remaining water and sanitation backlog numbers in the 2011/12 major Water Services Development Plan [WSDP] review process to accurately set eradication targets for the next few years – present figures show some 88%-90% of our population now have decent water supplies and some 40% have RDP access to safe sanitation services [figures to be verified later this year].

Who has these figures for current year?

- a. Water services – backlog will be reduced by over 20 000 households in 2011/12 to just 21 000 households. These households are largely found in 'rural remote areas' and will need to be assisted with bulk services, reticulation and more funding resources so that they can receive services.
 - b. Sanitation services – backlog will be reduced by over 18 000 households over the MTREF as ADM's sanitation implementation project (ASAP) contract is for 3 year which will ensure 25 000 structures built but this year an approximate 5 900 toilets would be completed. The number of households with no toilet provision will be reduced by 4 000 households in 2011/12.
3. The budget provides R3 995 248 for indigent subsidies in 2011/12 financial year.

Part 2 – Supporting Documentation

2.1 Overview of the annual budget process

Section 53 of the MFMA requires the Mayor of the municipality to provide general political guidance in the budget process and the setting of priorities that must guide the preparation of the budget. In addition Chapter 2 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations states that the Mayor of the municipality must establish a Budget Steering Committee to provide technical assistance to the Mayor in discharging the responsibilities set out in section 53 of the Act.

The Budget Steering Committee consists of the Municipal Manager, section 57 employees and chairpersons of the standing committees under the chairpersonship of the Portfolio Councillor of Finance.

The primary aims of the Budget Steering Committee are to ensure:

- that the process followed to compile the budget complies with legislation and good budget practices;
- political input is achieved at the beginning stages of the budget process
- that there is proper alignment between the policy and service delivery priorities set out in the IDP and the budget, taking into account the need to protect the financial sustainability of municipality;
- that the municipality's revenue and tariff setting strategies ensure that the cash resources needed to deliver services are available; and
- that the various spending priorities of the different municipal departments are properly evaluated and prioritised in the allocation of resources.

2.1.1 Budget Process Overview

In terms of section 21 of the MFMA the Mayor is required to table in Council ten months before the start of the new financial year (i.e. in August 2010) a time schedule that sets out the process to revise the IDP and prepare the budget.

The Mayor tabled in Council the required the IDP and budget time schedule on 31 August 2010. Key dates applicable to the process were:

- **August 2011** – Budget Steering Committee to discuss rollovers, savings declarations and new applications
- **December 2011** – Alignment of organogram with payday details, verify warm bodies, identify new posts (only completed in January 2011)
- **November 2011** – Set parameters for MTREF using CPI or guidelines from Treasury (done in February 2012)
- **January 2012** - Proposals for new posts supported by motivations and job descriptions)
- **January 2012** – Formulation of draft tariffs (reviewed and finalised March 2012)
- **December 2011** – Finalise service charge estimates (reviewed and finalised February 2012)
- **January 2012** – Detail departmental budget proposals to be submitted to BTO for consolidation (received only January/February 2012)
- **December 2011-January 2012** – Strategic Planning Session to identify strategies and objectives of institution – align staffing, project and general budgetary requirements to these (held in January 2011)
- **January 2012** – Refine strategies objectives, programmes and projects, adjust draft budgets accordingly
- **January 2012** – The Budget steering committee gave Hod's a mandate of balancing their own budgets according to their funding envelopes therefor nor budget hearing were held

- **March 2012** – Adoption of draft budget (adopted on 23 March **April/May** – IDP Budget Road shows (conducted in March to enable budget to be approved in April after public consultation)
- **May** – Council Open Day (held in March)
- **May** – Approval of 2012/13 Budget (brought forward to 29 April 2012)

The deviations from the key dates set out in the Budget Time Schedule tabled in Council are highlighted above. Numerous activities in the process plan were brought forward to ensure that the budget is adopted in April, by the existing council. **The process plan was revised accordingly and submitted to Council for approval in January 2011.**

PROCESSES FOLLOWED IN DEVELOPING THE BUDGET

Instead, HOD's together with their General Managers, Senior Managers, Managers and key project managers were involved in the budget process from the outset. Structural changes to the budget saw the formation of the sub units of Mechanical & Electrical and Water Conservation and Demand Management being created under Engineering. Director Land, Human Settlements & Economic Development (LHSED) was also created as a sub unit under LHSED Department. Risk Services was formally introduced as a sub unit under Strategic Management Department, and Legal Services as a sub unit under the Municipal Management Department. **Devolution of Municipal Health was created under Health & Protection, as well as Expenditure under Budget & Treasury. The prior Budget Process Plan was revisited and changed to meet the next year requirements. This process plan was approved by Council on 31 August 2010, revisited after the publication of MFMA Circular 54, revised and adopted by Council on 31 January 2011, to enable the existing Council to approve the 2011/12 budget.**

An extract of the currently employed staff was drawn from the ADM's payroll system, this was then compared to the approved organograms, and vacant posts added.

Budget templates reflecting the 2009/2010 actual figures, as well as the 2010/11 budget figures, forecast expenditure for the 2010/11 year were distributed for population of the line item details, at meetings held between HOD's, their management team and the budget office. Guidelines in terms of growth parameters as well as maximum expenditure levels for capital items were also given. The Strategic session held in January 2011 gave the final focus for the budget process and the requirements for projects as well as new staff were then established, added to the operational requirements and submitted to the budget office for consolidation.

DORA 2010 figures were used for budgeting purposed up until 24 February 2011, when the DORB 2011 was finally released.

Departments were given guideline funding envelopes. Each department submitted project requirements, new staff requirements and operational requirements. Each HOD was tasked with assessing his vote and identifying possible cuts. HOD's made great efforts to reduce their budgets to equate to their funding envelopes. A R34 million rand deficit situation was the final result. The decision was then to wait for the publication of DORB to confirm revenue streams. VAT on all external funds was then also taken to fund the deficit and after the publication of DORB a deficit of R6 216 242 still existed. This R6.2 million deficit is to be funded from prior year reserves.

Although not an ideal situation, this represents a huge reduction in the pull on reserves from prior years to balance the budget.

2.1.2 IDP and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

This is the fourth and the last review of the Amathole District Municipality (ADM) Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as adopted by ADM Council in May 2007. It is therefore Version 5 of the 5 year Strategic Plan of the District (IDP 2007 – 2012). It started in September 2010 after the tabling of the IDP and Budget Process Plan for the 2012/13 MTREF at the end of August.

The IDP is the principal strategic planning instrument of the District Municipality, which directly guides and informs its planning, budget, management and development actions. This framework is rolled out into objectives, key performance indicators and targets for implementation which directly inform the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan. The Process Plan as derived from the IDP 5 Phases included the following key IDP processes and deliverables:

- Analysis and prioritization of local needs;
- Development of a strategic framework that comprises of objectives, strategies and projects;
- Compilation of departmental business plans including key performance indicators and targets;
- Financial planning and budgeting process;
- Public participation process;
- Compilation of the SDBIP, and
- The review of the performance management and monitoring processes.

The IDP has been taken into a business and financial planning process leading up to the 2011/12 MTREF, based on the approved 2010/11 MTREF, Mid-year Review and adjustments budget. The business planning process has subsequently been refined in the light of current economic circumstances and the resulting revenue projections.

With the compilation of the 2011/12 MTREF, each department/function had to review the business planning process, including the setting of priorities and targets after reviewing the mid-year and third quarter performance against the 2010/11 Departmental Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan. Business planning links back to priority needs and master planning, and essentially informed the detail operating budget appropriations and three-year capital programme.

2.1.3 Financial Modelling and Key Planning Drivers

As part of the compilation of the 2012/13 MTREF, careful attention was paid to achieving a balance budget, without drawing extensively on the reserves, as has been the practice in the past, to address the financial sustainability issues. The following key factors and planning strategies have informed the compilation of the 2012/13 MTREF:

- Strategic objectives of the municipality
- Economic climate and trends (i.e. inflation, DWA, Wage Agreements)
- Performance trends
- The approved 2011/12 adjustments budget and performance against the SDBIP
- Low debtor payment levels
- The need for tariff increases versus the ability of the community to pay for services;
- Service delivery backlog elimination

In addition to the above, the strategic guidance given in National Treasury's MFMA Circulars 51 and 54 has been taken into consideration in the planning and prioritisation process.

2.1.4 Community Consultation

The draft 2012/13 MTREF as tabled before Council on **23 March 2012** for community consultation was published on the municipality's website, and hard copies were made available at local municipal offices and libraries and at the Strategic Manager's office at ADM's Head office in East London. The availability of the documents was advertised in the local newspapers.

All documents in the appropriate format (electronic and printed) will be provided to National Treasury, and other national and provincial departments in accordance with section 23 of the MFMA, to provide an opportunity for them to make inputs by 8 April 2011.

Ten road shows were conducted during the month of March at various venues in all seven local municipalities within the district, between 14 and 30 March 2011. This has included two business breakfasts as well, held in Butterworth and East London, in an attempt to reach the business community as well. An average of 300 attendees to date attended these road shows. Ward councillors were utilised to mobilise the communities, with transportation being provided to all those wishing to attend. The applicable dates and venues were published in the local newspapers.

After the presentation of the budget, question and answer sessions were held. Those who had further questions were invited to address them in writing to the Municipal Manager. These questions were recorded and consolidated by the Municipal Support Unit for response and feedback. Most of the issues raised related to availability of water and sanitation services in the areas. The Portfolio Councillor for Finance with the support of the Engineering Department highlighted the proposed and existing projects within each area.

- Issues were raised regarding the payment of performance bonuses to section 57 employees
- The tariff increases were acceptable with no issues being raised to date
- Pensioners and low income households were encouraged to register as indigents and the process of registration was explained in detail

No significant changes were effected in the final 2012/13 MTREF compared to the draft 2012/13 MTREF that was tabled for community consultation.

2.2 Overview of alignment of annual budget with IDP

The Constitution mandates local government with the responsibility to exercise local developmental and cooperative governance. The eradication of imbalances in South African society can only be realized through a credible integrated developmental planning process.

Municipalities in South Africa need to utilise integrated development planning as a method to plan future development in their areas and so find the best solutions to achieve sound long-term development goals. A municipal IDP provides a five year strategic programme of action aimed at setting short, medium and long term strategic and budget priorities to create a development platform, which correlates with the term of office of the political incumbents. The plan aligns the resources and the capacity of a municipality to its overall development aims and guides the municipal budget. An IDP is therefore a key instrument which municipalities use to provide vision, leadership and direction to all those that have a role to play in the development of a municipal

area. The IDP enables municipalities to make the best use of scarce resources and speed up service delivery.

Integrated developmental planning in the South African context is amongst others, an approach to planning aimed at involving the municipality and the community to jointly find the best solutions towards sustainable development. Furthermore, integrated development planning provides a strategic environment for managing and guiding all planning, development and decision making in the municipality.

It is important that the IDP developed by municipalities correlate with National and Provincial intent. It must aim to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in that area. Applied to the City, issues of national and provincial importance should be reflected in the IDP of the municipality. A clear understanding of such intent is therefore imperative to ensure that Amathole District Municipality (ADM) strategically complies with the key national and provincial priorities.

The national and provincial priorities, policies and strategies of importance include amongst others:

- Green Paper on National Strategic Planning of 2009;
- Government Programme of Action;
- Development Facilitation Act of 1995;
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (GGDS);
- National and Provincial spatial development perspectives;
- Relevant sector plans such as transportation, legislation and policy;
- National Key Performance Indicators (NKPIs);
- Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative (ASGISA);
- National 2014 Vision;
- National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) and
- The National Priority Outcomes.

The Constitution requires local government to relate its management, budgeting and planning functions to its objectives. This gives a clear indication of the intended purposes of municipal integrated development planning. Legislation stipulates clearly that a municipality must not only give effect to its IDP, but must also conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its IDP. In order to ensure integrated and focused service delivery between all spheres of government it was important for ADM to align its budget priorities with that of national and provincial government.

Table 28 IDP Strategic Objectives New

Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development
• To attract, retain, build capacity and maximise utilization of ADM human capital by 2017
Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment
• Provision of adequate, potable and sustainable water services infrastructure by 2014
Local Economic Development
• To promote holistic sustainable regional Economic development by 2030
Municipal Financial Viability & Management
• To ensure 20% recovery of costs incurred to provide water and sanitation services by 2015
Good Governance and Public Participation
• To ensure clean and accountable governance in the district by 2017

Local needs and priorities were identified as part of the IDP review process which is directly aligned to that of the national and provincial priorities. The key performance areas of the District can be summarised as follows:

MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

- To attract, retain, build capacity and maximise utilization of ADM human capital by 2017
- To promote and enhance internal and external communication by 2017
- To have a fully functional integrated Information Management System for MHS by 2017
- Ensure efficient and effective administration in terms of systems and business processes by 2017
- Continuously ensure development, review and implementation of sector plans in line with the IDP
- . To ensure strategic alignment between the IDP and the spatial framework by 2017
Ensure development, review and implementation of policies and by laws by 2017
- Mainstreaming of EPWP throughout institutional programmes by 2013
- Ensure integrated and responsive ICT function by 2017
- To enhance institutional capacity to plan and implement services effectively and efficiently by 2017
- Ensure coherent, functional and effective satellite offices by 2015
-

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

- To promote holistic sustainable regional Economic development by 2030.
- To enhance sustainable use of Natural Resources by 2017
- To enhance/strengthen Spatial Development Framework as a planning tool by 2017.
- To unearth and preserve heritage resources by 2017
- To promote Agrarian Reform and food security within ADM
- To promote compliance with the Municipal Health legislation within ADM by 2017
- To position ADM as a tourism destination of choice 2017
- To develop film industry within ADM by 2014

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT:

- Provision of adequate, potable and sustainable water services infrastructure by 2014
- Development of sustainable and environmentally friendly sanitation and services to all communities by 2014
- Contribute towards the Reduction of the prevalence of communicable diseases by 2017
- Enhance the provision and standardisation of fire services by 2017
- Improve accessibility and connectivity in urban and rural areas to promote access to socio economic opportunities by 2017.
- . Sustainable coordination of disaster relief and response with other stakeholders by 2017
- Ensure that solid waste is managed in an integrated, environmentally friendly and sustainable manner throughout ADM by 2014
- All households to have access to public transport facilities, within 2km walking distance by 2022

- Facilitate development of sustainable and viable settlements by 2014
- Develop, conserve and maintain heritage sites by 2017

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT:

- To ensure 20% recovery of costs incurred to provide water and sanitation services by 2015
- To increase internal and external project spending to 80% of projected expenditure by 2015.
- To improve collection rate on water and sanitation services to 60% by 2017
- To eliminate all agency functions performed by the institution and minimise the impact of fiscal dumping with the view of focusing on our core functions by July 2015
- Continuously monitor and report on the performance of contractors in relation to projects.

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- To ensure clean and accountable governance in the district by 2017
- To facilitate coordination, cooperation and joint planning between the spheres of government by 2017.
- To promote learning and sharing, both domestically and internationally by 2017.
- To ensure a district-wide coordination of integrated planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation by 2017.
- To ensure that Local Municipalities are empowered to render services that are within their powers and functions by 2017
- To promote effective communication of ADM's business to its stakeholders by 2017

The 2012/13 MTREF has therefore been directly informed by the IDP revision process and the following tables provide a reconciliation between the IDP strategic objectives and operating revenue, operating expenditure and capital expenditure.

Table 29 MBRR Table SA4 - Reconciliation between the IDP strategic objectives and budgeted revenue

Strategic Objective	Goal	Goal Code	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
				Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand												
Building Lm Capacity To Perform Functions/Exercise Powers	7	A		1 343	5 653	1 268	754	–	754	1 075	974	1 058
Ensure Sound Management Of Finances/Assets	Budget Compliance	B		2 149	12 208	72 530	81 346	–	81 346	91 540	98 911	102 353
Create Safe/Healthy Work Environment Within Adm	10	C		289	5 608	268	157	–	157	541	578	617
Provide Adequate Potable Water	3	D		200 184	442 572	101 951	175 186	2 778	177 964	262 335	226 144	235 721
Contribute To Disaster Risk Reduction	Reports	E		7 908	6 391	5 438	197	–	197	268	283	298
Ensure Eligable Residents Have Access To Safe/Legal Waste Services	Adopt Iwmp	F		–	2 511	–	2 000	–	2 000	764	804	844
Comprehensive Management Of Heritage Resources	6	G		11 072	17 359	656	81 618	–	81 618	127 990	95 566	92 816
Quality Assurance On Internal Controls/Governance	Adopt Audit Report	H		266 646	78 525	47 457	29 315	(2 060)	27 256	19 586	21 815	23 667
Ensure Strategic Development Planning In Line With Legislation	11	I		8	642	56 593	63 217	–	63 217	69 469	69 155	73 988
Ensure Viable And Sustainable Water Assets	115	J		26 608	210 642	497 843	590 373	180 595	770 968	671 784	727 831	802 788
Ensure Streamlined And Efficient Scm	12	K		–	1 320	2	–	–	–	145	155	167
Effective/Efficient Advice To Sec 79 Committees	12	L		26	4 746	22 694	47 364	–	47 364	47 692	50 570	53 599
Sound It Governance	14	M		167	3 991	30 903	1 330	–	1 330	1 535	1 619	1 701
Provide Adequate Sanitation To All	504477	N		45 576	37 863	43 612	103 204	–	103 204	80 738	100 143	104 718
Enhance Provision/Standardization Of Fire Services	35	O		14 833	13 864	2 806	2 502	–	2 502	4 232	4 464	4 691
Strengthen Good Governance/Accountability In Primary Health Care	28	P		7 824	9 207	4 425	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provide Integrated Municipal Health Services	36	Q		5 975	5 877	53 555	59 759	–	59 759	65 493	62 880	65 264
Provide Comprehensive Food Control Program	50%	R		23 514	22 397	5	421	–	421	662	702	713
Technical Support To Council In Line With Adm Rules	70%	S		21 232	10 677	23 537	65 874	–	65 874	76 988	79 862	85 584
Facilitate Development Of Sustainable/Viable Settlements	3	T		–	4 053	54 816	–	–	–	1 509	1 592	1 675
Sound Intergovernment Relations System	40	U	1 172	6 240	129	128	–	128	138	145	152	
Integrated Public Transport System	15	V	7	3	1	99	–	99	259	276	294	
Allocations to other priorities				2								
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)			1	636 535	902 350	1 020 490	1 304 843	181 313	1 486 156	1 524 741	1 544 468	1 652 707

Table 30 MBRR Table SA5 - Reconciliation between the IDP strategic objectives and budgeted operating expenditure

Strategic Objective	Goal	Goal Code	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
				Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15	
R thousand													
Building Lm Capacity To Perform Functions/Exercise Powers	7	A	1	6 239	8 686	7 046	12 611	(4 069)	8 542	12 744	9 153	9 845	
Ensure Sound Management Of Finances/Assets	Budget Compliance	B		28 467	31 756	39 864	70 838	(14 604)	56 234	79 934	86 461	89 006	
Create Safe/Healthy Work Environment Within Adm	10	C		12 175	15 261	16 763	22 254	(2 550)	19 704	27 241	27 747	29 990	
Provide Adequate Potable Water	3	D		219 001	271 530	327 633	384 852	(8 043)	376 809	478 425	495 347	538 283	
Contribute To Disaster Risk Reduction	Reports	E		11 003	3 998	10 188	8 770	(2 196)	6 573	12 489	9 275	9 887	
Ensure Eligable Residents Have Access To Safe/Legal Waste Services	Adopt lwmp	F		0	361	203	2 000	(30)	1 970	4 300	4 528	4 750	
Comprehensive Management Of Heritage Resources	6	G		18 344	10 674	18 540	43 803	(13 797)	30 005	48 740	46 858	47 119	
Quality Assurance On Internal Controls/Governance	Adopt Audit Report	H		11 834	8 466	28 084	29 376	(3 190)	26 186	20 482	22 564	24 472	
Ensure Strategic Development Planning In Line With Legislation	11	I		1 272	1 385	18 169	32 708	(2 771)	29 936	32 773	34 178	36 842	
Ensure Viable And Sustainable Water Assets	115	J		30 832	166 667	20 394	16 506	(571)	15 934	17 885	21 505	18 137	
Ensure Streamlined And Efficient Scm	12	K		1	3 765	4 606	9 243	(436)	8 807	10 370	11 152	11 990	
Effective/Efficient Advice To Sec 79 Committees	12	L		63 390	33 215	15 864	37 033	(816)	36 217	36 381	38 473	40 675	
Sound It Governance	14	M		9 498	9 359	42 183	17 015	194	17 209	24 294	26 223	27 737	
Provide Adequate Sanitation To All	504477	N		49 145	44 698	79 078	87 383	2 071	89 454	65 583	69 947	70 453	
Enhance Provision/Standardization Of Fire Services	35	O		11 128	11 917	14 888	18 644	(1 300)	17 344	23 364	24 064	24 970	
Strenghten Good Governance/Accountbility In Primary Health Care	28	P		7 778	9 207	4 347	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Provide Integrated Municipal Health Services	36	Q		5 374	5 482	4 494	7 623	(373)	7 250	5 526	5 390	5 799	
Provide Comprehensive Food Control Program	50%	R		18 074	22 282	25 292	19 022	(231)	18 791	21 171	21 064	21 396	
Technical Support To Council In Line With Adm Rules	70%	S		42 389	22 336	22 893	42 006	(5 129)	36 877	48 774	51 099	54 538	
Facilitate Development Of Sustainable/Viable Settlements	3	T		0	12 835	24 345	6 878	66	6 945	14 975	13 586	14 676	
Sound Intergoverment Relations System	40	U	17 950	14 194	8 422	10 012	805	10 817	10 560	11 305	12 094		
Integrated Public Transport System	15	V	4 372	5 435	7 219	10 130	(1 565)	8 565	16 889	35 456	33 122		
Allocations to other priorities													
Total Expenditure				1	568 267	713 510	740 514	888 707	(58 536)	830 171	1 012 900	1 065 375	1 125 781

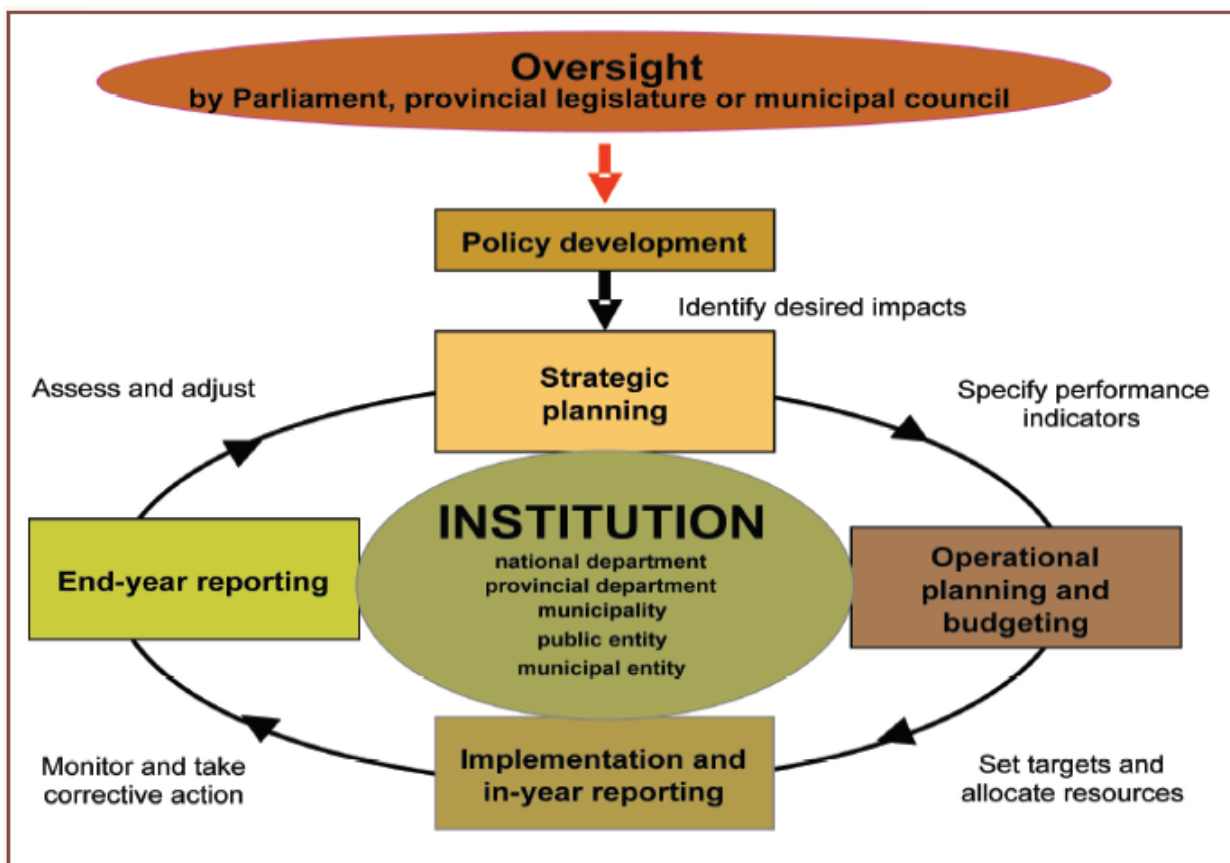
Table 31 MBRR Table SA6 - Reconciliation between the IDP strategic objectives and budgeted capital expenditure

Strategic Objective	Goal	Goal Code	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
				Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15	
R thousand													
Building Lm Capacity To Perform Functions/Exercise Powers	7	A		49	37	409	287	-	287	55	58	61	
Ensure Sound Management Of Finances/Assets	Budget Compliance	B		424	210	603	888	-	888	1 371	1 444	1 515	
Create Safe/Healthy Work Environment Within Adm	10	C		248	126	781	678	(8)	670	388	408	428	
Provide Adequate Potable Water	3	D		1 090	76 360	28 145	32 535	1 405	33 939	33 371	10 359	13 031	
Contribute To Disaster Risk Reduction	Reports	E		418	255	62	675	-	675	661	696	731	
Comprehensive Management Of Heritage Resources	6	F		-	39	408	30 699	(0)	30 699	64 849	35 730	31 662	
Quality Assurance On Internal Controls/Governance	Adopt Audit Report	G		-	173	133	726	-	726	443	467	490	
Ensure Strategic Development Planning In Line With Legislation	11	H		-	2	279	754	-	754	174	184	194	
Ensure Viable And Sustainable Water Assets	115	I		252	37	408	332 623	-	332 623	395 919	414 365	462 734	
Ensure Streamlined And Efficient Scm	12	J		-	22	320	377	-	377	9	9	10	
Effective/Efficient Advice To Sec 79 Committees	12	K		434	-	-	205	-	205	34	36	37	
Sound It Governance	14	L		757	959	647	1 140	-	1 140	700	737	773	
Provide Adequate Sanitation To All	504477	M		-	20	2 005	4 496	(1 405)	3 091	2 560	2 696	2 810	
Enhance Provision/Standardization Of Fire Services	35	N		906	-	49	5 920	-	5 920	6 351	6 687	7 015	
Strengthen Good Governance/Accountability In Primary Health Care	28	O		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Provide Integrated Municipal Health Services	36	P		18	25	202	65	0	65	38	40	42	
Provide Comprehensive Food Control Program	50%	Q		1 190	1 054	893	2 160	-	2 160	1 055	1 111	1 127	
Technical Support To Council In Line With Adm Rules	70%	R		153	181	776	1 093	8	1 100	1 127	1 187	1 245	
Facilitate Development Of Sustainable/Viable Settlements	3	S		-	74	35	238	-	238	935	985	1 033	
Sound Intergovernment Relations System	40	T		177	62	795	242	-	242	855	900	944	
Integrated Public Transport System	15	U		3	10	438	337	-	337	946	996	1 045	
Allocations to other priorities				3									
Total Capital Expenditure				1	6 119	79 648	37 388	416 135	-	416 135	511 841	479 093	526 926

2.3 Measurable performance objectives and indicators

Performance Management is a system intended to manage and monitor service delivery progress against the identified strategic objectives and priorities. In accordance with legislative requirements and good business practices as informed by the National Framework for Managing Programme Performance Information, ADM has developed and implemented a performance management system of which system is constantly refined as the integrated planning process unfolds. The Municipality targets, monitors, assess and reviews organisational performance which in turn is directly linked to individual employee's performance.

At any given time within government, information from multiple years is being considered; plans and budgets for next year; implementation for the current year; and reporting on last year's performance. Although performance information is reported publicly during the last stage, the performance information process begins when policies are being developed, and continues through each of the planning, budgeting, implementation and reporting stages. The planning, budgeting and reporting cycle can be graphically illustrated as follows:



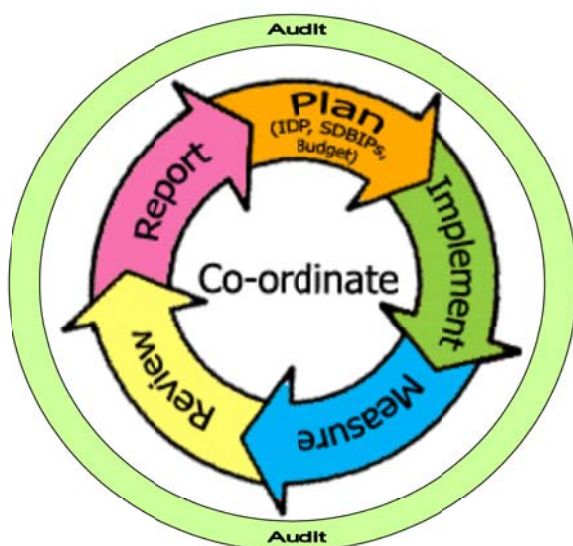
Planning, budgeting and reporting cycle

The performance of ADM relates directly to the extent to which it has achieved success in realising its goals and objectives, complied with legislative requirements and meeting stakeholder expectations. The District therefore has adopted a Performance Management Framework which encompasses:

- Planning (setting goals, objectives, targets and benchmarks);
- Monitoring (regular monitoring and checking on the progress against plan);
- Measurement (indicators of success);
- Review (identifying areas requiring change and improvement);
- Reporting (what information, to whom, from whom, how often and for what purpose); and

- Improvement (making changes where necessary).

The process of performance management is central to modern notions of management i.e. it is inseparable from the things that a manager must do. It is important that performance management is mainstreamed in municipality as an approach to daily management.



Performance Management as an Approach to Management

The annual process of managing the performance of the Amathole District Municipality will involve the following components:

- Co-ordination
- Performance Planning
- Performance Measurement, Analysis
- Performance Reviews & Reporting
- Performance Auditing

The IDP, budget and the Municipal Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans constitute the planning components of municipal performance management. Through the IDP review processes, the strategic objectives, strategies and SDBIP Scorecards will be developed.

The following diagram shows the links among the plans referred to above.

Figure 3: Municipal planning

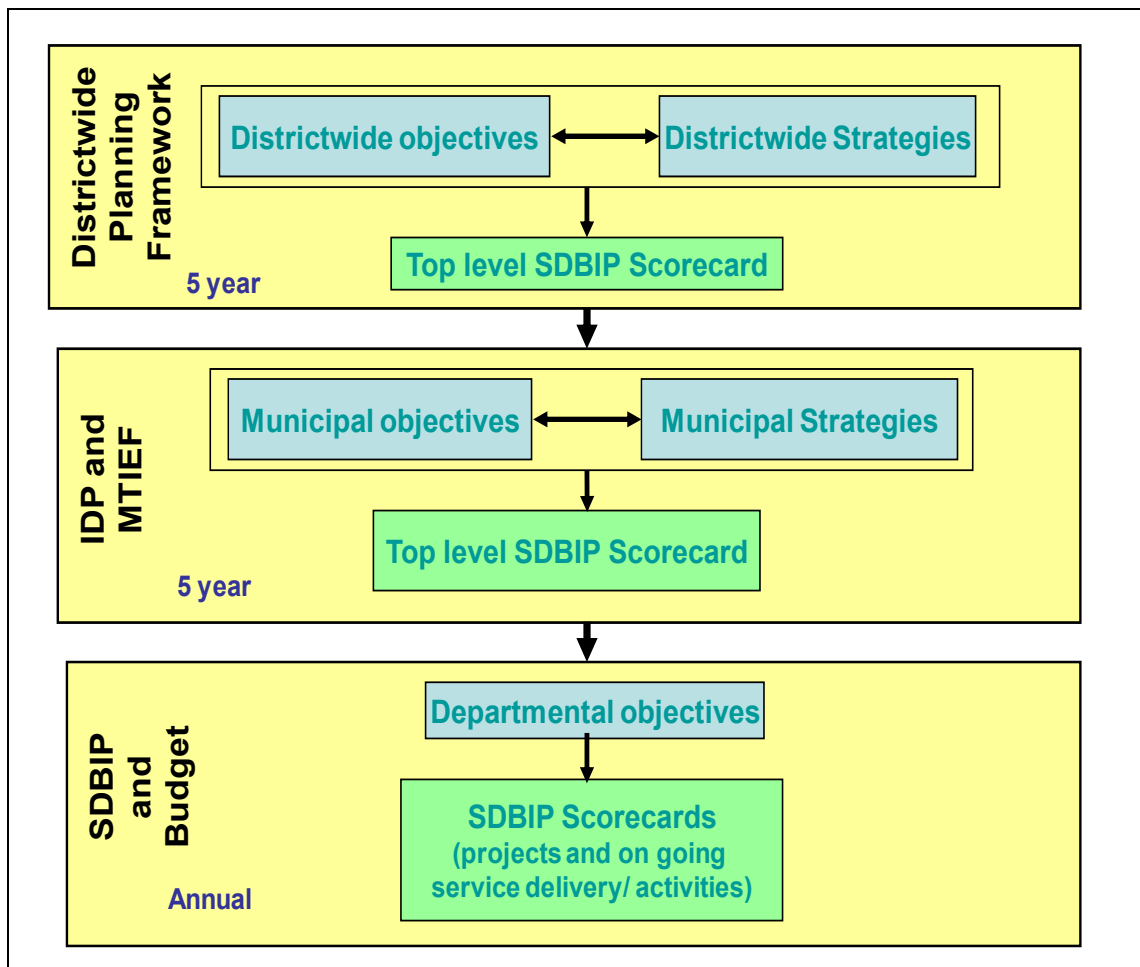


Figure 4 Annual processes of reporting and reviews

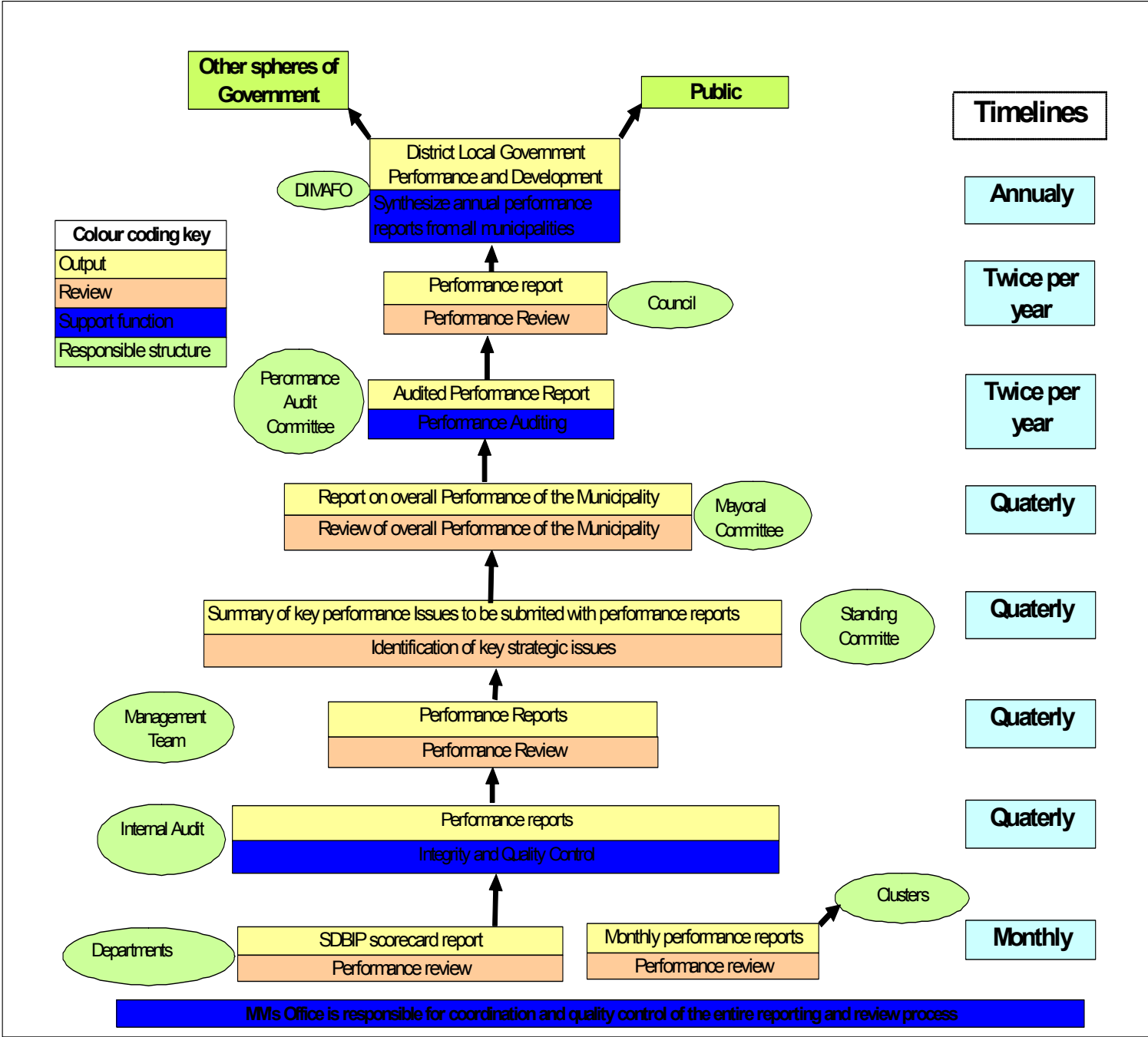


Table 32 MBRR Table SA7 - Measurable performance objectives

Description	Unit of measurement	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
Vote 1 - vote name										
Function 1 - (name)										
Sub-function 1 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 2 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 3 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Function 2 - (name)										
Sub-function 1 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 2 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 3 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Vote 2 - vote name										
Function 1 - (name)										
Sub-function 1 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 2 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 3 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Function 2 - (name)										
Sub-function 1 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 2 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 3 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Vote 3 - vote name										
Function 1 - (name)										
Sub-function 1 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 2 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 3 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Function 2 - (name)										
Sub-function 1 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 2 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 3 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
And so on for the rest of the Votes										

The following table sets out the municipalities main performance objectives and benchmarks for the 2011/12 MTREF.

Table 33 MBRR Table SA8 - Performance indicators and benchmarks

Description of financial indicator	Basis of calculation	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
<u>Borrowing Management</u>											
Credit Rating		3	3	3	3	0	3	3			
Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure	Interest & Principal Paid / Operating Expenditure	-2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Capital Charges to Own Revenue	Finance charges & Repayment of borrowing / Own Revenue	-6.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Borrowed funding of 'own' capital expenditure	Borrowing/Capital expenditure excl. transfers and grants and contributions	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Safety of Capital</u>											
Gearing	Long Term Borrowing/ Funds & Reserves	3.1%	1.8%	2.9%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%
<u>Liquidity</u>											
Current Ratio	Current assets/current liabilities	2.7	3.5	3.4	4.2	-	4.0	-	2.6	2.9	4.1
Current Ratio adjusted for aged debtors	Current assets less debtors > 90 days/current liabilities	2.7	3.5	2.3	3.0	-	2.7	-	1.8	2.0	3.2
Liquidity Ratio	Monetary Assets/Current Liabilities	2.3	3.2	3.0	3.8	-	3.6	-	2.2	2.5	2.4
<u>Revenue Management</u>											
Annual Debtors Collection Rate (Payment Level %)	Last 12 Mths Receipts/Last 12 Mths Billing		-72.4%	-69.9%	-79.1%	-49.8%	-101.7%	-59.9%	-52.8%	-44.3%	-44.8%
Current Debtors Collection Rate (Cash receipts % of Ratepayer & Other revenue)			-72.3%	-69.9%	-79.1%	-49.8%	-101.7%	-59.9%	-52.8%	-44.3%	-44.8%
Outstanding Debtors to Revenue	Total Outstanding Debtors to Annual Revenue	17.6%	8.7%	9.6%	7.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	8.5%	8.8%	34.7%
Longstanding Debtors Recovered	Debtors > 12 Mths Recovered/Total Debtors > 12 Months Old	19.0%	23.0%	18.5%	16.3%	0.0%	16.3%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%
<u>Creditors Management</u>											
Creditors System Efficiency	% of Creditors Paid Within Terms (within MFMA's 65(e))	79.0%	81.0%	87.0%	95.0%	0.0%	95.0%	0.0%	95.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Creditors to Cash and Investments		258.1%	-55.6%	-16.9%	-5.4%	0.0%	-4.6%	0.0%	-12.9%	-6.7%	-5.3%
<u>Other Indicators</u>											
Electricity Distribution Losses (2)	% Volume (units purchased and generated less units sold)/units purchased and generated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Water Distribution Losses (2)	% Volume (units purchased and own source less units sold)/Total units purchased and own source	25.0%	14.0%	16.0%	23.0%	0.0%	23.0%	0.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
Employee costs	Employee costs/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	31.4%	23.9%	24.3%	25.1%	-0.4%	22.0%	35.4%	26.2%	27.8%	27.9%
Remuneration	Total remuneration/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	32.9%	25.1%	25.4%	26.1%	0.2%	23.0%		26.9%	28.5%	28.6%
Repairs & Maintenance	R&M/(Total Revenue excluding capital revenue)	2.8%	1.4%	0.8%	2.0%	-0.3%	1.8%		1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Finance charges & Depreciation	FC&D/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	10.2%	8.3%	7.5%	6.5%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	5.9%	6.2%	6.0%
<u>IDP regulation financial viability indicators</u>											
i. Debt coverage	(Total Operating Revenue - Operating Grants)/Debt service payments due within financial year	(2.8)	(3.6)	(11.2)	149.1	149.1	149.1	(3.0)	(19.3)	(18.7)	(20.1)
ii. O/S Service Debtors to Revenue	Total outstanding service debtors/annual revenue received for services	137.6%	89.2%	84.3%	70.5%	0.0%	70.5%	0.0%	79.4%	79.1%	321.9%
iii. Cost coverage	(Available cash + Investments)/monthly fixed operational expenditure	0.9	(4.0)	(14.8)	(20.9)	248.4	(25.9)	(25.2)	(19.6)	(27.0)	(34.0)

2.3.1 Performance indicators and benchmarks

2.3.1.1 Borrowing Management

Capital expenditure in local government can be funded by capital grants, own-source revenue and long term borrowing. The ability of a municipality to raise long term borrowing is largely dependent on its creditworthiness and financial position. The Amathole District Municipality does not have borrowings and therefore the borrowing strategy development is not applicable to the district. Capital expenditure is funded mostly by capital grants and to a much lesser extent, own revenue.

2.3.1.2 Safety of Capital

- *The debt-to-equity ratio is a financial ratio indicating the relative proportion of equity and debt used in financing the municipality's assets. The indicator is based on the total of loans, creditors, and overdraft and tax provisions as a percentage of funds and reserves. During the 2010/11 financial year the ratio level was at 4.9% and as at February 2011/12 current financial the ratio has shown a decrease to 4% which indicates that the municipality is sustainable for the forecasted years. The municipality does not operate on an overdraft.*
- *The gearing ratio is a measure of the total long term borrowings over funds and reserves. Between 2007/08 and 2011/12 the municipality did not commit itself to any long term borrowing which resulted into the low gearing level*

3 Liquidity

- *Current ratio is a measure of the current assets divided by the current liabilities and as a benchmark the Amathole District Municipality has retained an acceptable norm of 2:1, hence at no point in time should this ratio be less than 1. The current ratio for 2008/09 to 2011/12 financial year for the district has exceeded the acceptable norm to maintain the level at 3.9:1 for 2010/11. This indicates that the municipality has a viable possibility to maintain the same level for the forecasted year 2012/13 going forward .*
- *The liquidity ratio is a measure of the ability of the municipality to utilize cash and cash equivalents to extinguish or retire its current liabilities immediately. Ideally the municipality should have the equivalent cash and cash equivalents on hand to meet at least the current liabilities, which should translate into a liquidity ratio of 1. Anything below 1 indicates a shortage in cash to meet creditor obligations. For the 2011/12 financial year the ratio was above the norm of 1, thereby indicating the financial viability of the Amathole District Municipality.*

1.1.1.4 Revenue Management

- As part of the financial sustainability strategy, an aggressive revenue management framework has been drafted to increase cash inflow, not only from current billings but also from debtors that are in arrears in excess of 90 days. A debt collector has been appointed to assist in collecting outstanding debts from businesses and domestic consumers. The intention of the strategy is to streamline the revenue value chain by ensuring accurate billing, customer service, and credit control and debt collection. A task team has been appointed to assist in following up outstanding debts from government departments.

1.1.1.5 Creditors Management

- The Amathole District Municipality is focusing on ensuring that creditors are settled within the legislated 30 days of invoice. While the liquidity ratio is of concern, by applying daily cash flow management the municipality has managed to ensure a 100 per cent compliance rate to this legislative obligation. This has had a favourable impact on suppliers' perceptions of risk of doing business with the municipality, which is expected to benefit the municipality in the form of more competitive pricing of tenders, as suppliers compete for the municipality's business.

1.1.1.6 Other Indicators

- The water distribution losses are still difficult for the Amathole District Municipality (ADM) to accurately determine as there is still a large number of unmetered Erven. In order to address this, the ADM has embarked on an extensive data cleansing exercise (in order to better match the existing water meters with the correct Erven and property owner, this will improve billing / revenue collection as well as improve the accuracy of water balances). The ADM has also set aside R 5 000 000 from its refurbishment budget to

purchase new domestic meters as well as R 27 000 000 from its drought relief budget for water conservation and demand management (of which a major component is for domestic meter installation).

- As distribution losses are still difficult to determine, the ADM instead measures non-revenue water on a monthly basis. Water Distribution losses would make up a component of this but would not be the only contributing factor. Un-metered connections and communal standpipes in areas that are only supplied with an RDP level of service would also contribute to non-revenue water which currently varies between 65% and 85%. The imminent domestic installation programme and Water Conservation and Demand Management Projects, is expected to reduce this considerably

2.3.2 Free Basic Services: basic social services package for indigent households

The social package assists residents that have difficulty paying for services and are registered as indigent households in terms of the Indigent Policy of the municipality. Only registered indigents qualify for the free basic services.

For the 2011/12 financial year, 1 131 registered indigents have been approved and subsidy granted to them. The subsidy is granted for a period not exceeding 12 months, it is the responsibility of the consumer to re – apply at the end of the period. In cases where the financial status of the indigent consumer changes during the 12 month period the subsidy is cancelled. Two months prior the expiry of the subsidy, the consumers are advised about their subsidies that are about to expire. Municipality is aiming at increasing its indigent registration, by campaigning and doing door to door registration. In terms of the Municipality's indigent policy, registered indigents are entitled to 6 kl free water, any excess is billed against the consumer, no basic water charge, no flat rate charge for water, they pay no water and sanitation connection fees, they pay a reduced water deposit, no VIP and bucket clearance fee, and no charge for fire services.

Note that the number of households in informal areas that receive free services and the cost of these services (e.g. the provision of water through stand pipes, water tankers, etc) are not taken into account in the table noted above

2.3.3 Providing clean water and managing waste water

The Municipality is the Water Services Authority for the entire municipality, except for Buffalo City, who has been a Water Authority in its own right since 1993 and is also now becoming a metro in 2011/12, in terms of the Water Services Act, 1997 and acts as water services provider.

Approximately 23 per cent of the Amathole District Municipality's (ADM) bulk treated water is purchased from the Amatola Water Board (AW), 69 per cent is produced at ADM's own water purification plants while the remaining 8 per cent is abstracted from ground water sources which are also managed by the ADM.

The Department of Water Affairs conducts an annual performance rating of water treatment works, presenting a Blue Drop or Green Drop award respectively to potable water treatment works and waste water treatment works that meet certain criteria of excellence.

The ADM has recently taken a decision to renew the three year contract it had with AW (for another 3 years) to assist in running of its Water and Waste Water Treatment Facilities. A key component of this contract is to enable the ADM to comply with Blue and Green drop requirements.

The following is briefly the main challenges facing the ADM in meeting Blue and Green Drop Requirements:

- The infrastructure at most of the waste water treatment works is old and insufficient to treat the increased volumes of waste water to the necessary compliance standard;

- Shortage of skilled personnel makes proper operations and maintenance difficult;
- Electrical power supply to some of the plants is often interrupted which hampers the purification processes; and
- There is a lack of proper regional catchment management, resulting in storm water entering the sewerage system.

The following are some of the steps that have been taken to address these challenges:

- MIG funding has been approved for the upgrade of a number of the Waste Water Treatment Works;
- ADM allocated R28 million of its own funding for refurbishment of water and waste water treatment facilities during the 2010/2011 financial year
- The filling of vacancies has progressed well in 2010/11 and selected process controllers will embark on training programme offered by the Buffalo City Technikon, especially for operational personnel

2.4 Overview of budget related-policies

The Amathole District Municipality's budgeting process is guided and governed by relevant legislation, frameworks, strategies and related policies.

2.4.1 Review of credit control and debt collection procedures/policies

The reviewed Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy was approved by Council on 23 March 2012. While the adopted policy is credible, sustainable, manageable and informed by affordability and value for money, there was a need to review certain components to achieve a higher collection rate. Some of the possible revisions will include emphasising the schedule 1 & 2 of the Municipal Systems Act that allows the council to take necessary steps if the code stated on this schedule is contravened by the Staff and Councillors of the Amathole District Municipality Council. In addition emphasis will be placed on speeding up the indigent registration process to ensure that credit control and debt collection efforts are not fruitlessly wasted on these debtors.

The 2012/13 MTREF has been prepared on the basis of achieving an average debtors' collection rate of 50 per cent on current billings. In addition the collection of debt in excess of 90 days has been prioritised as a pertinent strategy in increasing the municipality's cash levels.

2.4.2 Asset Management Policy

The purpose of the asset management policy is to govern the management of assets owned by the Amathole District Municipality to ensure that they are managed, controlled, safeguarded and used in an efficient and effective manner. The policy gives guidance on issues of impairment, depreciation, asset register and disposal of assets etc.

Assets need to be depreciated in accordance with GRAP 17, where the requirements and guidance relating to the accounting treatment of depreciation are set out. A test for impairment needs to be conducted every financial year, to assess whether the impairment of assets is necessary.

All assets of the municipality need to be registered in the asset register. The asset register should be GRAP compliant. In accordance with GRAP 17, Property Plant and Equipment shall be eliminated from the Statement of Financial Position on disposal or when the asset is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or service potential are expected.

2.4.3 Budget Adjustment Policy

The adjustments budget process is governed by various provisions in the MFMA and is aimed at instilling and establishing an increased level of discipline, responsibility and accountability in the financial management practices of municipalities. To ensure that the district continues to deliver on its core mandate and achieves its developmental goals, the mid-year review and adjustment budget process will be utilised to ensure that underperforming functions are identified and funds redirected to performing functions.

2.4.4 Supply Chain Management Policy

The Supply Chain Management Policy was adopted by the Amathole District Municipality (ADM) on 31 August 2010, in terms of section 111 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003). The policy is currently under review.

The targeted mechanism of the Policy which enhances the development of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) and Historically Disadvantaged Companies (HDCs) clearly demonstrates the focus of the policy.

Major achievements and goals have been realized through the targeted procurement processes and Policies of the ADM. The future focus will be to further enhance the Policy by considering new legislation that has been enacted.

The empowerment (BEE) goals have been reviewed and amended to be in-line with current trends and to be realistic in terms of Council's performance.

Other amendments related to policy gaps and policy performances have been included in the policy to strengthen and enhance the current policy.

A further review will be undertaken in the 2011/12 financial year. The SCM summit will be held in quarter one of the 2011/12 financial year, the outcomes of which will impact on the review of the policy.

2.4.5 Budget and Virement Policy

The Budget and Virement Policy aims to empower senior managers with an efficient financial and budgetary amendment and control system to ensure optimum service delivery within the legislative framework of the MFMA and the municipality's system of delegations. The Budget and Virement Policy was approved by Council in August 2010.

2.4.6 Tariff Policies

The Amathole District Municipality's reviewed Tariff policy (which includes Water & Sanitation, Building Plan Fees, Calgary Museum & Conference Centre Fees, Eastern Region Solid Waste Tariffs, Fire Services Tariffs, Fines & Offences, Air Pollution & Waste Management and Violation of Municipal Health by Laws), Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy and Indigent Policy were submitted to Council on 23 March 2012. The policies have been approved.

2.5 Overview of budget assumptions

2.5.1 External factors

Domestically, after five years of strong growth, during which about two million jobs were created, our economy shrank by an estimated 1.8 per cent last year and about 900 000 people lost their jobs. It is expected that recovery from this deterioration will be slow and uneven, and that growth for 2011 will be 2.3 per cent rising to 3.6 per cent by 2012.

Owing to the economic slowdown, financial resources are limited due to reduced payment levels by consumers. This has resulted in declining cash inflows, which has necessitated restrained expenditure to ensure that cash outflows remain within the affordability parameters of the municipality's finances.

2.5.2 General inflation outlook and its impact on the municipal activities

There are five key factors that have been taken into consideration in the compilation of the 2011/12 MTREF:

- National Government macro economic targets
- The general inflationary outlook and the impact on residents and businesses within ADM district
- The impact of municipal cost drivers
- The increase in prices for bulk water
- The increase in the cost of remuneration. Employee related costs comprise 26.14 per cent of total operating expenditure in the 2012/13 MTREF and therefore this increase above inflation places a disproportionate upward pressure on the expenditure budget. The wage agreement SALGBC concluded with the municipal workers unions on 31 July 2009 as well as the categorisation and job evaluation wage curves collective agreement signed on 21 April 2010 must be noted.

2.5.3 Credit rating outlook

Table 34 Credit rating outlook

Security class	Currency	Rating	Annual rating 2009/10	Previous Rating
Short term	Rand	Prime -1	20 April 2010	Prime -1
Long-term	Rand	Aa3	20 April 2010	Aa3
Outlook	Rand	Negative	20 April 2010	Negative

The rating definitions are:

- Short term : Prime – 1
Short-Term Debt Ratings (maturities of less than one year)
Prime-1 (highest quality)
- Long-term : Aa3
Defined as high-grade. "Aa" rated are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

2.5.4 Interest rates for borrowing and investment of funds

The MFMA specifies that borrowing can only be utilised to fund capital or refinancing of borrowing in certain conditions. ADM does not have any current loans, neither does it anticipate taking out any loans in the MTREF.

2.5.5 Collection rate for revenue services

The base assumption is that tariff and rating increases will increase at due to the actions to be taken on increasing the indigent register. It is also assumed that current economic conditions, and relatively controlled inflationary conditions, will continue for the forecasted term.

The rate of revenue collection is currently expressed as a percentage (32 per cent) of annual billings. Cash flow is assumed to be 47.35 per cent of billings, which will be due to an increase in indigent register.

2.5.6 Salary increases

The collective agreement regarding salaries/wages came into operation on 1 July 2009 and shall remain in force until 30 June 2012. Year three is an increase of CPI plus 2 per cent as long as the CPI is above 5 per cent. As this was not the case, negotiations will re-open and a percent of 7.5 per cent increase was utilised for budgeted for the 2011/12 financial year. From the initial stages of the budgeting process, an overall 7.5% increase was applied to salaries, to accommodate the possible proposed wage increase, with CPI average from February 2011 to January 2012 being 5.2%.

2.5.7 Ability of the municipality to spend and deliver on the programmes

It is estimated that the budget for the 2012/13 MTREF will be fully spent, including the MIG allocation for capital projects.

2.6 Overview of budget funding

2.6.1 Medium-term outlook: operating revenue

The following table is a breakdown of the operating revenue over the medium-term:

Table 35 Breakdown of the operating revenue over the medium-term

Description	2011/12 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Budget Year 2011/12	Budget Year +1 2012/13	Budget Year +2 2013/14
R thousands			
Service charges	127,752	133,715	140,636
Investment revenue	15,000	15,750	16,695
Transfers recognised - operational	555,893	600,417	637,103
Other own revenue	190,063	204,634	227,334
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	888,707	954,516	1,021,768
Total Operating Expenditure	888,707	954,516	1,021,768

Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	-	-
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The following graph is a breakdown of the revenue per main category for the 2012/13 financial year.

INCOME 2012/13

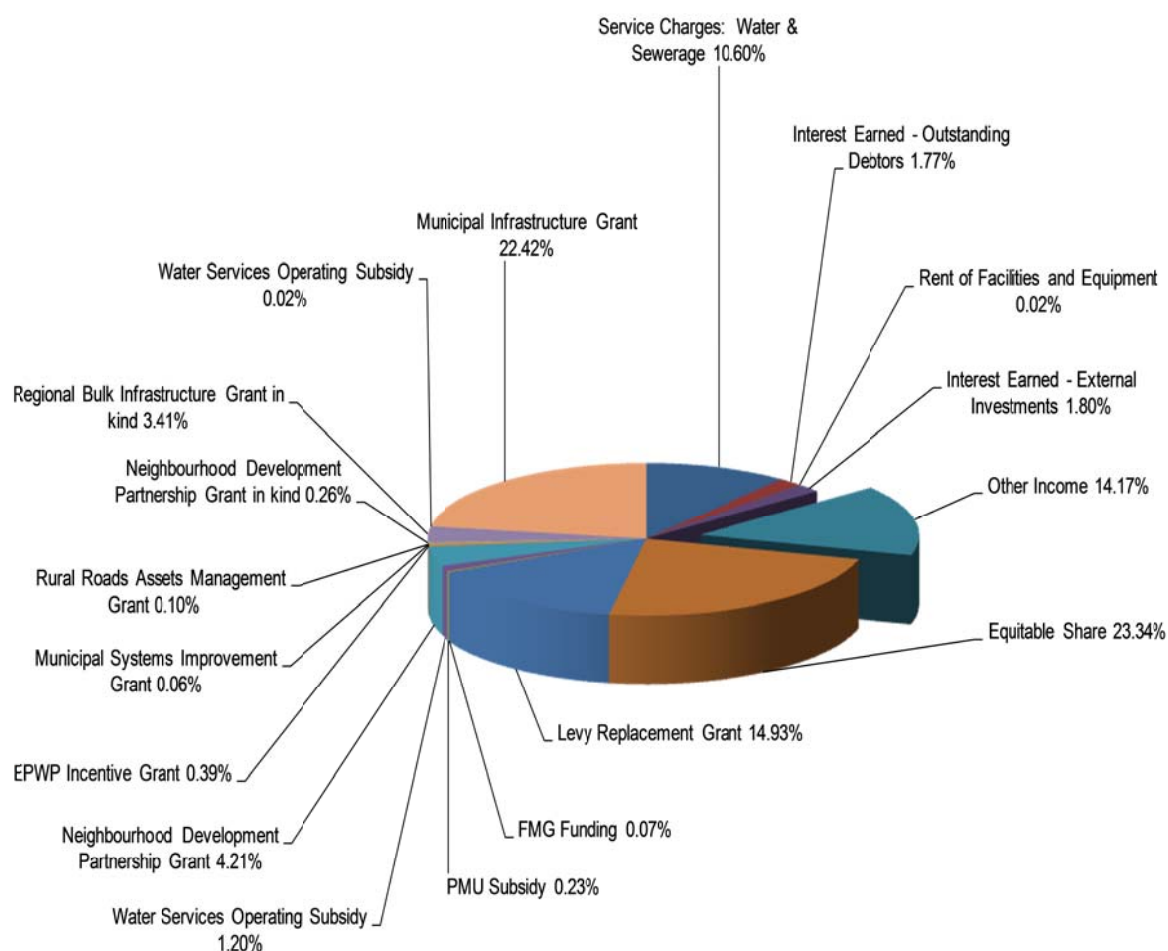


Figure 7 Breakdown of revenue over the 2011/12 MTREF

ADM is a grant dependent municipality and tariff setting focuses on affordable tariffs for the consumers, with revenue raised from water and sanitation only contributing 13.55 per cent of overall operating revenue. ADM derives most of its revenue from operating and capital grants from organs of state and prior year income which is brought in to fund non cash flow items such as depreciation, provision for bad debts and post retirement benefits.

The revenue strategy is a function of key components such as:

- Revenue management and enhancement;
- Improving the annual collection rate for consumer revenue;
- National Treasury guidelines;
- Determining tariff escalation rate by establishing affordability levels;

The proposed tariff increases for the 2012/13 on the different revenue categories are:

Table 36 Proposed Tariff Increases over the medium term

CONSUMER GROUPS	FIXED MONTHLY CHARGE	VOLUME TARIFF AS A PERCENTAGE OF BASE TARIFF	CALCULATED VOLUME TARIFF	BUDGETED NUMBER OF CONSUMERS	TOTAL ANNUAL FIXED CHARGES	TOTAL VOLUME IN EACH STEP	TOTAL ANNUAL VOLUME CHARGES	TOTAL CHARGES (VOLUME PLUS FIXED)
	R/month	%	R/kl		R'000	kl/annum	R'000	R'000
BASE TARIFF FOR CALCULATION PURPOSES			R 18.03					
COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL				2 440	3 345	3 834 872	70 059	73 405
Industrial	R 114.26	105%	R 18.94	0	0	0	0	0
Business	R 114.26	105%	R 18.94	1 517	2 080	996 462	18 869	20 949
Schools	R 114.26	100%	R 18.03	0	0	0	0	0
Churches	R 114.26	100%	R 18.03	209	287	54 303	979	1 266
Government	R 114.26	100%	R 18.03	459	629	2 450 794	44 199	44 829
Municipal	R 114.26	100%	R 18.03	212	291	111 828	2 017	2 307
Farms	R 114.26	100%	R 18.03	7	10	514	9	19
Other	R 114.26	100%	R 18.03	18	25	11 182	202	226
Hospitals	R 114.26	100%	R 18.03	18	25	209 789	3 783	3 808
Other 4	R 40.00	100%	R 18.03					0
HOUSEHOLDS				200 075	10 113	21 491 584	113 923	124 036
Standpipes	0	0%	R 0.00	179 007	0	6 444 252	0	0
Unmetered	0	0%	R 0.00	1	0	8 624 259	0	0
Metered	R 40.00	100%	R 18.03	21 067	10 113			10 113
0 to 6 kl		60%	R 10.82			1 471 319	15 921	15 921
>6 to 15 kl		70%	R 12.62			1 387 894	17 521	17 521
>15 to 25kl		100%	R 18.03			581 449	10 486	10 486
>25 to 40 kl		120%	R 21.64			455 047	9 848	9 848
>40 to 500kl		130%	R 23.45			2 032 649	47 656	47 656
>500 kl		140%	R 25.25			494 714	12 491	12 491
0 to 6 kl - indigent		0%	R 0.00			47 101		
TOTAL				202 515	13 458	25 326 456	183 983	197 441
REVENUE REQUIRED (FROM EXPENDITURE SHEET)								197 441
SURPLUS/ (SHORTFALL)								0

Services charges of R127 751 517 relating to water and sanitation contribute 13.55 per cent of operating revenue and 9.79 per cent of overall revenue for the 2011/12 financial year and increase to R140 635 985 by 2013/14.

Operational grants and subsidies amount to R555 892 561, R600 416 772 and R637 103 053 for each of the respective financial years of the MTREF, or 62.5, 62.9 and 62.3 per cent of operating revenue respectively.

Investment revenue contributes marginally to the revenue base, with a budget allocation of R15 million, R15.75 million and R16.7 million for the respective three financial years of the 2011/12 MTREF. It needs to be noted that these allocations have been conservatively estimated and as part of the cash backing of reserves and provisions. The actual performance against budget will be carefully monitored.

The tables below provide detail investment information and investment particulars by maturity.

Table 37 MBRR SA15 – Detail Investment Information

Investment type	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand										
Parent municipality										
Deposits - Bank		477 468	469 467	466 190	460 001	5 980	465 980	460 001	460 001	460 001
Municipality sub-total	1	477 468	469 467	466 190	460 001	5 980	465 980	460 001	460 001	460 001
Consolidated total:		477 468	469 467	466 190	460 001	5 980	465 980	460 001	460 001	460 001

Table 38 MBRR SA16 – Investment particulars by maturity

Investments by Maturity	Ref	Period of Investment	Type of Investment	Capital Guarantee (Yes/ No)	Variable or Fixed interest rate	Interest Rate 3.	Commission Paid (Rands)	Commission Recipient	Expiry date of investment	Monetary value	Interest to be realised
Name of institution & investment ID	1	Yrs/Months								Rand thousand	
Parent municipality											
Investec		12	Fixed Deposit	Yes	Variable	6 - 6.5%	No	No	30 June 2013	92 000	4 600
ABSA		12	Fixed Deposit	Yes	Variable	6 - 6.5%	No	No	30 June 2013	92 000	4 600
Standard Bank		12	Fixed Deposit	Yes	Variable	6 - 6.5%	No	No	30 June 2013	92 000	4 600
RMB		12	Fixed Deposit	Yes	Variable	6 - 6.5%	No	No	30 June 2013	92 000	4 600
Nedbank		12	Fixed Deposit	Yes	Variable	6 - 6.5%	No	No	30 June 2013	92 000	4 600
Aspire Dev Agency		12	Fixed Deposit	Yes	N/A	0%	No	No	30 June 2013	1	
TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND INTEREST	1									460 001	23 000

2.6.2 Medium-term outlook: capital revenue

The following table is a breakdown of the funding composition of the 2011/12 medium-term capital programme:

Table 39 Sources of capital revenue over the MTREF new table

VOTE DESCRIPTION	2011/12 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework					
	Budget Year 2011/12	%	Budget Year 2012/13	%	Budget Year 2013/14	%
R thousand						
Funded By:						
National Government	362,027	87%	408,490	88%	415,839	
Provincial Government	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers recognised - capital						
Public contributions & donations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borrowing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally generated funds	54,108	13%	53,549	12%	41,616	9%
Total Capital Funding	416,135	100%	462,039	100%	457,455	9%

The above table is graphically represented as follows for the 2013/14 financial year.

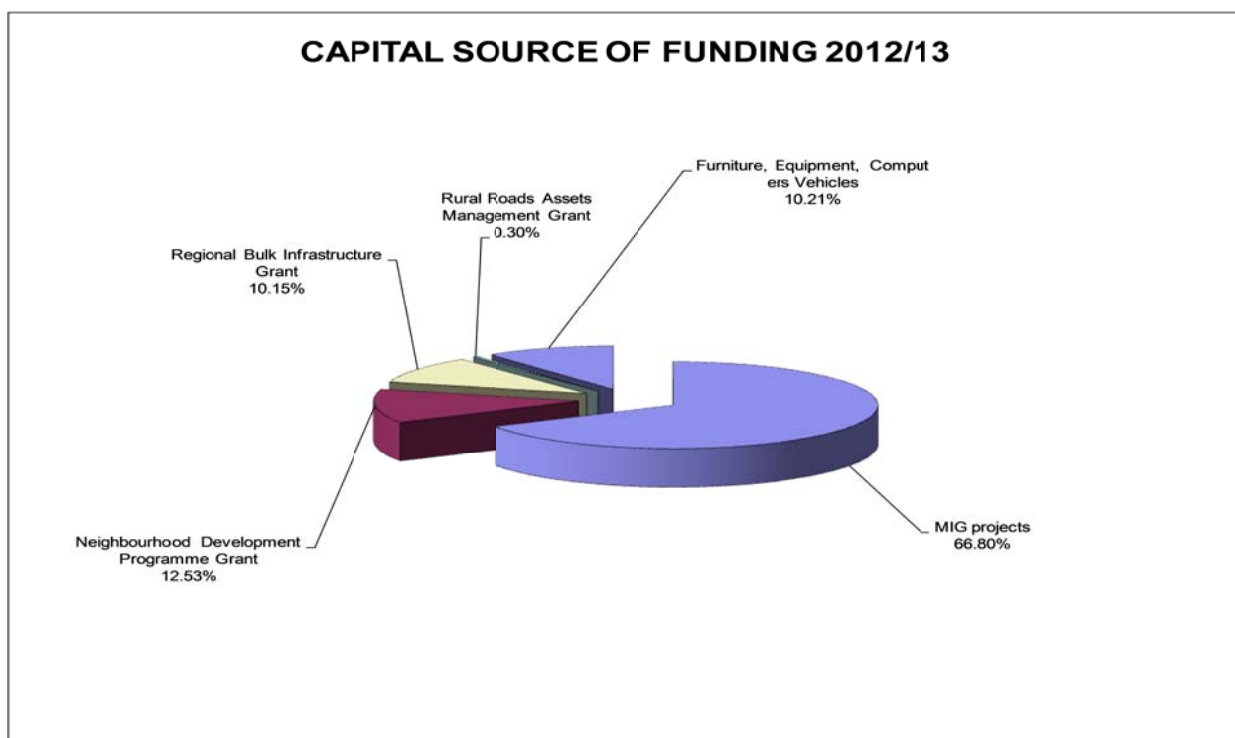


Figure 8 Sources of capital revenue for the 2012/13 financial year

Table 40 MBRR Table SA 17 - Detail of borrowings

Borrowing - Categorised by type	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand										
<u>Parent municipality</u>										
Instalment Credit										
Financial Leases		219	265	538	265	-	265	237	208	180
PPP liabilities										
Municipality sub-total	1	219	265	538	265	-	265	237	208	180
<u>Entities</u>										
Entities sub-total	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Borrowing	1	219	265	538	265	-	265	237	208	180

Capital expenditure in local government can be funded by capital grants, own-source revenue and long term borrowing. The ability of a municipality to raise long term borrowing is largely dependent on its creditworthiness and financial position. The Amathole District Municipality does not have borrowings and therefore the borrowing strategy development is not applicable to the district. Capital expenditure is funded mostly by capital grants and to a much lesser extent, own revenue

Figure 9

The Amathole District Municipality does not have borrowings and therefore the borrowing strategy development is not applicable to the district. Capital expenditure is funded mostly by capital grants and to a much lesser extent, own revenue.

Capital grants and receipts equates to 32 per cent of the total funding source which represents **R 511 841 061** for the 2012/13 financial year and steadily increase to **R 479 093** or 32 per cent by 2013/14. No borrowing is currently undertaken by the municipality, nor is any planned for the MTREF.

Internally generated funds consist of a mixture between surpluses generated on the operating statement of financial performance and cash backed reserves. In determining the credibility of this funding source it becomes necessary to review the cash flow budget as well as the cash backed reserves and accumulated funds reconciliation, as discussed below. Internally generated funds consist of R336 239 054 in 2011/12, R350 458 631 in 2012/13 and R368 063 962 in 2013/14. The percentage funding is 25.7 per cent in 2011/12 and remains constant at 24.7 per cent for the next two years.

Table 41 MBRR Table SA 18 - Capital transfers and grant receipts

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand										
RECEIPTS:	1, 2									
<u>Operating Transfers and Grants</u>										
National Government:		431 315	714 359	795 609	559 393	(1 123)	558 270	617 617	644 584	686 757
Local Government Equitable Share		168 676	225 743	289 469	530 281	-	530 281	583 540	629 005	679 327
Water Services Operating Subsidy		-	-	8 380	9 333	2 778	12 111	18 281	-	-
Municipal Drought Relief		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Systems Improvement		-	-	-	693	-	693	877	763	833
PMU - Project Management Unit		-	-	3 500	3 500	-	3 500	3 500	3 500	3 500
Restructuring		-	-	231 049	2 632	-	2 632	4 000	5 000	2 000
RSC Levy Replacement		172 771	175 737	191 571	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Service Operating In Kind		-	-	-	-	-	-	300	5 000	-
EPWP Incentive		-	-	-	11 704	(3 901)	7 803	6 022	-	-
Finance Management		89 868	312 879	71 640	1 250	-	1 250	1 096	1 316	1 096
Provincial Government:		19 622	2 177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Subsidy		19 622	2 177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF TRANSFERS & GRANTS		450 937	716 536	795 609	559 393	(1 123)	558 270	617 617	644 584	686 757

2.6.3 Cash Flow Management

Cash flow management and forecasting is a critical step in determining if the budget is funded over the medium-term. The table below is consistent with international standards of good financial management practice and also improves understand ability for councillors and management. Some specific features include:

- Clear separation of receipts and payments within each cash flow category;
- Clear separation of capital and operating receipts from government, which also enables cash from 'Ratepayers and other' to be provided for as cash inflow based on actual performance.

Table 42 MBRR Table A7 - Budget cash flow statement

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand											
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Ratepayers and other		(96 798)	(105 193)	(146 186)	(363 415)	(180 522)	(543 937)	(64 113)	(393 170)	(393 785)	(410 162)
Government - operating	1	(450 937)	(716 536)	(564 560)	(556 761)	1 123	(555 638)	(401 489)	(613 317)	(634 584)	(684 757)
Government - capital	1	-	-	(231 049)	(364 659)	-	(364 659)	-	(459 560)	(448 822)	(497 062)
Interest		(80 848)	(63 708)	(51 245)	(20 000)	5 000	(15 000)	(27 430)	(54 394)	(57 277)	(58 726)
Dividends											
Payments											
Suppliers and employees		539 098	621 342	603 048	713 299	(37 780)	675 519	345 796	853 776	892 325	953 842
Finance charges									32	34	52
Transfers and Grants	1										
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(89 485)	(264 095)	(389 992)	(591 536)	(212 179)	(803 715)	(147 237)	(666 634)	(642 109)	(696 812)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Proceeds on disposal of PPE		-	(4 070)	-	-	-	-	126 007	-	-	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current debtors											
Decrease (increase) other non-current receivables		(126)	(30)	(6)	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments											
Capital assets		113 818	41 728	(178 729)	54 108	(185)	53 923	6 011	511 841	479 093	526 926
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		113 692	37 629	(178 735)	54 108	(185)	53 923	132 017	511 841	479 093	526 926
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Short term loans											
Borrowing long term/refinancing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits		(427)	(444)	(201)	-	-	-	(129)	-	-	-
Payments											
Repayment of borrowing		11 553	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		11 126	(444)	(201)	-	-	-	(129)	-	-	-
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		35 333	(226 910)	(568 928)	(537 427)	(212 364)	(749 792)	(15 350)	(154 792)	(163 016)	(169 886)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	2		35 333	(191 577)	(760 505)	(760 505)	(760 505)	(760 505)	(760 505)	(915 298)	(1 078 314)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	2	35 333	(191 577)	(760 505)	(1 297 933)	(972 870)	(1 510 297)	(775 855)	(915 298)	(1 078 314)	(1 248 200)

The above table shows that cash and cash equivalents of the municipality were marginally depleted between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 financial year. From 2009/10 financial year, the cash and cash equivalents continue reflecting a positive cash balance of R279.7 million to R597.2 million with the approved 2011/12 MTREF. Various cost efficiencies and savings had to be realised to ensure the municipality meets its operational expenditure commitments. These initiatives and interventions have translated into a positive cash growth for the municipality and it is projected that cash and cash equivalents on hand will increase to R759.9 million by the financial year end. For the 2011/12 MTREF the budget has been prepared to ensure high levels of cash and cash equivalents over the medium-term with cash levels anticipated to exceed R843 million by 2012/13 and steadily increasing to R1.1 billion by 2013/14.

2.6.4 Cash Backed Reserves/Accumulated Surplus Reconciliation

This following table meets the requirements of MFMA Circular 42 which deals with the funding of a municipal budget in accordance with sections 18 and 19 of the MFMA. The table seeks to answer three key questions regarding the use and availability of cash:

- What are the predicted cash and investments that are available at the end of the budget year?
- How are those funds used?
- What is the net funds available or funding shortfall?

Cash backed accumulated revenue surpluses are used to provide working capital. Operational cash flow deficits and surpluses are forecasted and managed on a daily basis within available cash resources and banking facilities.

All statutory funds and reserves, including unspent grants, are fully cash backed.
Long-term provisions are cash backed and actual expenditure is projected for the budget year.

A surplus would indicate that sufficient cash is available for application.
The budget year indicates a balanced budget, which is an appropriate outcome.

Table 43 MBRR Table A8 - Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand											
<u>Cash and investments available</u>											
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	1	35 333	(191 577)	(760 505)	(1 297 933)	(972 870)	(1 510 297)	(775 855)	(1 399 380)	(2 027 075)	(2 711 852)
Other current investments > 90 days		632 584	940 817	1 518 416	2 155 308	921 481	2 316 284	775 855	2 205 367	2 850 361	3 553 302
Non current assets - Investments	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1
Cash and investments available:		667 918	749 241	757 912	857 377	(51 389)	805 988	-	805 988	823 287	841 451
<u>Application of cash and investments</u>											
Unspent conditional transfers		195 108	127 484	120 997	151 754	-	151 754	-	179 485	188 460	197 883
Unspent borrowing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory requirements	2										
Other working capital requirements	3	171 501	161 163	206 473	114 961	-	124 188	-	237 389	197 345	394 956
Other provisions		7 418	-	-	8 843	-	8 843	-	9 462	10 125	10 834
Long term investments committed	4	195 108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves to be backed by cash/investments	5										
Total Application of cash and investments:		569 135	288 646	327 470	275 558	-	284 785	-	426 337	395 930	603 672
Surplus(shortfall)		98 782	460 595	430 442	581 819	(51 389)	521 203	-	379 651	427 358	237 780

From the above table it can be seen that the cash and investments available total R812.5 million in the 2011/12 financial year and progressively increase to R848.6 million by 2013/14, including the projected cash and cash equivalents as determined in the cash flow forecast. The following is a breakdown of the application of this funding:

- Unspent conditional transfers (grants) are automatically assumed to be an obligation, as the municipality has received government transfers in advance of meeting the conditions. Ordinarily, unless there are special circumstances, the municipality is obligated to return unspent conditional grant funds to the national revenue fund at the end of the financial year. In the past these have been allowed to 'roll-over' and be spent in the ordinary course of business, but this practice has been discontinued. During the 2010/11 financial year the municipality was required to supply National Treasury with a detailed analysis of the unspent grants as well as an action plan of spending the grants. For the 2011/12 financial this liability has been provided for, as it is assumed that any unspent funds will be approved for roll over by National Treasury.
- Unspent portion of internally funded projects are an obligation as the total amount will be rolled over if unspent, and possibly re-allocated to alternative projects
- Trade and other payables are also provided for as these represent obligations of the municipality which are to be settled within 12 months.
- Post employment benefit options are determined by actuarial valuation
- Finance & Operating Lease liabilities

- Consumer Deposits
- Leave Provision
- Refurbishment allocation for infrastructure assets
- The main purpose of other working capital is to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet obligations as they fall due. The reconciliation of the cash reserves to commitments indicates the extent to which cash is available to settle Council's obligations as they become due.
For the purpose of the cash backed reserves and accumulated surplus reconciliation a working capital provision equivalent to three month's operational expenditure is deemed to be prudent by the municipality to cover any requirements. However, at the end of February 2011, the net cash available fell below the 3 month funding level.

The municipality has not as yet depleted all cash reserves, but the fact that the working capital provision has fallen below the 3 month level is a serious concern and should be considered a strategic risk to the financial stability of the municipality.

2.6.5 Funding compliance measurement

National Treasury requires that the municipality assess its financial sustainability against fourteen different measures that look at various aspects of the financial health of the municipality. These measures are contained in the following table. All the information comes directly from the annual budgeted statements of financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The funding compliance measurement table essentially measures the degree to which the proposed budget complies with the funding requirements of the MFMA. Each of the measures is discussed below.

Table 44 MBRR SA10 – Funding compliance measurement

Description	MFMA section	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
			Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
Funding measures												
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end - R'000	18(1)b	1	35 333	(191 577)	(760 505)	(1 297 933)	(972 870)	(1 510 297)	(775 855)	(1 399 380)	(2 027 075)	(2 711 852)
Cash + investments at the yr end less applications - R'000	18(1)b	2	98 782	460 595	430 442	581 819	(51 389)	521 203	-	379 651	427 358	237 780
Cash year end/monthly employee/supplier payments	18(1)b	3	0.9	(4.0)	(14.8)	(20.9)	248.4	(25.9)	(25.2)	(19.6)	(27.0)	(34.0)
Surplus/(Deficit) excluding depreciation offsets: R'000	18(1)	4	63 980	189 324	279 998	0	239 849	239 849	144 456	0	0	-
Service charge rev % change - macro CPIX target exclusive	18(1)a,(2)	5	N.A.	2.1%	27.3%	4.4%	(106.0%)	(6.0%)	(26.5%)	(6.0%)	(0.7%)	(1.6%)
Cash receipts % of Ratepayer & Other revenue	18(1)a,(2)	6	(72.3%)	(69.9%)	(79.1%)	(49.8%)	(101.7%)	(59.9%)	(52.8%)	(44.3%)	(44.8%)	(43.8%)
Debt impairment expense as a % of total billable revenue	18(1)a,(2)	7	69.8%	61.2%	79.2%	51.8%	0.0%	51.8%	43.4%	39.7%	39.7%	39.7%
Capital payments % of capital expenditure	18(1)c,19	8	(1860.0%)	(52.4%)	478.0%	(13.0%)	0.0%	(13.0%)	(46.6%)	(9.2%)	(6.3%)	(6.4%)
Borrowing receipts % of capital expenditure (excl. transfers)	18(1)c	9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grants % of Govt. legislated/gazetted allocations	18(1)a	10								59.7%	59.1%	58.5%
Current consumer debtors % change - incr(decr)	18(1)a	11	N.A.	(29.9%)	25.9%	(7.8%)	(100.0%)	0.0%	(100.0%)	0.0%	4.9%	325.2%
Long term receivables % change - incr(decr)	18(1)a	12	N.A.	60.2%	21.1%	(5.2%)	(100.0%)	0.0%	(100.0%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
R&M % of Property Plant & Equipment	20(1)(vi)	13	1.8%	1.2%	0.3%	2.6%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Asset renewal % of capital budget	20(1)(vi)	14	19.6%	2.4%	18.5%	5.9%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	3.5%	1.9%	1.8%

2.6.5.1 Cash/cash equivalent position

The municipality's forecast cash position was discussed as part of the budgeted cash flow statement. A 'positive' cash position, for each year of the MTREF would generally be a minimum requirement, subject to the planned application of these funds such as cash-backing of reserves and working capital requirements.

If the municipality's forecast cash position is positive, for any year of the medium term budget, it is highly probable that the budget is likely to meet MFMA requirements or be sustainable. The forecasted cash and cash

equivalents for the 2011/12 MTREF shows R597 million, R844 million and R1.1 billion for each respective financial year.

2.6.5.2 Cash plus investments less application of funds

The purpose of this measure is to understand how the municipality has applied the available cash and investments as identified in the budgeted cash flow statement. The detail reconciliation of the cash backed reserves/surpluses is contained in Table 25, on page 25. The reconciliation is intended to be a relatively simple methodology for understanding the budgeted amount of cash and investments available with any planned or required applications to be made. This has been extensively discussed above.

2.6.5.3 Monthly average payments covered by cash or cash equivalents

The purpose of this measure is to understand the level of financial risk should the municipality be under stress from a collection and cash in-flow perspective. Regardless of the annual cash position an evaluation should be made of the ability of the municipality to meet monthly payments as and when they fall due. It is especially important to consider the position should the municipality be faced with an unexpected disaster that threatens revenue collection such as drought boycotts. As part of the 2011/12 MTREF the municipalities improving cash position causes the ratio to move upwards to (5.0) and then to (14.5) for the outer years.

2.6.5.4 Surplus/deficit excluding depreciation offsets

The main purpose of this measure is to understand if the revenue levels are sufficient to conclude that the community is making a sufficient contribution for the municipal resources consumed each year. An 'adjusted' surplus/deficit is achieved by offsetting the amount of depreciation related to externally funded assets. Municipalities need to assess the result of this calculation taking into consideration its own circumstances and levels of backlogs. If the outcome is a deficit, it may indicate that service charges are insufficient to ensure that the community is making a sufficient contribution toward the economic benefits they are consuming over the medium term. For the 2011/12 MTREF the indicative outcome is a surplus of R108 million, R160 million and R59 billion.

It needs to be noted that a surplus does not necessarily mean that the budget is funded from a cash flow perspective and the first two measures in the table are therefore critical.

2.6.5.5 Service charge revenue as a percentage increase less macro inflation target

The purpose of this measure is to understand whether the municipality is contributing appropriately to the achievement of national inflation targets. This measure is based on the increase in 'revenue', which will include both the change in the tariff as well as any assumption about real growth such as new property development, services consumption growth etc.

The factor is calculated by deducting the maximum macro-economic inflation target increase (which is currently 3 - 6 per cent). The result is intended to be an approximation of the real increase in revenue.

2.6.5.6 Cash receipts as a percentage of ratepayer and other revenue

This factor is a macro measure of the rate at which funds are 'collected'. This measure is intended to analyse the underlying assumed collection rate for the MTREF to determine the relevance and credibility of the budget assumptions contained in the budget. It can be seen that the outcome is at 79.4, 79.5 and 79.3 per cent for each of the respective financial years. Given that the assumed collection rate was based on a 30 per cent performance target, the cash flow statement has been conservatively determined. In addition the risks associated with drought conditions experienced within the district hence the conservative approach. This measure and performance objective will have to be meticulously managed.

2.6.5.7 Debt impairment expense as a percentage of billable revenue

This factor measures whether the provision for debt impairment is being adequately funded and is based on the underlying assumption that the provision for debt impairment (doubtful and bad debts) has to be increased to offset under-collection of billed revenues. The provision has been appropriated at 51.8, 51.8 and 51.3 per cent over the MTREF.

2.6.5.8 Capital payments percentage of capital expenditure

The purpose of this measure is to determine whether the timing of payments has been taken into consideration when forecasting the cash position.

2.6.5.9 Borrowing as a percentage of capital expenditure (excluding transfers, grants and contributions)

As the municipality has no borrowings, this is not applicable.

2.6.5.10 Transfers/grants revenue as a percentage of Government transfers/grants available

The purpose of this measurement is mainly to ensure that all available transfers from national and provincial government have been budgeted for. A percentage less than 100 per cent could indicate that not all grants as contained in the Division of Revenue Act (DoRA) have been budgeted for. The municipality has budgeted for all transfers.

2.6.5.11 Consumer debtors change (Current and Non-current)

The purpose of these measures are to ascertain whether budgeted reductions in outstanding debtors are realistic. There are 2 measures shown for this factor; the change in current debtors and the change in long term receivables, both from the Budgeted Financial Position. Both measures show a relatively stable trend of 3.6%.

2.6.5.12 Repairs and maintenance expenditure level

This measure must be considered important within the context of the funding measures criteria because a trend that indicates insufficient funds are being committed to asset repair could also indicate that the overall budget is not credible and/or sustainable in the medium to long term because the revenue budget is not being protected. Details of the municipality's strategy pertaining to asset management and repairs and maintenance is contained in Table 60 MBRR SA34C on page 90.

2.6.5.13 Asset renewal/rehabilitation expenditure level

This measure has a similar objective to aforementioned objective relating to repairs and maintenance. A requirement of the detailed capital budget (since MFMA Circular 28 which was issued in December 2005) is to categorise each capital project as a new asset or a renewal/rehabilitation project. The objective is to summarise and understand the proportion of budgets being provided for new assets and also asset sustainability. A declining or low level of renewal funding may indicate that a budget is not credible and/or sustainable and future revenue is not being protected, similar to the justification for 'repairs and maintenance' budgets.

2.7 Expenditure on grants and reconciliations of unspent funds

Table 45 MBRR SA19 - Expenditure on transfers and grant programmes

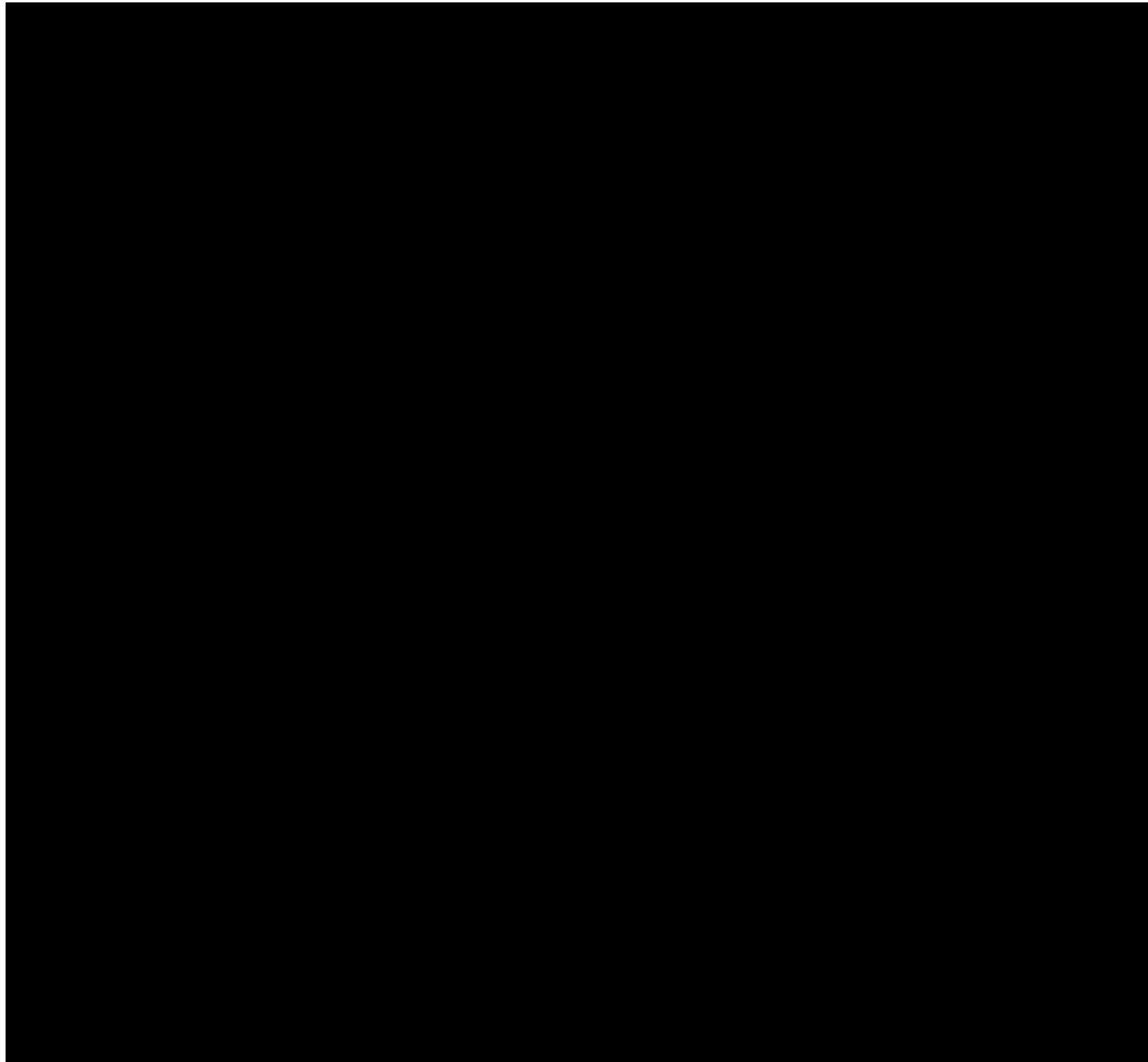


Table 46 MBRR SA 20 - Reconciliation between of transfers, grant receipts and unspent funds

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand										
Operating transfers and grants:	1,3									
National Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		158 743	195 108	127 484	120 997	–	120 997	180 000	180 000	180 000
Current year receipts		212 894	237 998	302 049	556 358	–	556 358	614 393	641 375	683 527
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		176 528	305 622	308 535	497 355	–	497 355	614 393	641 375	683 527
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		195 108	127 484	120 997	180 000	–	180 000	180 000	180 000	180 000
Provincial Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year										
Current year receipts										
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities										
District Municipality:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year										
Current year receipts										
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities										
Other grant providers:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year										
Current year receipts										
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities										
Total operating transfers and grants revenue		176 528	305 622	308 535	497 355	–	497 355	614 393	641 375	683 527
Total operating transfers and grants - CTBM	2	195 108	127 484	120 997	180 000	–	180 000	180 000	180 000	180 000
Capital transfers and grants:	1,3									
National Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		195 654	241 998	–	412 711	–	412 711	507 647	499 547	548 749
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		195 654	241 998	–	412 711	–	412 711	507 647	499 547	548 749
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities										
Provincial Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year										
Current year receipts										
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities										
District Municipality:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year										
Current year receipts										
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities										
Other grant providers:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year										
Current year receipts										
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities										
Total capital transfers and grants revenue		195 654	241 998	–	412 711	–	412 711	507 647	499 547	548 749
Total capital transfers and grants - CTBM	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS REVENUE		372 182	547 620	308 535	910 066	–	910 066	1 122 040	1 140 922	1 232 276
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS - CTBM		195 108	127 484	120 997	180 000	–	180 000	180 000	180 000	180 000

2.8 Councillor and employee benefits

Table 47 MBRR SA22 - Summary of councillor and staff benefits

Summary of Employee and Councillor remuneration R thousand	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other)	1									
Basic Salaries and Wages		6 850	7 302	8 089	9 334	–	9 334	6 602	7 097	7 630
Pension and UIF Contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical Aid Contributions		161	141	187	535	(244)	291	–	–	–
Motor Vehicle Allowance		1 789	1 834	2 106	2 289	(216)	2 074	2 073	2 228	2 395
Cellphone Allowance		341	391	440	357	30	387	334	359	386
Housing Allowances		384	306	272	459	1 429	1 888	2 106	2 264	2 434
Other benefits and allowances		217	211	213	107	24	131	149	160	172
Sub Total - Councillors		9 743	10 185	11 307	13 080	1 023	14 104	11 264	12 109	13 017
% increase	4		4.5%	11.0%	15.7%	(92.2%)	1 278.3%	(20.1%)	7.5%	7.5%
Senior Managers of the Municipality	2									
Basic Salaries and Wages		3 201	4 776	4 685	5 206	–	5 206	5 688	66 114	6 573
Pension and UIF Contributions		–	–	–	610	–	610	669	719	773
Medical Aid Contributions		521	552	–	132	–	132	139	159	183
Overtime		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Performance Bonus		26	–	861	1 098	–	1 098	1 231	–	–
Motor Vehicle Allowance		1 070	1 361	1 367	1 598	–	1 598	1 719	1 848	1 987
Cellphone Allowance		142	179	210	186	–	186	230	247	266
Housing Allowances		3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other benefits and allowances		411	43	–	111	–	111	345	370	396
Payments in lieu of leave		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long service awards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Post-retirement benefit obligations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Senior Managers of Municipality		5 374	6 911	7 123	8 941	–	8 941	10 020	69 458	10 177
% increase	4		28.6%	3.1%	25.5%	(100.0%)	–	12.1%	593.2%	(85.3%)
Other Municipal Staff										
Basic Salaries and Wages		102 490	134 472	169 863	214 483	309	214 793	267 388	227 442	308 016
Pension and UIF Contributions		16 814	19 451	24 470	35 778	(593)	35 185	42 479	45 613	48 893
Medical Aid Contributions		5 978	8 047	10 388	15 355	(169)	15 186	19 020	21 873	24 925
Overtime		5 346	5 365	7 904	7 420	(4)	7 416	5 871	6 311	6 740
Performance Bonus		(282)	606	(223)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Vehicle Allowance		2 628	2 688	3 083	2 187	(896)	1 291	4 149	4 480	4 860
Cellphone Allowance		1 628	1 985	2 371	5 249	(438)	4 810	5 646	6 050	6 474
Housing Allowances		1 268	1 129	1 311	634	25	658	821	882	946
Other benefits and allowances		3 487	5 152	7 231	7 792	1 084	8 876	10 868	11 665	12 493
Payments in lieu of leave		3 785	8 778	8 406	5 419	33	5 452	8 085	8 692	9 310
Long service awards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Post-retirement benefit obligations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Other Municipal Staff		192 948	209 024	241 265	319 116	(649)	318 467	389 327	359 332	450 273
% increase	4		8.3%	15.4%	32.3%	(100.2%)	(49 166.7%)	22.3%	(7.7%)	25.3%
Total Parent Municipality		208 065	226 119	259 695	341 138	374	341 512	410 611	440 899	473 467
TOTAL SALARY, ALLOWANCES & BENEFITS		208 065	226 119	259 695	341 138	374	341 512	410 611	440 899	473 467
% increase	4		8.7%	14.8%	31.4%	(99.9%)	91 156.5%	20.2%	7.4%	7.4%
TOTAL MANAGERS AND STAFF	5	198 322	215 935	248 389	328 057	(649)	327 408	399 347	428 790	460 450

Table 48 MBRR SA23 - Salaries, allowances and benefits (political office bearers/councillors/ senior managers)

Disclosure of Salaries, Allowances & Benefits 1.	Ref	No.	Salary	Contributions	Allowances	Performance Bonuses	In-kind benefits	Total Package
Rand per annum				1.				2.
Councillors	3							
Speaker	4	1	261 838	7 205	371 779			640 822
Chief Whip		1	450 008	6 604	160 352			616 964
Executive Mayor		1	262 838	8 763	538 605			810 206
Deputy Executive Mayor		-	-	-	-			-
Executive Committee		10	3 433 737	69 777	2 590 793			6 094 307
Total for all other councillors		38	2 193 652	52 886	855 118			3 101 656
Total Councillors	8	51	6 602 073	145 235	4 516 647			11 263 955
Senior Managers of the Municipality	5							
Municipal Manager (MM)		1	1 173 066	15 346	259 555	202 722		1 650 689
Chief Finance Officer		1	746 361	184 595	313 123	174 178		1 418 257
<i>List of each official with packages >= senior manager</i>								
Director: Strategic Manager - Strategic Manager		1	739 325	144 135	350 808	172 804		1 407 072
Director: Corporate Services - Corporate Services		1	855 035	165 328	218 436	173 439		1 412 238
Director: Engineering - Engineering Services		1	694 774	185 789	374 911	175 773		1 431 247
Director: Land, Human Settlement And Economic Development		1	799 489	48 667	340 016	166 351		1 354 523
Director: Health & Protection Services - Health And Protection Services		1	679 633	165 649	335 701	165 345		1 346 328
Total Senior Managers of the Municipality	8	7	5 687 683	909 509	2 192 550	1 230 612		10 020 354
TOTAL COST OF COUNCILLOR, DIRECTOR and EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION		58	12 289 756	1 054 744	6 709 197	1 230 612		21 284 309

Table 49 MBRR SA24 – Summary of personnel numbers

Summary of Personnel Numbers		Ref	2010/11			Current Year 2011/12			Budget Year 2012/13		
Number		1,2	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees
Municipal Council and Boards of Municipal Entities											
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other Councillors)			73	12	61	51	13	38	51	13	38
Board Members of municipal entities		4									
Municipal employees											
Municipal Manager and Senior Managers		5									
Other Managers		3	7	–	7	7	–	7	7	–	7
Professionals		7	59	50	9	66	57	9	66	57	9
Finance			152	114	38	191	153	38	191	153	38
Spatial/town planning			21	19	2	23	21	2	23	21	2
Information Technology			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roads			6	6	–	6	6	–	6	6	–
Electricity			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation			13	13	–	13	13	–	13	13	–
Refuse			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Technicians			112	76	36	149	113	36	149	113	36
Finance			241	223	18	296	278	18	296	278	18
Spatial/town planning			19	18	1	19	18	1	19	18	1
Information Technology			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roads			4	3	1	6	5	1	6	5	1
Electricity			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation			83	81	2	124	122	2	124	122	2
Refuse			23	23	–	23	23	–	23	23	–
Other			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks (Clerical and administrative)			112	98	14	124	110	14	124	110	14
Service and sales workers			244	216	28	258	230	28	258	230	28
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers			90	82	8	90	82	8	90	82	8
Craft and related trades			2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2
Plant and Machine Operators			24	24	–	25	25	–	25	25	–
Elementary Occupations			173	169	4	194	190	4	194	190	4
			235	219	16	237	221	16	237	221	16
TOTAL PERSONNEL NUMBERS			1 300	1 109	191	1 417	1 249	168	1 417	1 249	168
% Increase						9.0%	12.6%	(12.0%)	–	–	–
Total municipal employees headcount			6	1 345	1 196	149	1 443	1 294	149	1 443	1 294
Finance personnel headcount			8								
Human Resources personnel headcount			8								

2.9 Monthly Targets for Revenue, Expenditure and Cash flow

Table 50 MBRR SA25 - Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2012/13												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand																
Revenue By Source																
Property rates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property rates - penalties & collection charges		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - electricity revenue		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - water revenue		7 695	2 011	9 518	4 357	8 866	6 475	11 778	8 851	1 130	9 866	14 799	4 204	89 551	94 297	98 339
Service charges - sanitation revenue		5 909	1 544	7 310	3 346	6 809	4 972	9 045	6 797	868	7 577	11 365	3 229	68 772	72 417	75 739
Service charges - refuse revenue		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - other		272	272	273	276	273	273	272	277	272	272	276	272	3 280	3 454	3 623
Rental of facilities and equipment		23	18	16	29	26	10	17	18	30	22	13	50	272	286	300
Interest earned - external investments		-	648	2 911	1 494	4 642	1 070	4 063	1 030	1 063	1 311	3 246	5 937	27 416	28 869	29 300
Interest earned - outstanding debtors		-	-	5 362	1 809	1 866	1 829	1 925	1 930	2 005	2 021	2 103	6 127	26 978	28 408	29 426
Dividends received		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	11	11
Licences and permits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers recognised - operational		154 404	-	-	154 404	-	-	154 404	-	-	154 404	-	-	617 617	644 584	686 757
Other revenue		128 015	62 433	65 788	59 314	84 633	59 248	58 888	81 843	38 584	19 928	7 806	24 366	690 845	672 142	729 213
Gains on disposal of PPE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		296 319	66 927	91 178	225 031	107 116	73 878	240 394	100 747	43 954	195 403	39 609	44 185	1 524 741	1 544 468	1 652 707
Expenditure By Type																
Employee related costs		25 907	29 924	32 215	28 650	29 507	30 620	35 082	34 923	30 111	31 558	31 478	59 372	399 347	428 790	460 450
Remuneration of councillors		873	785	908	903	898	888	935	1 890	954	921	551	997	11 504	12 366	13 294
Debt impairment		-	5 190	5 190	5 190	5 190	5 190	5 190	5 190	5 190	5 190	5 190	12 325	64 224	67 628	70 610
Depreciation & asset impairment		6 018	6 018	6 018	6 018	6 018	6 018	6 018	6 018	6 018	6 018	6 018	24 383	90 586	95 387	99 276
Finance charges		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	22	32	34	52
Bulk purchases		639	639	9 478	4 247	3 975	3 698	2 022	6 298	3 973	11 049	4 497	13 849	64 363	67 775	70 872
Other materials		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracted services		-	-	-	-	-	-	24 401	-	6 301	10 588	-	20 089	61 380	67 518	70 826
Transfers and grants		167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	2 167	4 000	5 000	2 000
Other expenditure		18 108	38 440	17 492	27 958	13 510	22 453	20 047	27 052	21 219	21 996	21 614	67 575	317 464	320 877	338 400
Loss on disposal of PPE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure		51 712	81 163	71 467	73 132	59 265	69 034	93 862	81 538	73 936	87 490	69 521	200 780	1 012 900	1 065 375	1 125 781
Surplus/(Deficit)		244 607	(14 236)	19 711	151 899	47 851	4 844	146 531	19 209	(29 982)	107 913	(29 911)	(156 595)	511 841	479 093	526 926
Transfers recognised - capital		13 070	-	-	13 070	-	-	13 070	-	-	13 070	-	-	52 281	30 271	33 864
Contributions recognised - capital		114 890	-	-	114 890	-	-	114 890	-	-	114 890	-	-	459 560	448 822	493 062
Contributed assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		116 646	(14 236)	19 711	23 939	47 851	4 844	18 571	19 209	(29 982)	(20 048)	(29 911)	(156 595)	0	0	(0)
Taxation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attributable to minorities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit)	1	116 646	(14 236)	19 711	23 939	47 851	4 844	18 571	19 209	(29 982)	(20 048)	(29 911)	(156 595)	0	0	(0)

Table 51 MBRR SA26 - Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (municipal vote)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2012/13												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand																
Revenue by Vote																
Vote 1 - Summary: Amathole District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - Executive & Council		10 749	2 116	2 119	2 116	9 023	2 116	2 116	3 284	7 296	2 116	2 131	2 647	47 830	50 714	53 751
Vote 3 - Alternative To Levy Income Grant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 4 - Strategic Management		26 645	302	5 542	302	21 376	302	302	302	16 108	302	302	302	72 088	71 758	76 758
Vote 5 - Corporate Services		29 387	271	808	659	24 845	687	331	1 076	17 759	315	479	910	77 529	80 440	86 201
Vote 6 - Budget & Treasury		23 089	1 002	3 317	1 684	25 992	866	4 138	4 515	17 154	1 193	3 396	5 339	91 684	99 066	102 520
Vote 7 - Director: Human Resources (old)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 8 - Engineering Department		137 242	36 768	33 269	33 267	116 450	33 267	33 267	47 478	95 652	33 272	33 267	39 729	672 929	729 042	804 064
Vote 9 - Health & Protection Department		25 461	475	477	479	20 465	476	475	3 896	15 467	476	479	2 029	70 655	68 328	70 967
Vote 10 - O&m Water And Sanitation		25 059	19 351	32 192	23 558	28 043	25 642	31 000	28 108	20 513	56 539	19 597	33 347	342 950	326 155	340 299
Vote 11 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		10 792	10 792	10 792	10 792	10 792	10 792	10 792	10 792	10 792	10 792	10 792	10 792	129 500	97 158	94 491
Vote 12 - Municipal Management		3 606	35	1 085	153	3 456	489	254	230	2 481	421	195	7 172	19 577	21 805	23 656
Vote 13 - Agency Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - Amathole Economic Development Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 16 - Lm Assets Summary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 17 - Led Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 19 - Equitable Share Projects		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue by Vote		292 029	71 114	89 600	73 011	260 443	74 637	82 675	99 681	203 221	105 426	70 637	102 266	1 524 741	1 544 468	1 652 707
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated																
Vote 1 - Summary: Amathole District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - Executive & Council		3 990	626	1 245	752	688	666	5 658	6 074	249	1 346	802	24 845	46 941	49 778	52 769
Vote 3 - Alternative To Levy Income Grant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 4 - Strategic Management		3 990	5 353	6 527	5 621	5 543	5 641	4 659	5 474	6 594	6 473	6 176	9 092	71 144	70 764	75 713
Vote 5 - Corporate Services		4 398	7 159	7 488	11 483	4 958	5 250	4 269	4 884	4 619	5 762	6 450	9 295	76 014	78 845	84 528
Vote 6 - Budget & Treasury		6 183	7 467	6 923	7 717	7 483	7 577	7 158	7 277	7 074	6 722	7 004	11 720	90 305	97 613	100 996
Vote 7 - Director: Human Resources (old)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 8 - Engineering Department		3 479	5 890	5 879	3 638	3 575	3 617	3 513	3 889	3 630	3 703	3 625	4 859	49 296	70 591	64 130
Vote 9 - Health & Protection Department		2 947	5 202	4 895	4 656	4 792	5 566	5 540	5 862	5 094	5 008	5 219	7 770	62 551	59 794	62 053
Vote 10 - O&m Water And Sanitation		22 107	29 661	42 303	34 776	35 348	35 767	58 846	43 470	42 151	53 818	36 261	99 278	533 786	556 191	600 614
Vote 11 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		2 484	18 344	3 456	3 025	3 213	3 350	3 165	3 426	3 313	3 512	3 727	12 700	63 715	60 444	61 795
Vote 12 - Municipal Management		1 526	1 460	1 320	1 463	1 210	1 600	1 234	1 182	1 214	1 147	1 153	4 640	19 148	21 354	23 183
Vote 13 - Agency Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - Amathole Economic Development Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 16 - Lm Assets Summary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 17 - Led Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 19 - Equitable Share Projects		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure by Vote		51 104	81 163	80 035	73 132	66 810	69 034	94 042	81 538	73 936	87 490	70 417	184 198	1 012 900	1 065 375	1 125 781
Surplus/(Deficit) before assoc.		240 925	(10 049)	9 565	(121)	193 633	5 603	(11 367)	18 142	129 285	17 936	221	(81 932)	511 841	479 093	526 926
Taxation																
Attributable to minorities																
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate																
Surplus/(Deficit)	1	240 925	(10 049)	9 565	(121)	193 633	5 603	(11 367)	18 142	129 285	17 936	221	(81 932)	511 841	479 093	526 926

Table 52 MBRR SA27 - Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (standard classification)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2012/13												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand																
Revenue - Standard																
<i>Governance and administration</i>		234 988	44 765	50 409	42 452	205 413	41 997	44 678	61 155	160 720	41 890	44 040	60 369	1 032 876	1 105 671	1 204 001
Executive and council		182 384	43 363	46 156	39 981	154 448	40 316	40 082	55 436	125 679	40 254	40 037	53 992	862 127	924 545	1 013 578
Budget and treasury office		23 089	1 002	3 317	1 684	25 992	866	4 138	4 515	17 154	1 193	3 396	5 339	91 684	99 066	102 520
Corporate services		29 515	399	936	787	24 973	815	459	1 204	17 887	443	607	1 038	79 064	82 059	87 902
<i>Community and public safety</i>		25 587	601	602	605	20 591	602	601	4 022	15 593	601	605	2 155	72 164	69 921	72 641
Community and social services														-	-	-
Sport and recreation														-	-	-
Public safety		374	374	374	378	375	374	374	378	374	374	377	374	4 500	4 747	4 990
Housing		126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	1 509	1 592	1 675
Health		25 087	102	102	102	20 090	102	102	3 518	15 093	102	102	1 655	66 156	63 582	65 977
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>		6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	75 865	41 786	34 783
Planning and development		6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	6 322	75 865	41 786	34 783
Road transport														-	-	-
Environmental protection														-	-	-
<i>Trading services</i>		25 133	19 425	32 266	23 632	28 117	25 716	31 074	28 182	20 587	56 613	19 671	33 421	343 836	327 090	341 282
Electricity														-	-	-
Water		18 330	12 629	25 526	16 798	21 360	18 919	24 318	21 401	13 791	49 880	12 726	26 658	262 335	226 144	235 721
Waste water management		6 739	6 733	6 677	6 770	6 693	6 734	6 692	6 717	6 733	6 670	6 881	6 699	80 738	100 143	104 718
Waste management		64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	764	804	844
<i>Other</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue - Standard		292 029	71 114	89 600	73 011	260 443	74 637	82 675	99 681	203 221	105 426	70 637	102 266	1 524 741	1 544 468	1 652 707
Expenditure - Standard																
<i>Governance and administration</i>		21 337	23 729	25 649	28 753	21 234	22 371	24 592	26 618	21 289	23 061	22 189	63 392	324 213	342 381	358 040
Executive and council		9 516	7 395	8 230	7 996	7 255	7 979	11 659	12 905	6 897	8 327	6 741	38 701	133 600	139 700	144 780
Budget and treasury office		6 183	7 467	7 346	7 717	7 145	7 577	7 158	7 277	7 074	6 722	7 004	11 636	90 305	97 613	100 996
Corporate services		5 638	8 867	10 074	13 040	6 834	6 815	5 775	6 436	7 318	8 012	8 444	13 055	100 308	105 069	112 265
<i>Community and public safety</i>		5 009	6 418	6 160	5 795	5 960	6 791	6 497	7 168	6 403	6 489	6 469	8 366	77 526	73 380	76 729
Community and social services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety		2 240	3 031	2 735	2 638	2 797	3 518	3 290	3 301	2 756	2 776	2 935	3 835	35 853	33 339	34 857
Housing		1 062	1 216	1 266	1 139	1 168	1 226	1 137	1 305	1 310	1 481	1 250	1 416	14 975	13 586	14 676
Health		1 707	2 171	2 159	2 018	1 995	2 047	2 069	2 561	2 337	2 232	2 284	3 115	26 697	26 455	27 195
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>		2 444	18 307	3 322	3 018	3 142	3 273	3 158	3 451	3 248	3 234	3 668	12 587	62 853	79 792	77 527
Planning and development		2 444	18 307	3 322	3 018	3 142	3 273	3 158	3 451	3 248	3 234	3 668	12 587	62 853	79 792	77 527
Road transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trading services</i>		22 919	32 710	45 326	35 566	36 136	36 599	59 615	44 302	42 995	54 706	37 194	100 240	548 308	569 821	613 486
Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water		20 824	26 713	38 311	31 284	31 488	31 701	55 106	36 340	38 486	49 307	32 797	86 068	478 425	495 347	538 283
Waste water management		2 095	3 846	4 865	4 282	4 648	4 898	4 509	7 961	4 509	5 399	4 398	14 172	65 583	69 947	70 453
Waste management		-	2 150	2 150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 300	4 528	4 750
<i>Other</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure - Standard		51 709	81 163	80 458	73 132	66 472	69 034	93 862	81 538	73 936	87 490	69 521	184 585	1 012 900	1 065 375	1 125 781
Surplus/(Deficit) before assoc.		240 320	(10 049)	9 142	(121)	193 970	5 603	(11 187)	18 142	129 285	17 936	1 117	(82 318)	511 841	479 093	526 926
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate														-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit)	1	240 320	(10 049)	9 142	(121)	193 970	5 603	(11 187)	18 142	129 285	17 936	1 117	(82 318)	511 841	479 093	526 926

Table 53 MBRR SA28 - Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (municipal vote)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2012/13												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand																
Multi-year expenditure to be appropriated	1															
Vote 1 - Summary: Amathole District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - Executive & Council		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 3 - Alternative To Levy Income Grant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 4 - Strategic Management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 5 - Corporate Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 6 - Budget & Treasury		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 7 - Director: Human Resources (old)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 8 - Engineering Department		32 950	32 950	32 950	32 950	32 950	32 950	32 950	32 950	32 950	32 950	32 950	32 950	395 404	413 822	462 165
Vote 9 - Health & Protection Department		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 10 - O&m Water And Sanitation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 11 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		5 346	5 346	5 346	5 346	5 346	5 346	5 346	5 346	5 346	5 346	5 346	5 346	64 156	35 000	30 897
Vote 12 - Municipal Management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 13 - Agency Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - Amathole Economic Development Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 16 - Lm Assets Summary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 17 - Led Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 19 - Equitable Share Projects		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	2	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	459 560	448 822	493 062
Single-year expenditure to be appropriated																
Vote 1 - Summary: Amathole District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - Executive & Council		4	23	4	5	4	22	804	4	4	4	4	6	889	936	982
Vote 3 - Alternative To Levy Income Grant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 4 - Strategic Management		13	71	71	25	42	48	60	25	24	81	46	439	944	994	1 045
Vote 5 - Corporate Services		6	22	19	54	108	738	23	45	225	14	77	184	1 515	1 595	1 673
Vote 6 - Budget & Treasury		37	54	63	42	65	161	104	481	44	56	112	161	1 380	1 453	1 524
Vote 7 - Director: Human Resources (old)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 8 - Engineering Department		79	79	82	104	101	133	487	79	100	79	79	92	1 496	1 575	1 652
Vote 9 - Health & Protection Department		653	653	653	653	669	654	653	677	669	653	658	859	8 105	8 534	8 914
Vote 10 - O&m Water And Sanitation		2 519	2 519	2 519	2 521	2 557	2 531	2 519	2 559	5 696	3 166	3 494	3 296	35 896	13 018	15 802
Vote 11 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		73	73	80	73	80	83	93	109	133	73	165	594	1 628	1 714	1 799
Vote 12 - Municipal Management		22	22	22	22	22	33	45	32	22	22	139	22	428	451	473
Vote 13 - Agency Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - Amathole Economic Development Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 16 - Lm Assets Summary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 17 - Led Agency		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 19 - Equitable Share Projects		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total	2	3 406	3 517	3 514	3 499	3 648	4 402	4 789	4 012	6 917	4 148	4 775	5 653	52 281	30 271	33 864
Total Capital Expenditure	2	41 703	41 813	41 810	41 796	41 945	42 699	43 085	42 308	45 214	42 445	43 072	43 950	511 841	479 093	526 926

Table 54 MBRR SA29 - Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (standard classification)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2012/13												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
Capital Expenditure - Standard	1															
<i>Governance and administration</i>		33 035	33 145	33 133	33 127	33 195	34 009	34 387	33 540	33 282	33 130	33 331	33 766	401 083	419 802	468 439
Executive and council		32 992	33 019	33 004	33 019	32 992	33 074	34 249	33 002	33 002	32 992	33 109	33 033	397 488	416 017	464 469
Budget and treasury office		37	54	63	42	65	161	104	481	44	56	112	161	1 380	1 453	1 524
Corporate services		6	72	66	66	138	773	35	57	236	82	110	572	2 215	2 332	2 446
<i>Community and public safety</i>		725	725	725	725	748	727	725	749	741	725	792	931	9 040	9 519	9 948
Community and social services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety		567	567	567	567	583	567	567	591	567	567	567	734	7 012	7 384	7 746
Housing		72	72	72	72	79	72	72	72	72	72	134	72	935	985	1 033
Health		86	86	86	86	86	87	86	86	102	86	91	125	1 092	1 150	1 169
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>		5 421	5 421	5 430	5 421	5 442	5 430	5 450	5 456	5 491	5 421	5 451	5 954	65 787	36 718	32 699
Planning and development		5 421	5 421	5 430	5 421	5 442	5 430	5 450	5 456	5 491	5 421	5 451	5 954	65 787	36 718	32 699
Road transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trading services</i>		2 522	2 522	2 522	2 523	2 560	2 534	2 522	2 562	5 699	3 169	3 497	3 299	35 931	13 054	15 840
Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water		2 394	2 394	2 394	2 395	2 431	2 405	2 394	2 434	5 250	3 040	3 368	2 471	33 371	10 359	13 031
Waste water management		128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	448	128	128	828	2 560	2 696	2 810
Waste management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure - Standard	2	41 703	41 813	41 810	41 796	41 945	42 699	43 085	42 308	45 214	42 445	43 072	43 950	511 841	479 093	526 926

Table 55 Budgeted monthly cash flow

MONTHLY CASH FLOWS	Budget Year 2012/13												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand															
Cash Receipts By Source															
Property rates												-			
Property rates - penalties & collection charges												-			
Service charges - electricity revenue												-			
Service charges - water revenue	7 695	2 011	9 518	4 357	8 866	6 475	11 778	8 851	1 130	9 866	14 799	4 204	89 551	94 297	98 339
Service charges - sanitation revenue	5 909	1 544	7 310	3 346	6 809	4 972	9 045	6 797	868	7 577	11 365	3 229	68 772	72 417	75 739
Service charges - refuse revenue												-			
Service charges - other	272	272	273	276	273	273	272	277	272	272	276	272	3 280	3 454	3 623
Rental of facilities and equipment	23	18	16	29	26	10	17	18	30	22	13	50	272	286	300
Interest earned - external investments	-	648	2 911	1 494	4 642	1 070	4 063	1 030	1 063	1 311	3 246	5 937	27 416	28 869	29 300
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	-	-	5 362	1 809	1 866	1 829	1 925	1 930	2 005	2 021	2 103	6 127	26 978	28 408	29 426
Dividends received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	11	11
Licences and permits															
Agency services	-														
Transfer receipts - operational	153 329			153 329			153 329			153 329			613 317	634 584	684 757
Other revenue	42 325	20 885	22 018	19 844	28 351	19 835	19 715	27 398	12 917	5 273	2 613	10 110	231 285	223 319	236 151
Cash Receipts by Source	209 554	25 379	47 409	184 487	50 834	34 465	200 146	46 302	18 288	179 673	34 417	29 929	1 060 881	1 085 645	1 157 645
Other Cash Flows by Source															
Transfer receipts - capital												-			
Contributions recognised - capital & Contributed assets	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	38 297	459 560	448 822	493 062
Proceeds on disposal of PPE													-	-	-
Short term loans															
Borrowing long term/refinancing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (Increase) in non-current debtors															
Decrease (increase) other non-current receivables															
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments															
Total Cash Receipts by Source	247 850	63 675	85 706	222 783	89 131	72 762	238 442	84 599	56 584	217 970	72 714	68 225	1 520 441	1 534 468	1 650 707
Cash Payments by Type															
Employee related costs	25 907	29 924	32 215	28 650	29 507	30 620	35 082	34 923	30 111	31 558	31 478	59 372	399 347	428 790	460 450
Remuneration of councillors	873	785	908	903	898	888	935	1 890	954	921	551	997	11 504	12 366	13 294
Finance charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	22	32	34	52
Bulk purchases - Electricity															
Bulk purchases - Water & Sewer	639	639	9 478	4 247	3 975	3 698	2 022	6 298	3 973	11 049	4 497	13 849	64 363	67 775	70 872
Other materials															
Contracted services	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 401	-	6 301	10 588	-	20 089	61 380	67 518	70 826
Transfers and grants - other municipalities															
Transfers and grants - other															
Other expenditure	18 089	38 404	17 476	27 933	13 498	22 433	20 029	27 024	21 197	21 949	21 594	67 555	317 182	315 877	338 400
Cash Payments by Type	45 508	69 753	60 077	61 732	47 878	57 639	82 469	70 135	62 539	76 068	58 125	161 885	853 808	892 359	953 894
Other Cash Flows/Payments by Type															
Capital assets	41 703	41 813	41 810	41 796	41 945	42 699	43 085	42 308	45 214	42 445	43 072	43 950	511 841	479 093	526 926
Repayment of borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Cash Flows/Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Payments by Type	87 211	111 566	101 887	103 528	89 823	100 338	125 555	112 444	107 753	118 513	101 197	205 835	1 365 649	1 371 453	1 480 820
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	160 640	(47 891)	(16 182)	119 256	(692)	(27 576)	112 888	(27 845)	(51 169)	99 457	(28 483)	(137 610)	154 792	163 015	169 887
Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year begin:		160 640	112 749	96 568	215 823	215 131	187 555	300 442	272 597	221 429	320 885	292 402	-	154 792	317 807
Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year end:	160 640	112 749	96 568	215 823	215 131	187 555	300 442	272 597	221 429	320 885	292 402	154 792	154 792	317 807	487 694

2.10 Annual budgets and SDBIPs – internal departments

2.10.1 Executive Support Services Vote 05

This unit consists of the cost centres of Council General and Mayoral Committee. This covers the political component of the municipality, and includes both part time and full time Councillors, the Executive Mayor and the Speaker. Its primary responsibility is providing the political direction of the municipality. The number of councillors will reduce from 73 in 2010/11 financial year to 50 in the 2011/12 financial year. This department's budget is R47 491 610 or 3.64 per cent of the overall budget.

Table 56 Water Services Department - operating revenue by source, expenditure by type and total capital expenditure

Description R thousand	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	Current Year 2010/11			2011/12 Medium Term Revenue &		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2011/12	Budget Year +1 2012/13	Budget Year +2 2013/14
Revenue By Source									
Service charges - water revenue	1,036,701	1,232,886	1,325,321	1,475,000	1,485,000	1,485,000	1,618,400	1,820,700	2,048,287
Service charges - other	5,532	5,993	6,466	7,150	7,050	7,050	7,500	8,400	9,324
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	27,676	28,590	29,780	31,250	33,775	33,775	35,000	36,750	38,588
Transfers recognised - operational	35,689	65,487	154,985	82,949	79,695	79,695	187,987	253,552	91,901
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	1,105,598	1,332,956	1,516,552	1,596,349	1,605,520	1,605,520	1,848,887	2,119,402	2,188,100
Expenditure By Type									
Employee related costs	194,003	221,491	245,801	262,272	266,437	266,437	308,520	331,844	357,230
Remuneration of councillors	469	478	617	647	647	647	758	831	912
Debt impairment	65,335	67,495	70,308	71,235	81,564	81,564	84,522	87,987	91,683
Depreciation & asset impairment	47,891	47,481	43,565	87,974	81,183	81,183	88,630	119,650	123,837
Finance charges	80,723	84,087	90,416	96,186	96,186	96,186	101,785	106,874	116,386
Bulk purchases	311,541	334,304	359,080	389,458	397,633	397,633	437,922	483,903	537,133
Other materials	28,435	40,501	33,667	38,980	40,043	40,043	59,385	64,135	68,913
Contracted services	5,398	13,158	14,133	15,531	15,197	15,197	15,688	16,629	17,543
Transfers and grants	169,092	223,560	255,240	296,755	296,755	296,755	300,168	338,256	379,080
Other expenditure	71,642	79,811	86,563	92,680	91,232	91,232	96,542	102,871	111,410
Total Expenditure	974,528	1,112,366	1,199,390	1,351,719	1,366,877	1,366,877	1,493,920	1,652,981	1,804,127
Surplus/(Deficit)	131,070	220,590	317,162	244,630	238,643	238,642	354,967	466,421	383,973
Transfers recognised - capital	-	89,052	132,806	40,000	20,000	20,000	135,676	186,923	129,523
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	131,070	309,642	449,968	284,630	258,643	258,642	490,643	653,344	513,496
Capital Expenditure	151,356	304,860	408,899	372,401	295,139	295,139	211,473	338,822	347,458

Table 57 Water Services Department – Performance objectives and indicators

Key Performance Element	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Annual Target	Quarter 1 - Target	Quarter 2 - Target	Quarter 3 - Target	Quarter 4 - Target	Portfolio of evidence
<i>Strategic Objective 1 : The provision of quality basic services and infrastructure</i>							
Provision of Water	% households in the urban edge provided with access to basic potable water supply within a 200 m radius	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Reports and Indigent Register
	Number of new households provided with water connection	20,105	3,250	3,500	5,500	7,900	Metering advice receipts
	% compliance with the drinking water standards in line with SANS (South African National Standards 241)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Compliance reports (Blue Drop Report)
	Expansion of the functional Water Demand Management Unit	By March 2012	Status quo analysis	Draft organisational structure to be in place	Source office space and fill vacancies		Report on the level of functionality of the unit
	% reduction in non-revenue water (unaccounted for water/distribution losses)	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	Reports

2.10.2 Strategic Management Department Vote 15

This department consists of Risk Services, Municipal Support Unit, Strategic Planning, Information Management Unit, Executive Support Services and Speaker Support Services. Risk Services being a new unit to be established in the 2011/12 financial year to identify and manage the municipality's risk profile.

Municipal Support Unit focuses on supplying support to the seven local municipalities under the jurisdiction of ADM.

Strategic Planning provides the institution with strategic direction and is responsible for the IDP and SDBIP of the institution.

Information Management Unit provides the required IT infrastructure for the municipality and maintenance and support to all users.

Executive Support Services and Speaker Support Services comprise of the administrative officials who support the initiatives of the Mayor and the Speaker. This includes Communications and Media relations/public participation; inter governmental relations, and municipal international relations, Special Programmes, Marketing to name a few.

Overall budget of this department being R65 300 897 or 5 per cent of the overall budget.

2.10.3 Corporate Services Department Vote 20

This department consist of Administration and Human Resources cost centres. Administration consists of personnel administration, auxiliary services and Council support. Human Resources is responsible for organisational development and recruitment, human resources development,

labour relations and PMS as well as employee wellness and occupational safety. Overall budget is R66 031 058 or 5.06 per cent of overall budget.

2.10.4 Budget & Treasury Office Vote 25

This department consists of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Accounting & Reporting (including Expenditure), Asset Management and Supply Chain Management, Budgeting (including Budget Reform), and Revenue cost centres. The Chief Financial officer provides overall financial leadership and direction for all the various cost centres, whose functions are clear within their titles, except for Budget Reform, which consists of five interns, funded by the Financial Management Grant, responsible for financial reforms within the municipality. Main outputs of the department being revenue collection, annual budget, expenditure management, supply chain management and production of the annual financial statements.

Overall budget of this department being R81 346 263 or 6.23 per cent of overall budget.

2.10.5 Engineering Department – Vote 35 and 45

The department is primarily responsible for water and sanitation services. It comprises of a Water Services Authority Division responsible for the planning of water services, a well capacitated Project Management Unit, which implements all MIG funded capital projects and a Water Services Provider Division responsible for operations and maintenance of the water services . It is also responsible for building and services planning, which includes waste management and transport services.

There are currently two unfilled positions in the top management structure of the Water Services Department [Deputy Director WSP & Water Care Manager]. The top management structure consists of the Director [A Professional Engineer], two general managers [both Engineers of which one a Professional Engineer], 12 Senior Managers [at Task grades 14 & 15] and 13 Managers.

Significant capital projects to be undertaken over the medium term includes, amongst others:

- Water & Sanitation Projects in Nxuba LM of R24 million
- Water & Sanitation Projects in Nkonkobe of R39.4 million
- Water & Sanitation Projects in Ngqushwa of R20.3 million
- Water & Sanitation Projects in Amahlathi of R10.54 million
- Water & Sanitation Projects in Great Kei of R12.7 million
- Water & Sanitation Projects in Mquma of R82.7 million
- Water & Sanitation Projects in Mbhashe of R127.9 million
- Water & Sanitation Projects in Nkonkobe of R39.4 million
- Regional Solid Waste Management Services in Mquma R500 000
- Regional Solid Waste Management Services in Mbhashe R300 000

The departmental is focusing on backlog eradication to meet the 2014 targets. The medium-term expenditure framework provides for operational repairs and maintenance of R24 219 577, R25 417 835 and R26 314 188 in each of the respective financial years of the MTREF.

The departmental revenue base is primarily informed by the sale of water and provision of sanitation services, of which budget appropriation for the 2011/12 financial year is R127 751 517 and increases to R140 635 985 by 2013/14.

The estimate calculations put non-revenue water between 65 and 85 per cent. We cannot calculate distribution losses until we have all erven metered and the data cleansing process complete. The ADM is however, making great strides in this regard and the data cleansing process is quite far advanced and a significant budget has been made available for meter installations, which should see the majority of stands metered by June 2012.

Engineering consumes R873 493 556 of overall budget or 66.94 per cent.

2.10.6 Health & Protection Services Department – Vote 40

The department is primarily responsible for the provision of Municipal Health Services and Protection Services, within the district. It provides municipal health services as a health authority and protection services which includes fire fighting services, disaster management and community safety services. Total budget allocation is R62 877 622 or 4.82 per cent of the overall budget.

2.10.7 Land Human Settlements & Economic Development Vote 50

This department consists of Land Administration & Housing, Economic Development and the Director Cost centres. Responsibilities include land reform, spatial planning, housing development and land development fund management, environmental management, heritage, agriculture, SMME's and co-ops, economic research and tourism. This department consumes R78 986 393 or 6.05 percent of overall budget.

2.10.8 Municipal Management Department – Vote 55

This department consists of Municipal Management, Internal Audit and Legal Services, which provides the entire institution with legal support as well as internal audit services. This department consumes R29 315 217 or 2.25 per cent of overall budget.

2.11 Contracts having future budgetary implications

In terms of the municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy, no contracts are awarded beyond the medium-term revenue and expenditure framework (three years). In ensuring adherence to this contractual time frame limitation, all reports submitted to either the Bid Evaluation and Adjudication Committees must obtain formal financial comments from the Financial Management Division of the Treasury Department, and the chairperson of the Bid Adjudication Committee is the Chief Financial Officer.

2.12 Capital expenditure details

The following three table's present details of the municipality's capital expenditure programme, firstly on new assets by asset class and then on renewal of existing assets by asset class and finally on repairs and maintenance of assets by asset class.

Table 58 MBRR SA 34a - Capital expenditure on new assets by asset class

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15	
R thousand	1										
Capital expenditure on new assets by Asset Class/Sub-class											
Infrastructure	2	-	73 087	5 488	322 139	-	322 139	391 896	410 752	458 218	
Infrastructure - Road transport		-	-	-	1 481	-	1 481	1 558	1 636	1 731	
Roads, Pavements & Bridges		-	-	-	1 481	-	1 481	1 558	1 636	1 731	
Storm water											
Infrastructure - Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Generation											
Transmission & Reticulation											
Street Lighting											
Infrastructure - Water		-	68 945	5 488	260 439	-	260 439	274 125	276 945	295 103	
Dams & Reservoirs		-	8 464	1 483	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Water purification		-	-	-	211 579	-	211 579	222 196	225 441	230 703	
Reticulation		-	60 481	4 005	48 860	-	48 860	51 929	51 504	64 400	
Infrastructure - Sanitation		-	4 142	-	60 219	-	60 219	116 213	132 171	161 384	
Reticulation											
Sewerage purification		-	4 142	-	60 219	-	60 219	116 213	132 171	161 384	
Infrastructure - Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waste Management											
Transportation											
Gas											
Other											
Community		3	-	-	2 784	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parks & gardens		7									
Sportsfields & stadia											
Swimming pools											
Community halls											
Libraries											
Recreational facilities			-	-	2 784	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, safety & emergency											
Security and policing											
Buses											
Clinics											
Museums & Art Galleries											
Cemeteries											
Social rental housing											
Other	8										
Heritage assets	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings											
Other											
Investment properties	10	-	1 896	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Housing development		-	1 896								
Other											
Other assets	10	4 921	2 727	22 195	69 352	1 469	70 821	101 934	59 341	59 303	
General vehicles		3 536	946	19 923	12 069	1 949	14 018	16 462	7 104	7 433	
Specialised vehicles		-	-	-	4 500	-	4 500	4 500	4 739	4 971	
Plant & equipment		161	423	109	1 171	90	1 261	2 079	1 399	1 446	
Computers - hardware/equipment		804	910	694	2 454	(179)	2 275	1 558	1 640	1 718	
Furniture and other office equipment		420	448	1 470	6 570	(336)	6 234	7 090	4 460	4 671	
Abattoirs											
Markets											
Civic Land and Buildings											
Other Buildings		-	-	-	2 700	(55)	2 645	2 581	1 928	1 986	
Other Land											
Surplus Assets - (Investment or Inventory)											
Other		-	-	-	39 889	-	39 889	67 665	38 070	37 077	
Agricultural assets			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
List sub-class											
Biological assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
List sub-class											
Intangibles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Computers - software & programming											
Other (list sub-class)											
Total Capital Expenditure on new assets	1	4 921	77 710	30 466	391 491	1 469	392 960	493 830	470 093	517 520	

Table 59 MBRR SA34b - Capital expenditure on the renewal of existing assets by asset class

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand	1									
Capital expenditure on renewal of existing assets by Asset Class/Sub-class										
Infrastructure		-	1 184	2 816	-	185	185	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Road transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads, Pavements & Bridges										
Storm water										
Infrastructure - Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generation										
Transmission & Reticulation										
Street Lighting										
Infrastructure - Water		-	1 184	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dams & Reservoirs		-	1 184	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water purification										
Reticulation										
Infrastructure - Sanitation		-	-	2 015	-	185	185	-	-	-
Reticulation		-	-	1 325	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewerage purification		-	-	690	-	185	185	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Management										
Transportation	2									
Gas										
Other	3									
Community		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parks & gardens										
Sportsfields & stadia										
Swimming pools										
Community halls										
Libraries										
Recreational facilities										
Fire, safety & emergency										
Security and policing										
Buses	7									
Clinics										
Museums & Art Galleries										
Cemeteries										
Social rental housing	8									
Other										
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings										
Other	9									
Investment properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing development										
Other										
Other assets		1 198	754	4 106	24 645	(1 654)	22 991	18 011	9 000	9 406
General vehicles		780	193	2 909	6 182	(1 974)	4 208	7 486	3 754	3 904
Specialised vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant & equipment		-	-	7	49	(18)	31	235	248	260
Computers - hardware/equipment		320	479	832	1 323	89	1 412	963	976	1 023
Furniture and other office equipment		98	82	357	539	249	788	3 828	4 022	4 219
Abattoirs										
Markets										
Civic Land and Buildings										
Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Other Land										
Surplus Assets - (Investment or Inventory)										
Other		-	-	-	16 552	-	16 552	5 000	-	-
Agricultural assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
List sub-class										
Biological assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
List sub-class										
Intangibles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computers - software & programming										
Other (list sub-class)										
Total Capital Expenditure on renewal of existing assets	1	1 198	1 938	6 922	24 645	(1 469)	23 176	18 011	9 000	9 406

Table 60 MBRR SA34c - Repairs and maintenance expenditure by asset class

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15	
R thousand	1										
Repairs and maintenance expenditure by Asset Class/Sub-class											
Infrastructure	2	9 563	5 682	4 630	20 218	(943)	19 274	15 499	16 321	17 058	
Infrastructure - Road transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Roads, Pavements & Bridges											
Storm water											
Infrastructure - Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Generation											
Transmission & Reticulation											
Street Lighting											
Infrastructure - Water		9 563	5 682	4 630	20 218	(943)	19 274	13 282	13 986	14 638	
Dams & Reservoirs		-	-	-	6 005	(200)	5 805	3 195	3 364	3 529	
Water purification											
Reticulation		9 563	5 682	4 630	14 213	(743)	13 469	10 087	10 621	11 109	
Infrastructure - Sanitation		-	-	-	-	-	-	2 218	2 335	2 420	
Reticulation											
Sewerage purification								2 218	2 335	2 420	
Infrastructure - Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waste Management											
Transportation											
Gas											
Other											
Community		3	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parks & gardens		7									
Sportsfields & stadia											
Swimming pools											
Community halls											
Libraries											
Recreational facilities	94										
Fire, safety & emergency											
Security and policing											
Buses											
Clinics											
Museums & Art Galleries											
Cemeteries											
Social rental housing											
Other											
Heritage assets	9		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings											
Other											
Investment properties	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Housing development											
Other		4									
Other assets	10	5 047	5 553	3 188	6 404	316	6 720	11 816	12 442	13 011	
General vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	5 139	5 411	5 653	
Specialised vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plant & equipment		2 796	3 470	1 845	2 885	378	3 263	1 956	2 060	2 157	
Computers - hardware/equipment		655	339	65	358	(249)	109	250	263	276	
Furniture and other office equipment		19	26	5	41	35	76	57	60	63	
Abattoirs											
Markets											
Civic Land and Buildings											
Other Buildings		1 577	1 719	1 273	3 121	152	3 273	4 414	4 648	4 861	
Other Land											
Surplus Assets - (Investment or Inventory)											
Other											
Agricultural assets			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
List sub-class											
Biological assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
List sub-class											
Intangibles		2 704	1 787	58	-	15	15	60	63	66	
Computers - software & programming		2 704	1 787	58	-	15	15	60	63	66	
Other (list sub-class)											
Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	1	17 412	13 023	7 876	26 622	(613)	26 009	27 375	28 826	30 135	

Table 61 MBRR SA35 - Future financial implications of the capital budget

Vote Description	Ref	2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand				
<u>Capital expenditure</u>	1			
Vote 1 - Summary: Amathole District Municipality		–	–	–
Vote 2 - Executive & Council		889	936	982
Vote 3 - Alternative To Levy Income Grant		–	–	–
Vote 4 - Strategic Management		944	994	1 045
Vote 5 - Corporate Services		1 515	1 595	1 673
Vote 6 - Budget & Treasury		1 380	1 453	1 524
Vote 7 - Director: Human Resources (old)		–	–	–
Vote 8 - Engineering Department		396 900	415 397	463 817
Vote 9 - Health & Protection Department		8 105	8 534	8 914
Vote 10 - O&m Water And Sanitation		35 896	13 018	15 802
Vote 11 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		65 784	36 714	32 696
Vote 12 - Municipal Management		428	451	473
Vote 13 - Agency Services		–	–	–
Vote 14 - Amathole Economic Development Agency		–	–	–
Vote 16 - Lm Assets Summary		–	–	–
Vote 17 - Led Agency		–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure		511 841	479 093	526 926
<u>Future operational costs by vote</u>	2			
Vote 1 - Summary: Amathole District Municipality		–	–	–
Vote 2 - Executive & Council		46 941	49 778	52 769
Vote 3 - Alternative To Levy Income Grant		–	–	–
Vote 4 - Strategic Management		71 144	70 764	75 713
Vote 5 - Corporate Services		76 014	78 845	84 528
Vote 6 - Budget & Treasury		90 305	97 613	100 996
Vote 7 - Director: Human Resources (old)		–	–	–
Vote 8 - Engineering Department		49 296	70 591	64 130
Vote 9 - Health & Protection Department		62 551	59 794	62 053
Vote 10 - O&m Water And Sanitation		533 786	556 191	600 614
Vote 11 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		63 715	60 444	61 795
Vote 12 - Municipal Management		19 148	21 354	23 183
Vote 13 - Agency Services		–	–	–
Vote 14 - Amathole Economic Development Agency		–	–	–
Vote 16 - Lm Assets Summary		–	–	–
Vote 17 - Led Agency		–	–	–
Total future operational costs		1 012 900	1 065 375	1 125 781
<u>Future revenue by source</u>	3			
Property rates				
Property rates - penalties & collection charges				
Service charges - electricity revenue				
Service charges - water revenue		89 551	94 297	98 339
Service charges - sanitation revenue		68 772	72 417	75 739
Service charges - refuse revenue				
Service charges - other		3 280	3 454	3 623
Rental of facilities and equipment		272	286	300
<i>List other revenues sources if applicable</i>				
<i>List entity summary if applicable</i>				
Total future revenue		161 875	170 454	178 002
Net Financial Implications		1 362 866	1 374 013	1 474 705

Table 62 MBRR SA36 - Detailed capital budget per municipal vote

Municipal Vote/Capital project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	Individuall y Approved (Yes/No)	Asset Class	Asset Sub-Class	GPS co- ordin ate	Total Project Estimate	Prior year outcomes		2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			Project information	
										Audited Outcome 2010/11	Current Year 2011/12 Full Year Forecas t	Budget Year 2012/13	Budg et Year +1 2013/1 4	Budget Year +2 2014/15	Ward locati on	New or renew al
R thousand	4				6	3	3	5								
Parent municipality: <i>List all capital projects grouped by Municipal Vote</i>																
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -	227	-	180	15	16	17		Variou s	Renew
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -	179	-	132	15	16	17		Variou s	Renew
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Furniture And Other Office	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Furniture And Other Office	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office	60	-	-	19	20	21		Variou s	New

05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		26	1	25	-	-	-	Various	New
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		25	-	25	-	-	-	Various	Renew
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	272		61	84	40	42	44	Various	Renew
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	259	3	733	-	800	842	884	Various	Renew
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
05 - Executive & Council	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew

Council		Capex				Buildings	Buildings				-	-	-		s	w	
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment			-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment			-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment			-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment			-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment			-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment			-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w	
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment			-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w	
05 - Executive & Council		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment			-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w	
15 - Strategic Management		All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		76		-	-	24	25	27	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office			-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		89		-	-	28	30	31	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Equipment General	Equipment General			-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Vehicles	Vehicles			-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Vehicles	Vehicles			-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Other	Other			-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Buildings	Buildings			-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Other	Other			-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment			-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment			-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment	Hardware/ Equipment			-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic		Internally Funded	Various	H	Yes	Computers	Computers		12		-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New

Management		Capex				- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers				12	-	-		s	
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		64	3	21	13	13	14	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		24	-	24	-	-	-	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers	855	1	207	700	300	316	331	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		73	54	19	-	-	-	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		47	-	-	15	16	17	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w

						quipment Computers	Equipment Computers											
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w		
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		167		17	40	35	37	39	Variou s	Rene w	
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		48		-	-	15	16	17	Variou s	Rene w	
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		703	1		180	260	400	421	442	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		226		69	15	45	47	50	Variou s	Rene w	
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		103		-	56	15	16	17	Variou s	Rene w	
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-		-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office		27		-	27	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-		-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-		-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-		-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-		-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office		46		-	22	8	8	8	Variou s	New	
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-		-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New	

Management		Capex				And Other Office Equipment Furniture And Other	And Other Office Equipment Furniture And Other		119		68	16	17	18	s	
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other	Office Equipment Furniture And Other		157	37	120	–	–	–	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other	Office Equipment Furniture And Other		79	–	79	–	–	–	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other	Office Equipment Furniture And Other		71	–	–	23	24	25	Variou s	New
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other	Office Equipment Furniture And Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other	Office Equipment Furniture And Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other	Office Equipment Furniture And Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other	Office Equipment Furniture And Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other	Office Equipment Furniture And Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other	Office Equipment Furniture And Other		72	72	–	–	–	–	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other	Office Equipment Furniture And Other		19	15	–	1	1	1	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other	Office Equipment Furniture And Other		73	23	50	–	–	–	Variou s	Rene w
15 - Strategic Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other	Office Equipment Furniture And Other		11	8	4	–	–	–	Variou s	Rene w

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						Equipment Computers	Equipment Computers									
20 - Corporate Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers		408	47	126	75	78	82	Various	New
20 - Corporate Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers		257	75	13	54	56	59	Various	Renew
20 - Corporate Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
20 - Corporate Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
20 - Corporate Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
20 - Corporate Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
20 - Corporate Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers		221	73	64	27	28	30	Various	Renew
20 - Corporate Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	1	326	207	600	165	173	182	Various	New
20 - Corporate Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
20 - Corporate Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
20 - Corporate Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
20 - Corporate Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
20 - Corporate Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
20 - Corporate Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New

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Treasury		Budget				Equipment Computers -	Equipment Computers -				-	-	-		s	w
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Hardware/ Equipment Computers -	64	21	43	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Hardware/ Equipment Computers -	88	5	-	26	27	29	Variou s	New	
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Hardware/ Equipment Computers -	58	11	-	15	16	17	Variou s	New	
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Hardware/ Equipment Computers -	280	7	35	75	79	83	Variou s	New	
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Hardware/ Equipment Computers -	135	-	135	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Hardware/ Equipment Computers -	78	-	12	21	22	23	Variou s	New	
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Hardware/ Equipment Computers -	513	14	26	150	158	165	Variou s	New	
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Hardware/ Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Hardware/ Equipment Computers -	23	6	16	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w	
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Hardware/ Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w	
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Hardware/ Equipment Computers -	79	20	31	9	9	10	Variou s	Rene w	
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Hardware/ Equipment Computers -	15	-	15	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w	
25 - Budget &		Internally Funded	Various	H	Yes	Computers Computers -	Computers Computers -		55					-	Variou	Rene

Treasury		Capex				- Hardware/Equipment Computers	- Hardware/Equipment Computers		142		87	-	-		s	w
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/Equipment Computers	- Hardware/Equipment Computers		25	13	12	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/Equipment Computers	- Hardware/Equipment Computers		323	89	105	41	43	45	Variou s	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		164	-	38	40	42	44	Variou s	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		252	219	33	-	-	-	Variou s	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		12	-	12	-	-	-	Variou s	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		47	16	-	10	11	11	Variou s	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		550	1	71	151	159	167	Variou s	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		283	191	92	-	-	-	Variou s	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		106	-	0	34	35	37	Variou s	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		550	28	14	161	169	178	Variou s	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		16	-	16	-	-	-	Variou s	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	- Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		1	-	1	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew

25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office									Various	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		43	-	43	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		12	-	12	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	165		75	63	9	9	10		Various	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		32	-	32	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	192		-	192	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		32	-	7	8	8	9		Various	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	122	1	125	-	316	332	349		Various	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew

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Treasury 25 - Budget & Treasury	Capex				Equipment	Equipment				-	-	-		S	
25 - Budget & Treasury	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	New
25 - Budget & Treasury	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	New
25 - Budget & Treasury	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	143		10	99	11	11	12	Variou S	New
25 - Budget & Treasury	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew
25 - Budget & Treasury	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	26		-	26	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew
30 - Director: Human Resources (Old)	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	New
30 - Director: Human Resources (Old)	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Furniture And Other Office	- Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew
30 - Director: Human Resources (Old)	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	New
30 - Director: Human Resources (Old)	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew
30 - Director: Human Resources (Old)	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	New
30 - Director: Human Resources (Old)	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew
30 - Director: Human Resources (Old)	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	New
30 - Director: Human Resources (Old)	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	New
30 - Director:	Internally Funded	Various	H	Yes	Other	Other		-	-				-	Variou	Renew

Human Resources (Old)	Capex					<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Buildings</i>				-	-	-		s	w
30 - Director: Human Resources (Old)	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes		<i>Plant & Equipment</i>	<i>Plant & Equipment</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
30 - Director: Human Resources (Old)	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes		<i>Plant & Equipment Computers</i>	<i>Plant & Equipment Computers</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes		<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>	<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>		52	8	12	10	11	11	Variou s	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes		<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>	<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes		<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>	<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>		92	14	15	20	21	22	Variou s	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes		<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>	<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes		<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>	<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes		<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>	<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes		<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>	<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes		<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>	<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes		<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>	<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes		<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>	<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes		<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>	<i>Hardware/Equipment Computers</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New

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35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		90	-	43	15	16	17	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		57	57	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		86	7	-	25	26	28	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	209		98	48	20	21	22	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew

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35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers		13	5	8	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office		38	-	38	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		83	-	11	23	24	25	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	267		7	14	78	82	86	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-		

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35 - Engineering Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		117	-	54	20	21	22	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		234	8	-	72	75	79	Various	New
35 - Engineering Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		24	5	3	5	5	6	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		97	1	8	28	29	31	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
35 - Engineering Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew

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35 - Engineering Department	Rtig - Rural Transport Infrastructure Grant	Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Road Transport Computers	Roads, Pavements & Bridges Computers	6 405	-	1 481	1 558	1 636	1 731	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	32	-	-	10	11	11	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Equipment	Equipment	24	-	-	8	8	8	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment Computers	Plant & Equipment Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers	76	13	1	20	21	22	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers	131	-	68	20	21	22	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment	Hardware/Equipment	42	-	42	-	-	-	Various	New

40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers		111		20	15	24	25	27	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers		-		-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers		-		-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers		-		-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers		-		-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers		-		-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers		-		-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers		467		-	50	132	139	146	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers		-		-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers		-		-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers		85		14	40	10	11	11	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers		56		15	15	8	9	9	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers		163		-	70	30	32	32	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers		8		-	8	-	-	-	Various	Renew

Department						Hardware/ Equipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers									
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office	- Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Equipment Furniture And Other Office	- Equipment Furniture And Other Office	41	26	16	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Equipment Furniture And Other Office	- Equipment Furniture And Other Office	232	46	42	46	48	50	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Equipment Furniture And Other Office	- Equipment Furniture And Other Office	208	85	30	30	32	32	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Equipment Furniture And Other Office	- Equipment Furniture And Other Office	3 195	10	425	874	920	965	-	Various	New

40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Equipment	Furniture And Other Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Equipment	Furniture And Other Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Equipment	Furniture And Other Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Equipment	Furniture And Other Equipment	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Equipment	Furniture And Other Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Equipment	Furniture And Other Equipment	840	-	249	187	197	207	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Equipment	Furniture And Other Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Equipment	Furniture And Other Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Equipment	Furniture And Other Equipment	57	23	8	8	9	9	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Equipment	Furniture And Other Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Equipment	Furniture And Other Equipment	63	-	32	10	11	11	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Equipment	Furniture And Other Equipment	417	-	7	130	137	144	-	Various	Renew
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Equipment	Furniture And Other Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew

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Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		168	168	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	1	012	-	012	1	-	-	Variou s	New
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		168	168	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		168	168	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		550	-	550	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	2	733	-	666	666	701	701	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	2	860	-	965	600	632	663	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
Department 40 - Health & Protection		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew

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40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	493		20	-	150	158	166	Variou s	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
40 - Health & Protection Department		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New

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Protection Department	Capex					Equipment	Equipment				-	-	-		s	w
40 - Health & Protection Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes		Specialised Vehicles - Conservancy	Specialised Vehicles - Conservancy								Variou s	New
40 - Health & Protection Department	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes		Specialised Vehicles - Fire	Specialised Vehicles - Fire	18		4	4			4	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Ablution Facilities	Various	H	Yes		Recreationa l Facilities	Recreation al Facilities	709	2		500	500	4 739	971	Variou s	New
						Computers -	Computers -	784		2 784	-	-	-	-	s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes		Hardware/E quipment	Hardware/ Equipment				-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
						Computers -	Computers -									
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes		Hardware/E quipment	Hardware/ Equipment	95			-	30	32	33	Variou s	Rene w
						Furniture And Other Office	Furniture And Other Office									
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes		Equipment	Equipment	47			-	15	16	17	Variou s	New
						Furniture And Other Office	Furniture And Other Office									
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes		Equipment	Equipment				-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes		General Vehicles	General Vehicles	840			-	840	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes		General Vehicles	General Vehicles	800			-	800	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes		Other Buildings	Other Buildings				-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes		Other Buildings	Other Buildings				-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes		Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	350			-	350	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	All - Mpu Operating Budget	Various	H	Yes		Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment				-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
						Infrastructur e -	Infrastructur e -									
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Bedford Stw	Various	H	Yes		Sanitation	Sewerage Purification	196		11	185	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Cathcardt Wtw	Various	H	Yes		Infrastructur e - Water	Dams & Reservoirs	117		117	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
						Infrastructur e -	Infrastructur e -									
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Cathcardt Wtw	Various	H	Yes		Sanitation	Sewerage Purification	510		510	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Centane Water Supply Phase 4	Various	H	Yes		Infrastructur e - Water	Reticulatio n				-	-	-	-	Variou s	New

45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Cintsa Stw Construction Bulk 100kl Reservoir Willowvale Construction Of Frankfort Motel Park Water Supply Dam Safety And Operating Rules Develop Water Conservation & Demand Management Strategy Develop Water Safety Plans	Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Sanitation	Sewerage Purification		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Water	Dams & Reservoirs		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Water	Reticulation		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Various	H	Yes	Other	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Various	H	Yes	Other	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Various	H	Yes	Other	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Various	H	Yes	Other Infrastructure - Water	Other Reticulation		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Various	H	Yes	Other Infrastructure - Water	Other Dams & Reservoirs		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Water	Reticulation		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Sanitation	Sewerage Purification		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Idutywa Stw	Various	H	Yes	Computers -	Computers -	79	79	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Rene w
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	286	46	3	75	79	83	Variou s	New	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	65	-	65	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	136	-	-	43	45	47	Variou s	New	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	32	-	-	10	11	11	Variou s	New	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers -	Computers -	37	-	5	10	11	11	Variou s	New	

					Hardware/E equipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers										
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers	32	-	-	10	11	11	Variou s	New		
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers	8	-	8	-	-	-	Variou s	New		
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers	8	-	8	-	-	-	Variou s	New		
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New		
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers	102	-	8	30	32	33	Variou s	New		
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New		
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers	8	-	8	-	-	-	Variou s	New		
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers	109	-	8	32	34	35	Variou s	New		
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers	13	-	13	-	-	-	Variou s	New		
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers	13	-	13	-	-	-	Variou s	New		
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New		

45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		13	-	13	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		26	-	26	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		13	-	13	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		28	-	-	9	9	10	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		20	-	20	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -	131	-	21	36	37	37		Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		62	-	13	16	16	17	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		40	-	13	9	9	9	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		52	-	21	10	11	11	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		52	8	13	10	11	11	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/E quipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/ Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New

45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	47	8	8	10	11	11	11	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	Various	New

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45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	45	-	13	10	11	11	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	44	-	13	10	11	11	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	44	-	13	10	11	11	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	44	-	13	10	11	11	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	44	-	13	10	11	11	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Hardware/Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New

45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	234	48	28	50	53	55		Variou S	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	23	-	23	-	-	-		Variou S	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	36	-	-	36	-	-		Variou S	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	10	-	10	-	-	-		Variou S	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	8	-	8	-	-	-		Variou S	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-		Variou S	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-		Variou S	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	Computers - Hardware/Equipment Computers -	-	-	-	-	-	-		Variou S	Renew

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

						Hardware/E equipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers										
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew able
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew able
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew able
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew able
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew able
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew able
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew able
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew able
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew able
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew able
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew able
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew able
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew able
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/E quipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers	265		22	30	68	71	75		Variou s	New

45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	364	2	-	224	1	140	1	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	108		-	45		20		21	22	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	183		-	-		58		61	64	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	151		-	15		43		45	47	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	682		-	15		580		42	44	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	-		-	-		-		-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	-		-	-		-		-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	-		-	-		-		-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	-		-	-		-		-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	-		-	-		-		-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	215		2	46		53		56	58	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	-		-	-		-		-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	-		-	-		-		-	-	Various	New

45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	3	3	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	19	-	19	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	25	-	25	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	70	-	70	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	100	-	100	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	64	-	64	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	970	-	145	825	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	70	-	22	15	16	17	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	373	-	84	93	98	98	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	487	1	25	385	37	39	Various	New

45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		134	-	25	35	37	37	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		161	-	35	40	42	44	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		331	6	75	79	83	87	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		176	-	50	40	42	44	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		133	-	-	42	44	46	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		36	6	30	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		114	-	38	24	25	27	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New

45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	208		-	50	50	53	55	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	205		-	-	65	68	72	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	412	1	-	55	430	453	475	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New

45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	30	-	30	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	487	-	487	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	25	-	25	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	25	-	25	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	40	-	40	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	530	-	530	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	11	-	11	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	(2)	-	(2)	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	83	-	20	20	21	22	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	25	-	25	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	193	-	25	370	390	409	Various	New

45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	104	-	25	25	26	28	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	72	-	25	15	16	17	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	25	-	25	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	51	2	2	15	16	17	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	8	-	-	8	-	-	Various	Renew

45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		47	-	-	15	16	17	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		16	-	-	5	5	6	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		11	-	11	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew

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45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	798	7	-	30	460	2 590	717	2	Variou S	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	400	2	-	-	760	800	839	Variou S	Renew	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew	
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Office Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou S	Renew	

45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	220	-	7	68	71	75	-	Variou s	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew

Project Name	Funding Source	Type	Status	Yes	Office	Office	Total	Capital	Operating	Maintenance	Other	Total	Capital	Operating	Maintenance	Other	Status	Notes
					Equipment	Equipment												
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renewable
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renewable
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renewable
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renewable
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General	General	5	5	079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Vehicles	Vehicles	10	10	079	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Vehicles	Vehicles	912	-	137	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General	General	1	1	050	-	-	050	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Vehicles	Vehicles	799	1	449	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General	General	750	-	550	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Vehicles	Vehicles	856	506	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General	General	687	337	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General	General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Vehicles	Vehicles	530	530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General	General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Vehicles	Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General	General	625	-	275	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Vehicles	Vehicles	193	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General	General	604	1	386	386	406	426	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Vehicles	Vehicles	579	579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General	General	320	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New

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45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Nqusi Water Supply Scheme Epwp8 Nxuba Water	Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Water	Reticulation		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Resource & Recycle Investigation	Various	H	Yes	Other Infrastructure	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Peddie Stw	Various	H	Yes	Sanitation	Sewerage Purification		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Refurbish Fort Beaufort Works	Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Water	Reticulation	389	389	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Refurbish/Upgrade Daliwe Sewer Network	Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Sanitation	Reticulation	1 325	1 325	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Repair Hogsback Dam	Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Water	Dams & Reservoirs	313	313	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Roads & Storm Water 18	Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Water	Reticulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Roads And Stormwater 2b	Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Water	Reticulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Study To Lift Dam Wall & Construct Sludge Lag	Various	H	Yes	Other	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Tyefu/Hlosin/ Bhongweni Phase 3	Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Water	Reticulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Upgrade Elliotdale Wtws	Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Water	Dams & Reservoirs	483	1 483	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Upgrade Haga Haga Raw Water Supply	Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Water	Dams & Reservoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Water Meter Replacement	Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Water	Reticulation	3 616	3 616	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Programme & Wcdm	Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Water	Reticulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		West Victoria East Water Supply Phase 2	Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Water	Dams & Reservoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
45 - O&M Water And Sanitation		Willowvale Wtw	Various	H	Yes	Infrastructure - Computers	Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment	Hardware/Equipment	172	-	88	27	28	29	-	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment	Hardware/Equipment	284	21	98	52	55	58	-	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment	Hardware/Equipment	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New

Development						Hardware/E equipment Computers	Hardware/ Equipment Computers										
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		65	8	-	18	19	20	Variou s	Renew	
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		67	41	26	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew	
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Computers	- Hardware/ Equipment Computers		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew	
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	- Hardware/E quipment Furniture And Other Office	- Hardware/ Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew	
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	337		27	150	51	53	56	Variou s	New	
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	864		136	150	183	193	202	Variou s	New	
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		50	-	50	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	New	
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew	
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		4	4	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew	
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew	
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment	Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Variou s	Renew	

50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	652	2	-	-	840	885	928	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	157	2	206	530	450	474	497	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew

Development																	
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	24	-	-	8	8	8			Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
50 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development		Ndpq - Led Aspire Projects	Various	H	Yes	Other Computers	Other Computers	159 878	-	29 825	64 156	35 000	30 897			Various	New
55 - Municipal Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers	63	-	25	12	13	13			Various	New
55 - Municipal Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers	231	33	60	44	46	48			Various	New
55 - Municipal Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew

55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Computers	Hardware/Equipment Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Hardware/Equipment Furniture And Other Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	36	21	15	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	130	-	24	34	35	37	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	568	79	121	117	123	129	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	32	-	-	10	11	11	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	Equipment Furniture And Other Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew

55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	Furniture And Other Office Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General	General	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Vehicles	Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General	General	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Vehicles	Vehicles	384	-	384	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General	General	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Vehicles	Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General	General	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Vehicles	Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General	General	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Vehicles	Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Buildings	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Buildings	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Buildings	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Buildings	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New

55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	1	-	1	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	60	-	21	13	13	14	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	632	-	-	200	211	221	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
55 - Municipal Management	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Computers	Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
60 - Agency Services	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment	Hardware/Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
60 - Agency Services	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Hardware/Equipment	Hardware/Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
60 - Agency Services	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Furniture And Other Office	Furniture And Other Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
60 - Agency Services	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Equipment	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
60 - Agency Services	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
60 - Agency Services	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
60 - Agency Services	Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New

60 - Agency Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings Plant & Equipment	Other Buildings Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
60 - Agency Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
60 - Agency Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
						Specialised Vehicles - Conservancy	Specialised Vehicles - Conservancy									
60 - Agency Services		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes				-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
75 - Amathole Economic Development Agency		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	General Vehicles	General Vehicles		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
75 - Amathole Economic Development Agency		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Other Buildings	Other Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
75 - Amathole Economic Development Agency		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	New
75 - Amathole Economic Development Agency		Internally Funded Capex	Various	H	Yes	Plant & Equipment	Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	Renew
Parent Capital expenditure	1											511 841	479 093	526 926		
Entities: List all capital projects grouped by Entity																
Entity A Water project A																
Entity B Electricity project B																
Entity Capital expenditure										-	-	-	-	-		

Total Capital expenditure					37 388	416 135	511 841	479 093	526 926
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Table 63 MBRR SA37 - Projects delayed from previous financial year

Municipal Vote/Capital project	Ref. 1,2	Project name	Project number	Asset Class 3	Asset Sub-Class 3	GPS co-ordinates 4	Previous target year to complete	Current Year 2011/12		2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
								Original Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand												
Parent municipality: <i>List all capital projects grouped by Municipal Vote</i>				<i>Examples</i>	<i>Examples</i>							
Entities: <i>List all capital projects grouped by Municipal Entity</i>												
<i>Entity Name</i> <i>Project name</i>												

References

1. List all projects with planned completion dates in current year that have been re-budgeted in the MTREF
2. Refer MFMA s30
3. As per Table SA34

2.13 Legislation compliance status

Compliance with the MFMA implementation requirements have been substantially adhered to through the following activities:

1. In year reporting
Reporting to National Treasury in electronic format was partially complied with, partially in that not all reports were submitted within 10 working days.
2. Internship programme
The municipality is participating in the Municipal Financial Management Internship programme and has employed five interns undergoing training in various divisions of the Financial Services Department as well as in the Internal audit Division. Two long term interns have been employed in Finance Department and Municipal Support Unit, with one interim being appointed as a CFO in one of the local municipalities.
3. Budget and Treasury Office
The Budget and Treasury Office has been established in accordance with the MFMA.
4. Audit Committee
An Audit Committee has been established and is fully functional.
5. Service Delivery and Implementation Plan
The detail SDBIP document is at a draft stage and will be finalised after approval of the 2010/11 MTREF in May 2011 directly aligned and informed by the 2011/12 MTREF.
6. Annual Report
Annual report is compiled in terms of the MFMA and National Treasury requirements.
7. Policies – Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy, Tariff Policy and Indigent Support Policy were reviewed and submitted to Council in March together with the draft budget for approval.

2.14 Other supporting documents

Table 64 MBRR Table SA1 - Supporting detail to budgeted financial performance

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand											
REVENUE ITEMS:											
Service charges - water revenue	6										
Total Service charges - water revenue		49 599	51 997	70 496	66 164		66 164	56 191	89 551	94 297	98 339
less Revenue Foregone											
Net Service charges - water revenue		49 599	51 997	70 496	66 164	-	66 164	56 191	89 551	94 297	98 339
Service charges - sanitation revenue											
Total Service charges - sanitation revenue		30 695	33 018	43 402	59 665		59 665	43 340	68 772	72 417	75 739
less Revenue Foregone											
Net Service charges - sanitation revenue		30 695	33 018	43 402	59 665	-	59 665	43 340	68 772	72 417	75 739
Other Revenue by source											
Other revenue	1	53 417	63 474	42 871	602 434	177 436	779 870	2 569	690 845	672 142	729 213
Total 'Other' Revenue		53 417	63 474	42 871	602 434	177 436	779 870	2 569	690 845	672 142	729 213
EXPENDITURE ITEMS:											
Employee related costs											
Basic Salaries and Wages	2	105 691	139 248	174 549	219 689	309	219 999	144 556	245 027	263 404	277 366
Pension and UIF Contributions		16 814	19 451	24 470	36 388	(593)	35 795	28 439	37 159	39 946	39 767
Medical Aid Contributions		6 499	8 599	10 388	15 487	(169)	15 318	-	19 158	22 032	25 109
Overtime		5 346	5 365	7 904	7 420	(4)	7 416	5 871	5 871	6 311	6 740
Performance Bonus		(256)	606	638	1 098	-	1 098	-	1 231	-	-
Motor Vehicle Allowance		3 698	4 049	4 450	3 785	(896)	2 889	5 881	11 745	12 626	12 589
Cellphone Allowance		1 770	2 164	2 581	5 435	(438)	4 996	5 876	5 876	6 297	6 740
Housing Allowances		1 271	1 129	1 311	634	25	658		821	882	946
Other benefits and allowances		3 898	5 195	7 231	7 903	1 084	8 987	6 780	39 374	42 275	54 269
Payments in lieu of leave		3 785	8 778	8 406	5 419	33	5 452	3 629	8 085	8 692	9 310
Long service awards											
Post-retirement benefit obligations		4	49 806	21 350	6 461	24 800	-	24 800	-	25 000	26 325
sub-total	5	198 322	215 935	248 389	328 057	(649)	327 408	189 285	399 347	428 790	460 450
Less: Employees costs capitalised to PPE											
Total Employee related costs	1	198 322	215 935	248 389	328 057	(649)	327 408	189 285	399 347	428 790	460 450
Contributions recognised - capital											
Bulk Water/Sanitation		-	-	-	362 027	-	362 027	-	459 560	448 822	493 062
Total Contributions recognised - capital		-	-	-	362 027	-	362 027	-	459 560	448 822	493 062
Depreciation & asset impairment											
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment	10	64 057	75 080	76 608	84 285	-	84 285	-	90 586	95 387	99 276
Lease amortisation											
Capital asset impairment											
Depreciation resulting from revaluation of PPE											
Total Depreciation & asset impairment	1	64 057	75 080	76 608	84 285	-	84 285	-	90 586	95 387	99 276
Bulk purchases											
Electricity Bulk Purchases	1										
Water Bulk Purchases		29 368	35 300	37 980	60 481	-	60 481	25 851	64 363	67 775	70 872
Total bulk purchases		29 368	35 300	37 980	60 481	-	60 481	25 851	64 363	67 775	70 872
Transfers and grants											
Cash transfers and grants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cash transfers and grants		-	-	-	2 632	-	2 632	-	4 000	5 000	2 000
Total transfers and grants		-	-	-	2 632	-	2 632	-	4 000	5 000	2 000
Contracted services											
Amatola Water	1	-	-	46 013	55 800	(1 270)	54 530	22 649	61 380	67 518	70 826
Wssa		-	-	2 123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total		-	-	48 136	55 800	(1 270)	54 530	22 649	61 380	67 518	70 826
Allocations to organs of state:											
Electricity											
Water											
Sanitation											
Other											
Total contracted services		-	-	48 136	55 800	(1 270)	54 530	22 649	61 380	67 518	70 826
Other Expenditure By Type											
Collection costs	3	1 541	1 507	1 477	5 500	(650)	4 850	736	4 200	4 391	4 606
Contributions to 'other' provisions											
Consultant fees		1 934	283	1 514	3 797	4 108	7 906	2 490	4 460	4 596	4 793
Audit fees		2 772	2 962	3 636	4 400	-	4 400	3 629	4 500	4 739	4 971
General expenses		203 904	318 507	219 372	264 296	(61 098)	203 198	94 013	304 304	307 151	324 030
List Other Expenditure by Type											
Total 'Other' Expenditure	1	210 150	323 258	225 999	277 994	(57 640)	220 354	100 869	317 464	320 877	338 400
by Expenditure Item											
Employee related costs	8										
Other materials											
Contracted Services											
Other Expenditure		17 412	13 023	7 876	26 622	(613)	26 009		27 375	28 826	30 135
Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	9	17 412	13 023	7 876	26 622	(613)	26 009	-	27 375	28 826	30 135

Table 65 MBRR Table SA2 – Matrix financial performance budget (revenue source/expenditure type and department)

Description	Ref	Vote 2 - Executive & Council	Vote 3 - Alternative To Levy Income Grant	Vote 4 - Strategic Management	Vote 5 - Corporate Services	Vote 6 - Budget & Treasury	Vote 7 - Director: Human Resources (old)	Vote 8 - Engineering Department	Vote 9 - Health & Protection Department	Vote 10 - O&m Water And Sanitation	Vote 11 - Land Human Settlements & Eco Development	Vote 12 - Municipal Management	Vote 13 - Agency Services	Vote 14 - Amathole Economic Development Agency	Vote 16 - Lm Assets Summary	Total
R thousand	1	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Revenue By Source																
Property rates																-
Property rates - penalties & collection charges																-
Service charges - electricity revenue																-
Service charges - water revenue		-		-				-		89 551						89 551
Service charges - sanitation revenue		-		-				-		68 772						68 772
Service charges - refuse revenue																-
Service charges - other									3 280							3 280
Rental of facilities and equipment					272											272
Interest earned - external investments				-		17 716						9 700		-		27 416
Interest earned - outstanding debtors								-		26 978						26 978
Dividends received																-
Fines									10							10
Licences and permits																-
Agency services													-			-
Other revenue		27 111	-	7 988	8 294	8 337	-	419 590	7 400	139 368	71 412	1 346	-	-		690 845
Transfers recognised - operational		20 719	-	64 100	68 963	65 631	-	253 339	59 966	18 281	58 088	8 530	-	-		617 617
Gains on disposal of PPE																-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		47 830	-	72 088	77 529	91 684	-	672 929	70 655	342 950	129 500	19 577	-	-	-	1 524 741
Expenditure By Type																
Employee related costs		28 274		32 601	34 224	61 538	-	24 865	37 829	145 149	23 937	10 930	-	-		399 347
Remuneration of councillors		11 504														11 504
Debt impairment		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	64 224	-	-	-			64 224
Depreciation & asset impairment		239		1 738	1 376	887	-	331	1 317	82 145	2 487	65	-	-		90 586
Finance charges		-		-	9	17	-	0	4	0	2	0	-			32
Bulk purchases		-		-	-			-	-	64 363						64 363
Other materials																-
Contracted services										61 380						61 380
Transfers and grants		-		877	-	-	-	300	-	-	10 022	-				11 199
Other expenditure		6 924	-	35 928	40 405	27 863	-	23 799	23 400	116 525	27 267	8 154	-	-		310 265
Loss on disposal of PPE																-
Total Expenditure		46 941	-	71 144	76 014	90 305	-	49 296	62 551	533 786	63 715	19 148	-	-	-	1 012 900
Surplus/(Deficit)		889	-	944	1 515	1 380	-	623 633	8 105	(190 836)	65 784	428	-	-	-	511 841
Transfers recognised - capital		889	-	944	1 515	1 380	-	1 496	8 105	35 896	1 628	428	-	-		52 281
Contributions recognised - capital								395 404			64 156					459 560
Contributed assets																-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		0	-	(0)	(0)	0	-	226 732	(0)	(226 732)	0	0	-	-	-	0

Table 66 MBRR Table SA3 – Supporting detail to Statement of Financial Position

Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand											
ASSETS											
<u>Call investment deposits</u>											
Call deposits < 90 days		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other current investments > 90 days		477 468	469 467	466 190	460 000	–	460 000	–	460 000	460 000	460 000
Total Call investment deposits	2	477 468	469 467	466 190	460 000	–	460 000	–	460 000	460 000	460 000
<u>Consumer debtors</u>											
Consumer debtors		162 095	202 026	292 673	213 911	–	213 911	–	220 329	226 938	233 747
<u>Less: Provision for debt impairment</u>		(127 584)	(152 277)	(241 903)	(160 747)	–	(160 747)	–	(132 197)	(136 163)	(140 248)
Total Consumer debtors	2	34 511	49 750	50 770	53 164	–	53 164	–	88 131	90 775	93 499
<u>Debt impairment provision</u>											
Balance at the beginning of the year		77 774	127 584	169 638	251 776	–	251 776	–	256 458	272 495	289 013
Contributions to the provision		56 174	53 244	91 748	25 180	–	25 180	–	25 935	26 714	27 515
Bad debts written off		7 064	20 961	9 610	20 498	–	20 498	–	9 899	10 196	10 502
Balance at end of year		141 011	201 789	270 997	297 455	–	297 455	–	292 293	309 404	327 029
<u>Property, plant and equipment (PPE)</u>											
PPE at cost/valuation (excl. finance leases)		1 204 595	1 542 199	2 911 010	1 598 797	–	1 598 797	–	2 871 685	3 015 269	3 166 033
Leases recognised as PPE		9 617	3 231	–	3 231	–	3 231	–	1 965	1 965	1 965
<u>Less: Accumulated depreciation</u>		264 237	418 704	360 224	564 878	–	564 878	–	649 163	714 080	785 488
Total Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	2	949 975	1 126 726	2 550 786	1 037 150	–	1 037 150	–	2 224 487	2 303 155	2 382 510
LIABILITIES											
<u>Current liabilities - Borrowing</u>											
Short term loans (other than bank overdraft)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current portion of long-term liabilities		386	350	504	–	–	–	–	538	269	–
Total Current liabilities - Borrowing		386	350	504	–	–	–	–	538	269	–
<u>Trade and other payables</u>											
Trade and other creditors		91 204	106 513	128 573	69 774	–	69 774	–	180 126	136 632	143 464
Unspent conditional transfers		195 108	127 484	120 997	151 754	–	151 754	–	179 485	188 460	197 883
VAT		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Trade and other payables	2	286 312	233 996	249 570	221 527	–	221 527	–	359 611	325 092	341 346
<u>Non current liabilities - Borrowing</u>											
Borrowing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance leases (including PPP asset element)		219	265	538	265	–	265	–	237	208	180
Total Non current liabilities - Borrowing	4	219	265	538	265	–	265	–	237	208	180
<u>Provisions - non-current</u>											
Retirement benefits		–	–	98 450	102 540	–	102 540	–	109 718	117 399	125 616
<i>List other major provision items</i>											
Refuse landfill site rehabilitation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operating Lease Liability		166	214	282	282	–	282	–	286	290	295
Deferred Income		561 682	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leave Accrual		6 464	7 724	8 774	9 388	–	9 388	–	7 288	7 799	8 345
Other		104 918	91 963	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Provisions - non-current		673 229	99 901	107 505	112 210	–	112 210	–	117 293	125 487	134 256
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS											
<u>Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)</u>											
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit) - opening balance		1 049 252	1 508 277	2 920 710	1 749 670	–	1 749 670	–	2 733 887	2 862 971	3 374 291
GRAP adjustments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Restated balance		1 049 252	1 508 277	2 920 710	1 749 670	–	1 749 670	–	2 733 887	2 862 971	3 374 291
Surplus/(Deficit)		63 980	189 324	279 998	0	239 849	239 849	144 456	0	0	(0)
Appropriations to Reserves		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers from Reserves		707	695	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation offsets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other adjustments		–	–	(4 918)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	1	1 113 940	1 698 296	3 195 791	1 749 670	239 849	1 989 518	144 456	2 733 887	2 862 971	3 374 291
<u>Reserves</u>											
Housing Development Fund		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital replacement		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Self-insurance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<u>Other reserves</u>											
Revaluation		7 110	15 126	18 665	17 547	–	17 547	–	18 665	18 665	18 665
Total Reserves	2	7 110	15 126	18 665	17 547	–	17 547	–	18 665	18 665	18 665
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	2	1 121 050	1 713 422	3 214 456	1 767 216	239 849	2 007 065	144 456	2 752 552	2 881 636	3 392 956

Table 67 MBRR Table SA9 – Social, economic and demographic statistics and assumptions

Description of economic indicator	Ref.	Basis of calculation	1996 Census	2001 Census	2007 Survey	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12	2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
						Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Original Budget	Outcome	Outcome	Outcome
Demographics												
Population		COMMUNITY SURVEY	–	1 664	1 665							
Females aged 5 - 14			–	204	185							
Males aged 5 - 14			–	205	188							
Females aged 15 - 34			–	300	290							
Males aged 15 - 34			–	271	293							
Unemployment			–	281	213							
Monthly household income (no. of households)	1, 12											
No income			–	140 016	51 793							
R1 - R1 600			–	32 741	35 486							
R1 601 - R3 200			–									
R3 201 - R6 400			–									
R6 401 - R12 800			–	101 510	47 100							
R12 801 - R25 600												
R25 601 - R51 200												
R52 201 - R102 400												
R102 401 - R204 800												
R204 801 - R409 600												
R409 601 - R819 200												
> R819 200												
Poverty profiles (no. of households)												
< R2 060 per household per month	13											
Insert description	2											
Household/demographics (000)												
Number of people in municipal area												
Number of poor people in municipal area												
Number of households in municipal area												
Number of poor households in municipal area												
Definition of poor household (R per month)												
Housing statistics	3											
Formal			–	211 985	260 745							
Informal			–	212 356	197 839							
Total number of households			–	424 341	458 584							
Dwellings provided by municipality	4											
Dwellings provided by province/s												
Dwellings provided by private sector	5											
Total new housing dwellings			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic	6											
Inflation/inflation outlook (CPIX)						11.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	5.0%
Interest rate - borrowing						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Interest rate - investment						11.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Remuneration increases						8.0%	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%	10.0%	6.0%	5.0%
Consumption growth (electricity)						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Consumption growth (water)						0.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Collection rates	7											
Property tax/service charges						37.0%	37.0%	31.0%	31.0%	48.0%	48.0%	48.0%
Rental of facilities & equipment						100.0%	100.0%	89.0%	89.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Interest - external investments						6757.0%	272.0%	79.0%	79.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Interest - debtors						0.0%	0.0%	78.0%	78.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Revenue from agency services						100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 68 MBRR SA32 – List of external mechanisms

External mechanism	Yrs/ Mths	Period of agreement 1.	Service provided	Expiry date of service delivery agreement or contract	Monetary value of agreement 2.
		Number			R thousand
Amatole Water Board	yrs	3	Bulk Water Provision	30 June 2015	203 000

Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy

1. DEFINITIONS

"Account" shall mean any account rendered for municipal services provided.

"Act" the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) as amended from time to time.

"Arrears" any amount due, owing and payable in respect of municipal services not paid by due date.

"Average consumption" means a consumer's estimated average consumption of a municipal service during a specific period, which consumption is calculated by dividing into three the consumer's total measured consumption of that municipal service for –

- (a) the preceding three months; or
- (b) the corresponding period in the previous year; or
- (c) the next three months;

"Basic municipal services" shall mean a municipal service necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life, which service – if not provided – would endanger public health or safety or the environment.

"By-law" shall mean legislation passed by the council of the Municipality, and which shall be binding on the Municipality and on the persons and institutions to which it applies.

"Consumer" means-

- (a) any person who occupies property to whom, and in respect of premises thereon, the council–
 - (i) has agreed to provide water services;
 - (ii) is actually providing water services;
 - (iii) has entered into an agreement with the council for the provision of water services to or on any property;
- (b) the owner of any property to which the council is providing water services;
- (c) where water services are provided through a single connection to a number of accommodation units or consumers or occupiers, means the person to whom the council agreed to provide such water services; and
- (d) any end-user who receives water services from the council or other water services institution.

“Councillor” shall mean a member of the council of the Municipality.

“Domestic consumer or user” of municipal services shall mean the person or household which municipal services are rendered in respect of “residential property” as defined below.

“Due date” shall mean the monthly date on which all consumers’ accounts become due and payable.

“Financial year” shall mean the period starting from 1 July in any year and ending on 30 June on the following year.

“Illegal connection” a connection to any system through which the municipal services are provided, which is not authorised or approved by the Municipality or its authorised agent.

“Month” means one of twelve months of a calendar year.

“Municipal area” shall, mean the area in respect of which the Municipality has executive and legislative authority as determined by the Constitution and national legislation and as demarcated by the Local Government - Municipal Demarcation Act 27 of 1998

“Municipal council” shall mean the municipal council as referred to in Section 157(1) of the Constitution.

“Municipality” shall mean the Municipal Council of the Amathole District Municipality and “Council” shall have a corresponding meaning.

“Municipal manager” shall mean the person appointed in terms of Section 82 of the Local Government - Municipal Structures Act, 1998.

“Municipal service” has the meaning assigned to it in terms of Section 1 of the Act.

“Municipal tariff” shall mean a tariff for services which the Municipality may set for the provision of a service to the local community, and may include a surcharge on such service. Tariffs for major services shall mean tariffs set for the supply and consumption or usage of water and sanitation, and minor tariffs shall mean all other tariffs, charges, fees, rentals or fines levied or imposed by the Municipality in respect of other services supplied including services incidental to the provision of the major services.

“Occupier” in relation to a property, shall mean a person in actual occupation of the property, whether or not that person has a right to occupy the property.

“Owner”

- (a) in relation to a property referred to in paragraph (a) of the definition of “property”, shall mean a person in whose name ownership of the property is registered;
- (b) in relation to a right referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of “property”, shall mean a person in whose name the right is registered;
- (c) in relation to a land tenure right referred to in paragraph (c) of the definition of “property”, shall mean a person in whose name the right is registered or to whom it was granted in terms of legislation; and
- (d) in relation to public service infrastructure of the definition of “property”, shall mean the organ of state which owns or controls that public service infrastructure as envisaged in the definition of “publicly controlled”, provided that a person mentioned below may for the purposes of the Property Rates Act 2004 be regarded by the Municipality as the owner of a property in the following cases:
 - (i) a trustee, in the case of a property in a trust, but excluding state trust land;
 - (ii) an executor or administrator, in the case of a property in a deceased estate;
 - (iii) a trustee or liquidator, in the case of a property in an insolvent estate or in liquidation;
 - (iv) a judicial manager, in the case of a property in the estate of a person under judicial management;
 - (v) a curator, in the case of a property in the estate of a person under curatorship;
 - (vi) a lessee, in the case of a property that is registered in the name of the Municipality and is leased by it; and
 - (vii) a buyer, in the case of a property sold by the Municipality and of which possession was given to the buyer pending registration of ownership in the name of such buyer.

“Property” shall mean:

- (a) immovable property registered in the name of a person, including in the case of a sectional title scheme a sectional title unit registered in the name of a person;
- (b) a right registered against immovable property in the name of the person, but excluding a mortgage bond registered against the property;
- (c) a land tenure right registered in the name of a person or granted to a person in terms of legislation; and
- (d) public service infrastructure.

and for purposes of services availability charges, “property” shall be deemed to include any piece of land, the external surface boundaries of which are delineated on —{ See note on this item in the tariff policy}

- (i) a general plan or diagram registered in terms of the Land Survey Act, 8 of 1997, or in terms of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937);
- (ii) a sectional plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986); or
- (iii) a register held by a tribal authority or in accordance with a sworn affidavit made by a tribal authority;

“Residential property” shall mean property included in the valuation roll in terms of Section 48(2) (b) of the Local Government Municipal Property Rates 6 (Act 6 of 2004) as residential.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 In terms of section 96 (b) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 a municipality must adopt, maintain and implement a credit control and debt collection policy which is consistent with its rates and tariff policies and complies with the provisions of the Act.

The policy must consist of the following:

- (a) Credit control procedures and mechanisms;
- (b) Debt collection procedures and mechanisms;
- (c) Provide for indigent consumers that is consistent with its rates and tariff policies and any national policy on indigents;
- (d) Realistic targets consistent with:
 - i) general recognized accounting practices and collection ratios; and
 - ii) the estimates of income set in the budget less an acceptable provision for bad debts.
- (e) Interest on arrears, where appropriate;

- (f) Extensions of time for payment of accounts;
- (g) Termination of services or the restriction of the provision of services when payment are in arrears;
- (h) Matters relating to unauthorized consumption of services, theft and damages;
- (i) Any other matter that may be prevented by regulation in terms of section 104 of the Act;
- (j) The policy may differentiate between different categories of ratepayers, users of services, debtors, taxes, services, service standards and other matters as long as the differentiation does not amount to unfair discrimination, in accordance with Section 97(2) of the Act.

This policy must be read in conjunction with the Municipality's by-laws referred to, and with the applicable provisions of the following legislation:

- (i) The Water Services Act No. 108 of 1997;
- (ii) The Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000;
- (iii) The Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003;
- (iv) The Local Government Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004;
- (v) The National Credit Act 34 of 2005.

It is essential that funds are available to meet all expenditure of either a capital or operating nature as and when such expenditure has to be incurred. A proper credit control policy will assist the Municipality with ensuring liquidity. As payments by the consumers have a major effect on cash flow, credit control on various services of the council is covered in the policy.

2.2 Statements will be generated for all consumer accounts on a monthly basis indicating amounts due for municipal services rendered, arrear amounts as well as payment due dates.

2.3 For purpose of compliance with provisions Section 64 (2) (g) of the Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003, the Municipality will ensure that interest is charged on arrears on a monthly basis, except where Council has granted exemptions in accordance with its budget-related policies and within the prescribed framework.

3. PRINCIPLES

The Amathole District Municipality Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy supports the following principles:

- (a) This policy shall be implemented with equity, fairness and consistency;
- (b) The Municipality shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that details relating to consumer debt as well as account information are correct and kept confidential in line with the requirements of the National Credit Act;
- (c) The implementation of this policy will be based on sound business principles and applicable legislation.

4. CREDIT CONTROL PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS

4.1 General rules of application

Recognizing that the non-payment of consumer's accounts has a direct negative impact on the Municipality's ability to provide a high quality service to its consumers the following general rules will apply in giving effect to this policy:

- (a) Should a consumer request a payment arrangement for outstanding municipal debt the affordability of the arranged instalment is to be proved (consumer to avail the necessary supporting documentation to confirm income). A request for any payment instalment arrangement by a consumer in respect of any outstanding municipal debt will only be considered by the Municipality upon documentary proof being submitted by the consumer, including proof of income, as to the affordability of the proposed arrangement;
- (b) Information submitted by consumers on service application forms or consumer information update forms may be subjected to verification by the Municipality with data information institutions, including but not limited to the Registrar of Deeds, Credit Bureaus (such as ITC), as well as financial institutions.
- (c) The Municipality reserves the right to share bad payment behaviour. The Municipality reserves the right to share information regarding bad payment behaviour of consumers with other parties requesting such information, but only within strict accordance with the provisions of the National Credit Act.

- (d) Where appropriate, the Municipality shall be entitled to reduce the levels of services provided to consumers as a mechanism to reduce the levels of indebtedness of such consumers in respect of their accounts.
- (e) Interest on overdue accounts will be accrue from the due date but shall not be levied against the account until the lapse of 30 (thirty) days from the due date.
- (f) Outstanding accounts may be handed over to attorneys and/or debt collection agencies, for recovery, and where appropriate, consumer's details may be placed on the National Credit Rating Listing.
- (g) Costs incurred by the Municipality in the recovery of arrear debt (including collection / tracing agents, legal / attorney fees) shall be levied against the consumer's account.
- (h) Where a Company, Close Corporation, Trust or Body Corporate in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act. 95 of 1986) is indebted to the Municipality, the liability of such arrears shall be extended to the directors or members thereof jointly and severally.
- (i) Where a subsidiary company of a holding company is indebted to the Municipality, the liability for the payment of such debt may be extended to the holding company (and vice versa).
- (j) Notwithstanding anything contained in this policy the Municipal Manager will recover any debt incurred for services rendered at a property as set out in section in Section 118 (3) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.
{Note – unsure what this means – S118 (3) only creates a preferent charge over properties for municipal arrears – it does not give any special mechanism to recover. See also 12.1 below.}

4.2 Application for new connection

4.2.1 Applications for new connections may only be made by property owners or with such owners' written consent, accompanied by positive owner identification. Applicants must complete the prescribed "Service Agreement" forms in order to obtain a new connection. A new connection fee, as well as a deposit determined in terms of the Municipality's current Tariff Policy is payable.

4.2.2 The applicant for municipal services must provide the following:

- a) Proof of Property Ownership;
- b) Proof of Identity: original identity documents of both the owner and spouse;
- c) Proof of Marital Status: original or certified copy of marriage certificate;
- d) Proof of Income: Payslip, Proof of Social Grant, 3 (three) month's Bank Statements;
- e) Vehicle registration details if any;
- f) Address and telephone number of next of kin;
- g) A service deposit paid in advance on request and before the service can be connected;
- h) Previous address.
- i) Name, address and contact telephone details of employer.

a) Existing Municipal Accounts

- i) For all existing tenant accounts (i.e. where the tenant is the registered consumer) on the Municipality's financial system, owners will be called upon to complete the necessary service agreements in order for the accounts to be transferred to the name of the registered property owner. Where a service agreement with the Municipality has not been entered into by the owner, the Municipality may reduce the levels of services provided to a property until such time that a service agreement has been signed and the applicable deposit paid;
- ii) In instances where a water connection was made previously and services have been supplied to the consumer but where no water meter has been installed to record consumption, a water meter fee, as provided for in the Municipality's Tariff Policy, for the installation of a required water meter, may be levied at the discretion of the municipality.

4.3 Billing

Consumers will receive monthly statement/s with an indicated payment due date. The statement may also contain messages to consumers from month to month. Consumers with disputes on their account/s must pay other services as well as an average of the disputed service/s.

Consumers, who have not received an account for a specific month, are to pay an average of the previous three months' accounts and to notify the Municipality in order to ensure that correct postal

details are updated on the system. It should be stressed that the non-receipt of an account does not exempt a consumer from the liability of payment.

5) CREDIT CONTROL PROCESSES

5.1 Where consumers fail to pay their water accounts by the due date, the Municipality shall be entitled to take all credit control and debt recovery measures permitted by law, including (but not limited to) the following action:-

- 5.1.1 A reminder that an account is outstanding and has not been paid on the due date shall be given within 7 (seven) calendar days after the due date. This reminder shall state that unless payment is received in full or unless acceptable arrangements are made with the Municipality for partial or late payment, within 14 (fourteen) days of the date of the reminder, services may be restricted. Should the consumer fail to make the required payment or a suitable arrangement with a signed Acknowledgement of Debt, a final notice will be issued.
- 5.1.2 The final notice shall inform the consumer that failure to pay the outstanding arrear amounts or to make appropriate payment arrangements shall result in legal action being taken against the consumer.
- 5.1.3 In instances where an acceptable arrangement for the settlement of arrear accounts has been made, an Acknowledgement Of Debt undertaking (A.O.D) must be completed with the Credit control section of the Municipality, detailing the acceptable arrangements for paying off the outstanding amount in arrears. The original A.O.D to be completed shall be kept in on file and the consumer shall be given a copy;
- 5.1.4 The Acknowledgment of Debt must be signed within 48 hours after the receipt of the final notice.
- 5.1.5 The Municipality may request documentation to confirm the consumer's financial situation prior to entering into account payment arrangements. Such documentation may include, but is not limited to the following: pay slips, proof of social grants, bank statements (three months), and proof of financial commitments as indicated by the consumer;
- 5.1.6 Debit orders must, as far as possible, be completed for the monthly payment of the agreed amount or at least the current amount. If the arrangement is dishonoured the full balance will immediately become payable;

- 5.1.7 Extension for the payment of arrears, together with the current accounts, should not exceed 24 months with first payment to be made within 30 days of the date of A.O.D undertaking.
- 5.1.8 Interest will be charged on amounts in arrears of such an A.O.D agreement;
- 5.1.9 Only consumers with positive proof of identity or an authorized agent with a power of attorney will be allowed to complete an A.O.D undertaking;
- 5.1.10 In instances where an arrangement to pay off an outstanding account has been agreed to as provided for in this subsection, but where a cheque payment is thereafter dishonoured, the full balance outstanding will immediately become payable and, the services provided to the consumer in question shall be restricted or disconnected until the full amount is paid in cash or bank guaranteed cheque.
- 5.1.11 In the event of a consumer defaulting on the payment of an arrear account as provided for in paragraph 5.1.10 above, the Municipality may appropriate as much of the deposit as is necessary to defray the arrear amount owing.
- 5.1.12 No person will be allowed to enter into a second agreement if the first agreement was dishonoured, except in special merit cases;
- 5.1.13 Merit cases, where special circumstances prevail, shall be treated individually and may, amongst others, include the following categories:-
- Unemployed persons;
 - Deceased estates;
 - Liquidated companies or close corporations or other business categories;
 - Private persons under administration;
 - Outstanding enquiries on accounts for example, unallocated payments water leaks, journals, incorrect levies etc;
 - Pensioners and other recipients of social services grants;
 - Any other cases not mentioned which may be regarded as merit cases due to circumstances as approved by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

Extension for payments of arrears in respect of merit cases should not exceed 36 months (3 years) or any other period in the discretion of the CFO. The first payment has to be within 30 days of the date of the agreement.

- 5.1.14 Only the CFO, the Senior Manager: Revenue and the Manager: Revenue Services may grant extensions for payment, but only in those cases supported by relevant documentation - previous payment history will also be taken into consideration.

- 5.1.15 When disconnection of water supply takes place due to non payment, the consumer's deposit will be adjusted to the current minimum;
- 5.1.16 When services are illegally restored, criminal action will be taken against such consumers and/or any other persons responsible;
- 5.1.17 Where water accounts remain outstanding or unpaid for more than 2 months, the account will be handed over to attorneys or debt collectors for collection; and the Municipality may report such bad payment activity to credit rating institutions. In such instances the consumer will have to make arrangements with the attorney and /or debt collectors involved, for the payment of the arrear account. The current monthly account must be paid directly to the Municipality.
- 5.1.18 After a consumer has been handed over for collection, the case will not be withdrawn unless there was a mistake or oversight on the part of the Municipality or there are other compelling reasons therefore;
- 5.1.19 Where a property is provided with a pre-paid water meter after being in arrears, 20% of any payment for water services made by the customer concerned, will be taken towards the arrears allocated to paying off the arrears;
- 5.1.20 Where a consumer fails to pay for sanitation and sundry charges, the following action shall be taken:-
- i) The same procedure shall be followed as applicable to water for arrangements for paying off arrears detailed in this policy;
 - ii) In instances where a consumer is in arrears in respect of sanitation of sundry charges and an AOD undertaking has been signed and honoured and the household income does not exceed twice the old age state pension per month, the interest shall be waived to allow the consumer to eliminate the outstanding debt within 36 months or shorter period agreed upon with the consumer.

6) DEBT COLLECTION PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS

- i) In terms of section 99 of the Act the Municipality's executive committee or executive mayor as the supervisory authority must oversee and monitor the implementation and enforcement of the Municipality's credit control and debt collection policy and by-laws enacted in terms of section 98, as well as the performance of the municipal manager in implementing the policy and by-laws.
- ii) "The Code of Conduct for Councillors and Staff members in terms of schedule 1 & 2 respectively of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 provides that a "Councillor or Staff member may not be in arrears to the Municipality for rates and services charges for a period

longer than 3 months. Furthermore there is provision in the Code allowing for deductions to be made from the salaries of staff concerned.

- iii) Where Councillors or staff of the Municipality are in contravention of the Codes stated above, the Municipality shall take all necessary steps to recover service charges in arrears for longer than three months, and to report Councillors in arrears, as required in terms of the Code.

7) LEGAL COLLECTIONS

a. Legal fees

- i. **All legal costs**, including attorney-and-own-client costs incurred in the recovery of amounts in arrears shall be levied against the arrears account of the debtor and/or recovered directly by the duly appointed agent

b. The process of legal collections

- i. After various attempts to collect the debt in terms of this Policy, the account will be handed over to the Municipality's Attorneys or Collection Agents.
- ii. If the agreement is also a credit agreement in terms of the National Credit Act, a letter in terms of section 129 of this Act will be sent to the account holder informing him/her about the default and proposing that the matter be referred to a debt counsellor, alternative dispute resolution agent or account holder court in order to assist the account holder to pay the debt.
- iii. If the debtor does not react to the above letter within 10 days of it being sent or if he rejects the proposal made, the Municipality can proceed with legal action against him/her.

8) FRAUD, FORGERY, TAMPERING & OTHER CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

The Municipality shall at its discretion be entitled to withhold the supply water services or to a debtor who is found guilty of fraud, theft or any other criminal action relating to the supply of water services, or if it is evident that fraud, theft or any other criminal action has occurred relating to such supply, until the total costs, penalties, other fees, tariffs and rates due to the Municipality have been paid in full.

9) TERMINATION AND RESTRICTION OF SERVICES

- a) The Municipality may restrict or terminate the supply of water services or any other service to any premises whenever a user of services;
 - i) fails to make full payment on the due date or fails to make acceptable arrangements for the repayment of any amount for services due;
 - ii) fails to comply with a condition of supply determined by the Municipality;
 - iii) fails to repair a onsite water leak that result in wastage of water supply after being advised to do so and having been given reasonable notice to comply;
 - iv) obstructs the efficient supply of water services or any other municipal services to another customer;
 - v) supplies such municipal service to a customer who is not entitled thereto or permits such services to continue;
 - vi) causes a situation which in the opinion of the Municipality is dangerous or a contravention of relevant legislation;
 - vii) is placed under provisional sequestration, liquidation or judicial management, or commits an act of insolvency in terms of the Insolvency Act no 24 of 1936; and
 - viii) If an administration order is granted in terms of section 74 of the Magistrate court Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944) in respect of such user.
 - ix) Is placed under debt review, or debt counselling, or debt re-arrangement in terms of the National Credit Act.

10) RECONNECTION OF SERVICES

- a) **The Municipality** shall reconnect and/or restore full levels of supply of any of the restricted or discontinued services only after the full amount outstanding is paid, including the costs of such disconnection and reconnection or acceptable arrangements having been made for payment of such outstanding amounts in terms of this Policy, or any other condition(s) of this Policy have been complied with.
- b) **Only** an authorised official shall authorise the reconnection of services or reinstatement of service delivery after satisfactory payment and/or arrangement for payment has been made according to this Policy.

11) BACKDATING OF SERVICE CHARGES

The Municipality may backdate service charges where billing has not previously taken place in respect of services rendered to consumers, as follows:

- Up to a maximum of 12 months for Domestic Consumers
- Up to a maximum of 24 months for all Other Consumer Categories

The backdating of service charges on consumer accounts will be based on three – months water consumption averages where no previous history is available.

a) DEPOSITS FOR MUNICIPAL SERVICES

12.1 At the time of registration for water accounts, a deposit in the form of a cash

deposit or a bank cheque will be required to be paid based on two months projected consumption value; which can /be either

- a) reduced to one month's consumption value should the owner commit to direct debit payments at the time of registration: or
- b) increased to three months consumption value at the Municipality's sole discretion based on the previous payment history on the property/consumer concerned.

12.1.2 Consumers may provide a guarantee from a Bank or other recognized financial institution acceptable to the Council in lieu of a cash deposit but no registration will be processed until either cash, or a guarantee is provided.

12.1.3 Should the two months projected consumption value mentioned in 12.1 be lower than the minimum deposit value as stipulated in the Municipality's tariffs the higher value will apply.

b) ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION

12.2 The Municipality may levy an estimate of the average consumption of water for any relevant period, in the instances detailed below. The consumer concerned is liable for payment of the fee in terms of the Municipality's approved tariffs for service delivery in respect of such estimated consumption. An estimated consumption shall apply, where:

- (a) no meter reading could be obtained in respect of the period concerned; or
- (b) the water meter malfunctions giving an incorrect reading, such as where air becomes trapped in water pipes during time of drought resulting in abnormal meter readings. If such irregularities are found to be legitimate, the Municipality will then charge an average consumption amount as defined in this policy instead of the “metered” consumption.
- (c) no meter has been installed to measure the consumption on the premises concerned. No interest is payable in such an instance.

13.1 The Municipality may, in accordance with the provision of section 102 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000:

- (a) consolidate any separate accounts of a consumer liable for payments in terms of the By-laws of the Municipality;
- (b) credit a payment by such a person against any account of that consumer.

13.2 The provisions of paragraph 13.1 above shall not apply where there is a dispute between the Municipality and the consumer concerned in regard to any specific amount claimed by the Municipality from that person.

14) PROVISION FOR WATER LEAKS

The following applies in respect of water leaks that are found on properties:

- (a) Water leaks in the reticulation system on a property and beyond the water meter are the responsibility of the owner of the property.
- (b) The position as stated in (a) may be altered by resolution of Council to solve a water management problem in a particular area.

- (c) The Municipality may also make certain exceptions to the provisions of (a) above and take responsibility for the repair of water leaks on the properties of indigent households as well as registered community based organization, or any other low income consumer categories so to as to reduce the level of water losses emanating from such properties. The rendering of this support shall be at the discretion of the Municipality and will be dependent on budget availability.

15) REFUNDS

- 15.1 Requests for refunds and payment- transfers must be made to the Municipality in writing.
- 15.2 The consumer requesting a refund, must complete and sign a 'Request for Refund' form.
- 15.3 The Request for Refund form must then be lodged at a Customer Care Counter of the Municipality, together with the following documentation:
 - a) Original Identity Document of the consumer.
 - b) Proof of consumer banking details (original bank statement, letter from bank, cancelled cheque etc.);
 - c) Original proof of payments;
 - d) Original consumer statement received from the Municipality reflecting the credit amount;
- 15.4 Only credit amounts appearing on an account will be refunded, subject to the Municipality's right to set-off credit balances against any other debt due by the consumer. The Municipality's right to offset any debt against any credit paid by a consumer, as provided for in this policy, is subject to the provisions of the Insolvency Act 24 of 1936.
- 15.5 Refunds will only be made payable to the registered consumer.
- 15.6 Notwithstanding sub-paragraphs 15.4 and 15.5, any incorrect payment made on an account by a third party will be refunded to such third party, only after the third party has submitted proof of the incorrect payment and subject to any law or policy of the Municipality.

- 15.7 Where an incorrect account has been paid by a claimant who is also an account holder with the Municipality, the claimant is to provide proof of the correct account details and such a payment is to be re – allocated to the correct consumer account.
- 15.8 The Municipality reserves the right to periodically determine a bottom threshold for when it is entitled to decline to issue a refund where the cost and administrative burden of issuing the refund is out of balance with the amount to be refunded. The present bottom threshold at the point of the approval of this policy is R50.
- 15.9 The Municipality may, at its discretion, use any payment method, when paying a refund to an account holder.
- 15.10 The Municipality will not process refunds for amounts up to and below R30 due to the administrative cost of attending to such refund.
- 15.11 Any arrears on any account of the account holder requesting or entitled to a refund may be set off against any credit balance due to that account holder on any of his accounts before the refund is effected.
- 15.12 There is an obligation on all account holders to ensure that their contact details on the Municipality's system are correct and updated at all times
- 15.13 The Municipality shall be entitled to write back or appropriate any unclaimed money arising from a credit balance of an account holder account, if such amount is not claimed by the account holder within a period of three years from the date when it became due to him/her.
- 15.14 **Deceased Estates and Insolvent Estates:**
- 15.14.1 Refunds will only be made payable to the deceased estate's bank account upon the request of the duly appointed executor or executrix who shall complete the Request for Refund form and supply proof of such bank accounts in the form of bank statements and / or bank confirmation letters.

15.14.2 In instances where an estate is wound up in terms of section 18 (3) of the

Administration of Estates Act, 66 of 1965, then the completed Request for Refund form must be supported by the written directives of the Master of the High Court.

15.15 Insolvent Estates including any entity In Liquidation

15.15.1 Refunds will only be made payable to:

- (a) an insolvent estate's bank account or an entity in liquidation's bank account upon the request of the duly appointed trustee or liquidator;
- (b) to an unrehabilitated insolvent at the request of, or with the support of, the unrehabilitated insolvent's trustee.
- (c) notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, to a duly authorised nominee at the written request of the trustee or liquidator

16) RESPONSIBILITY FOR AMOUNTS DUE AND PAYABLE

16.1 In terms of Section 118 (3) of the Act, an amount due to the Municipality in respect of service fees, surcharges on fees, and other municipal taxes, levies and duties shall be a charge upon the property in connection with which the amount is owing and shall enjoy preference over any mortgage bond registered against the property.

16.2 Accordingly, all such Municipal debts shall be a charge upon the property, the subject thereof, and shall be payable by the owner of such property.

16.3 Any person who purchases or otherwise acquires or leases immovable property from the Municipality shall be deemed to be the owner thereof from the date of such purchase or other acquisition by him or from the commencement of such lease, as the case may be.

16.4 Where the property is owned by more than one person, each such person shall be liable jointly and severally for all Municipal debts charged on the property.

17) TERMINATION / TRANSFER OF WATER ACCOUNTS

- 17.1 When a consumer terminates an account with no intention of consuming services elsewhere within the areas of the Municipality's jurisdiction, the consumer must give the Municipality 14 days' notice of such termination, and must supply the Municipality with a forwarding address.
- 17.2 A final reading of services provided shall be taken as soon as is reasonably possible from the date of termination of services. The consumer shall be billed for consumption up to the date of final reading.
- 17.3 The consumer deposit shall be appropriated against the account. Should a credit balance remain on the account after the final reading and after appropriation of the deposit, such credit balance shall be refunded to the consumer.
- 17.4 A debit balance that remains unpaid for more than 30 days shall be pursued through debt collection procedures referred to in this policy.
- 17.5 When a consumer moves from one property to another within the area of Municipality's jurisdiction, a request for transfer of services must be submitted at least 14 days prior to the date of termination, which must include a forwarding address of the consumer and the date of termination of services in respect of the first property, and date of commencement of services in respect of the second property.

18) ESTATE ACCOUNT COLLECTIONS

- 18.1 **Estates with legal status:** the accounts of consumers who are: declared as insolvent, under administration, or deceased, shall be dealt with by collection staff of the Municipality in accordance with relevant legal procedures. Unsuccessful claims shall be submitted to Council to be written-off.
- 18.2 **Estates without formalized legal status:** In cases where:

- a) a consumer dies without leaving a will / final testament indicating to whom ownership of the deceased family residence is to be transferred or
- b) the owner of the property has abandoned his/her family to fend for themselves; the following process shall be followed by the Municipality:

18.2.1 The remaining family members must report the death of the consumer to the Municipality's Credit Control Office, who will require the family, to obtain:

- a) a death certificate and confirmation by the Master of the High Court allocating right of ownership to a surviving family member; or
- c) in the case of abandonment, an order of the local Magistrate or Master of the High Court, allocating right of ownership a member of the abandoned family.

18.2.2 In these cases, an extension for the payment of the accumulated arrears as at the date of notification shall be granted by the Municipality. Any disconnected water supply shall be reconnected and the relevant family member(s) must then pay all amounts levied on monthly current accounts in excess of the amount of the payment extension, until such time as the matter has been finalized.

18.2.3 The reporting as provided for in paragraph 18.2.1 shall prevent any further service restrictions/disconnections or collection actions being proceeded with, whilst the family is in process of legalizing ownership of the property. As soon as ownership has been officially determined by the Master/Magistrate, proof of determination of ownership must be presented to the Municipality's Credit Control Office, in order for the name of the deceased consumer reflected on the account to be changed to reflect the name of the new owner as the consumer. " In the absence of compelling reasons to the contrary, the new owner shall be liable for arrears on the account, and shall be encouraged to make suitable arrangements for the payment of the arrears, to avoid credit control and collection actions being instituted."

18.2.4 For cases where the household qualifies for indigent support in terms of the

Municipality's Indigent Policy, an application must be lodged with the Municipality in order for the household to be registered as indigent.

19) ILLEGAL CONNECTIONS AND METER TAMPERING

19.1 Where a water meter has been tampered with, the cost of repairing or replacing an existing meter with another one will be charged to the account of the respective consumer.

19.2 The Municipality may, in addition, levy the consumer's account with all municipal charges related to the property, and thereafter suspend the account. The full outstanding balance on the account shall immediately be payable before services will be restored.

19.3 Where there has been unauthorized consumption of water, the Municipality shall remove the connection, the cost of which shall be levied against the account of the consumer, and a criminal case will be opened with the South African Police Services.

19.4 In instances where services have been disconnected due to meter tampering and/or unauthorized consumption of water, the consumer concerned shall be required to follow the necessary processes in terms of applying for municipal services and ensuring that the applicable deposit and connection fees are paid to the Municipality.

20) BUSINESSES WHO TENDER TO THE MUNICIPALITY

20.1 The Municipality shall not conduct any business activity with, or procure any goods or services from, any persons whose municipal accounts are in arrears, except where provision is made to the contrary in a municipal policy or as determined by the Municipality from time to time, nor will any refunds of credits be made to any service provider engaged by the Municipality who is in arrears with any of its municipal accounts.

20.2 In keeping with 20.1 above: when the Municipality invites bids / quotations for the provision of services or delivery of goods, potential contractors will be required to obtain from the Municipality's Credit Control Office a certificate stating that all relevant municipal accounts owing by the bidder / service provider or its directors, owners or partners have been paid or that suitable arrangements (which include the right to set off in the event of non-compliance) have been made for the payments of arrears.

20.3 To this end, copies of the following documents will be required:

20.3.1 Copies of all municipal accounts of the bidder/ service provider concerned;

20.3.2 Identity documents of all directors, members, and partners;

20.3.3 Where payments are due to a service provider / contractor in respect of goods

or

services provided to the Municipality, the Municipality may offset such payment against any arrear amount owing to the Municipality as provided for in the contract between the service provider/ contractor and the Municipality.

21) RIGHT OF ACCESS TO PROPERTY

The owner or occupier of property to which municipal services are provided, must grant reasonable access to such property to an official of the Municipality or any representative of a service provider authorised by the Municipal Manager, in order to inspect the property, read, inspect, install or repair any meter or service connection for reticulation, or to disconnect, stop or restrict the provision of any service.

22) DISPUTES

22.1 Disputes refer to instances when a consumer disputes any specific amount claimed by the Municipality from the consumer and where the process contained in sub-paragraph 22.3 below, is followed.

- 22.2 Any alleged dispute which does not meet the definition of dispute, as defined in this policy, will be regarded by the Municipal Manager as a query and the person will be informed in writing thereof.
- 22.3 In order for a dispute to be registered with the Municipality, the following procedures must be followed:

By the consumer:

- (a) The dispute must be submitted in writing and signed by the disputant as correct. The document must then immediately be lodged with the relevant Consumer Care Office of the Municipality.
- (b) No dispute will be registered verbally whether in person or telephonically.
- (c) The consumer must furnish full personal particulars including all account numbers held with the Municipality, direct contact telephone numbers, fax numbers, postal and e-mail addresses and any other relevant particulars required by the Municipality.
- (d) The full nature of the dispute including the specific amount involved, account details, and the relevant periods pertaining to that specific amount under dispute, must be described in the correspondence referred to above.
- (e) The onus shall rest with the consumer to ensure that he/she receives a written acknowledgement of the receipt of the dispute, from the Consumer Care Office of the Municipality.
- (f) Any amount not in dispute shall be subject to the requirement of this policy.

By the Municipality:

- (a) On receipt of the dispute the following actions shall be taken:
- (b) All disputes received shall be recorded in a register kept for that purpose, and shall include:
 - (i) the consumer's account number;
 - (ii) the consumer's name;
 - (iii) the consumer's address;
 - (iv) full particulars of the dispute;
 - (v) name of the official to whom the dispute is given to investigate and resolve in accordance with the provisions contained in this policy;
 - (vi) actions that have, or were, taken to resolve the dispute;

(vii) signature of the controlling official.

(c) An authorised controlling official shall keep custody of the register and conduct a daily or weekly check or follow-up on all disputes as yet unresolved.

(d) A written acknowledgement of receipt of the dispute must be provided to the consumer.

(e) In accordance with section 102(2) of the Act, no debt management actions, as provided for in this policy will be applied to any amount in dispute.

(f) All relevant information shall be comprehensively recorded.

The Municipal Manager's decision on disputes shall be final. Where appropriate the Municipality shall immediately implement appropriate debt collection and credit control measures provided for in this policy, after the consumer in question has been provided with the outcome of the dispute. However, should a consumer not be satisfied with the outcome of the dispute, a consumer may lodge an appeal in terms of section 62 of the Act.

23) CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES

i) In order to obtain a rates clearance certificate, an account holder must accurately complete a rates clearance application form in full in terms of the Municipality's clearance process

ii) All debt, inclusive of any advanced collection deemed to be due and payable, for the purpose of issuing a rates and services clearance certificate in terms of section 118, of the Act, must be settled in full.

iii) all payments will be allocated to the registered sellers' municipal accounts in terms of this policy; and

iv) prior to any refund this payment will be dealt with as follows:

v) the advanced payment collection will be used to offset any debt which accumulated against the property as follows

- (i) any tenant debt
- (ii) any sellers debts.

- vi) Any refund, in respect of any credit remaining after registration of transfer has been registered in the Deeds Office, shall be refunded to such seller, subject to any other conditions under any other clause contained in this Policy.
- vii) The Municipal Manager may require the purchaser to apply for all services at the property as part of the application for a clearance.
- viii) By virtue of registration of the property the registered owner accepts liability for all services rendered by the Municipality to the said property, except as provided for in other policies
- ix) With the exception of an attorney's trust cheque any cheque tendered for payment must first be cleared by the bank before the clearance certificate is issued
- x) in order for the transfer of properties, as required in terms of Section 118 of the Act., a municipality must supply the Register of Deeds, with a certificate which, inter alia, certifies that municipal service fees, surcharges and levies pertaining to the property to be transferred, have been fully paid.
- xi) The Municipality will provide the full outstanding amount owing on the account as a clearance figure as it is this figure that will clear the account.
- xii) The Municipality shall only issue a certificate as required in terms of Section 118, once all municipal accounts associated with the property to be transferred have been settled in full, and a payment has been received equivalent to a minimum of three month's average water consumption on such property.
- xiii) Any dispute/query regarding a clearance figure or the incomplete/incorrect completion of a clearance application form may result in a delay of the furnishing of the final figures.
- xiv) An administration fee may be included into all clearance figure amounts.
- xv) The issued certificate should be in the prescribed form and must be signed by the Manager of the Clearance Department or a duly authorised official

24) IRRECOVERABLE DEBT – WRITE OFF

The municipality has the discretion to write off debt if the debt is regarded as irrecoverable

Debt write off will be referred to a debt write off committee or an officially authorised forum

a) Debt shall be considered irrecoverable if;

i) legal recourse has been exhausted and the municipality is still unable to secure payment of the outstanding debt;

ii) the cost of instituting legal action for the recovery of the outstanding debt is deemed uneconomical, as the recovery cost would be higher than the value of the debt.

iii) the debtor cannot be traced by authorised staff of the municipality to collect debt, authorised debt collection attorneys or agents; or

iv) a residue amount of a payment of a dividend in the rand from an insolvent estate; or

v) a deceased estate is insolvent and has no liquid assets to cover the outstanding amount; or

vi) a competent plea of prescription has been raised by a defendant in the Plea or after alternatively if the Plea of Prescription is raised ex facie the Plea but carries the real risk that it would be upheld if raised properly in the Plea; or

vii) as a result of the lack of evidence, it is not possible to prove the debt outstanding; or

viii) if the outstanding amount is due to an irreconcilable administrative error by the municipality; or

ix) if the Sheriff of the Court has rendered a Nulla Bona return on movables and the debtor has no immovable property;

b) The above factors do not constitute an exhaustive list of factors that may be taken into account, and the Municipality may, in its opinion, consider any other factor.

c) A request by an account holder to write off an amount or amounts as bad debt must be made in the form of a submission/motivation and must be in the prescribed or required form as stipulated by the Municipality from time to time. Any deviation from the prescribed form shall result in the rejection of such submission/motivation.

- d) In making submission for a debt write off, a Municipal Official shall take all necessary and reasonable steps to ensure compliance with this Policy and shall take all necessary and reasonable steps in the detection of fraudulent activity on the part of the account holder and shall be obliged to report such fraudulent activity to his respective Directorate.
- e) In exercising its discretion, the Municipality must act lawfully and reasonably having regard to the principles of fairness and equity.
- f) An official who knowingly participates in fraudulent conduct with an account holder in the write off of a debt shall be subjected to the disciplinary action as set out in the Municipality's Disciplinary Code of Conduct, as well as civil or criminal prosecution in a competent court of law.

g) Write Back

- i) The Municipality shall be entitled to reverse any amount written off as a bad debt where it is later found that an account holder has misrepresented (whether intentional or negligent) any information whatsoever in order to motivate such write-off of debt.
- ii) The Municipality shall be entitled to effect the write back immediately against the account holder's municipal account upon noting the fraud or misrepresentation.
- iii) The Municipality may write back any amount previously written off on behalf of an account holder if the account holder at any time has a credit balance reflected against any of his/her municipal accounts and requests a refund from the Municipality for such credit balance. The write back principle will apply to all other account holders, including indigent account holders

h) Authorisation-

- i) In respect of other debt, schedules indicating the debtor's name , the physical address in respect of which the debt was raised, address, erf number, if applicable, amount per account category as well as a reason to which the write off amount is compiled.
- ii) Notwithstanding the above, the Municipality or its authorised officials will be under no obligation to write-off any particular debt and will retain sole discretion to do so.

1. INTEREST REVERSALS

An account holder may apply to the Municipality, in the prescribed form, for interest on an account to be reversed.

- a) Interest on outstanding debt can be reversed when;
- i) an account holder would like some relief from interest in order to facilitate the final settlement of all outstanding debt on his account;
 - ii) before embarking on litigation to recover outstanding debt, interest reversal is used as a tool to persuade the account holder to settle his outstanding debt in full;
 - iii) in the course of litigation, the reversal of interest is used as a negotiating point for the settlement of the matter in court;
 - iv) interest reversal may also be initiated by authorised officials in instances where errors with billing have occurred and outstanding arrears should not have accrued interest in the first place.

2. REVIEW OF THE POLICY

The Credit Control and Debt Collection policy shall be reviewed annually in accordance with Section 21(1)(b)(ii) of MFMA.

Cash Management and Investment Policy

PREAMBLE TO THE POLICY

WHEREAS section 152 (1) (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996, provides that one of the objects of local government is to ensure that the provision of services to communities occurs in a sustainable manner;

AND WHEREAS section 153 (a) of the Constitution provides that a municipality must structure its administration, budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community;

AND WHEREAS section 195 (1) of the Constitution provides that the public administration must be governed by the democratic values and principles enshrined in the Constitution, including-

- The promotion of the efficient, economic and effective use of resources;
- The provision of services impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias; and
- The fact that people's needs must be responded to.

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act No 56 of 2003, provides for a municipality to collect revenue, open bank accounts, make payments, make investments and make loans;

AND WHEREAS section 6 (2) (c), (e) and (f) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) provides that the administration of a municipality must take measures to prevent corruption; give members of a local community full and accurate information about the level and standard of municipal services that they are entitled to receive; and inform the local community about how the municipality is managed, of the costs involved and the persons in charge.

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CHAPTER 1 : DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this policy, the wording or any expression has the same meaning as contained in the Act, except where clearly indicated otherwise, and means the following:

<i>"Accounting Officer"</i>	The Municipal Manager.
<i>"Act"</i>	The Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003.
<i>"Bank"</i>	An institution registered in terms of the Banks Act 1990.
<i>"Chief Financial Officer"</i>	The person appointed by the Council as Chief Financial Officer and includes any person acting in that position or to whom authority is delegated.
<i>"Council"</i>	The municipal council, as referred to in section 157 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996), of the Amathole District Municipality;
<i>"Head of Department"</i>	An official appointed by the Council to manage a directorate of the municipality.
<i>"Investment"</i>	Placing a deposit of funds of a municipality with a financial institution.
<i>"MEC"</i>	Is an acronym meaning the Member of the Provincial Executive Committee responsible for local government affairs.
<i>"Minister"</i>	The Minister of Finance.
<i>"Municipality"</i>	Means the Amathole District Municipality.
<i>"Municipal Manager"</i>	The person appointed by the Council as Municipal Manager and includes any person acting in that position or to whom authority is delegated.

CHAPTER 2 : LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

REQUIREMENTS OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT NO 56 OF 2003: -

1. SECTION 7: OPENING OF BANK ACCOUNTS

- 1.1. Every municipality must open and maintain at least one bank account. This bank account must be in the name of the municipality, and all monies received by the municipality must be paid into this bank account or accounts, promptly and in accordance with any requirements that may be prescribed.
- 1.2. A municipality may not open a bank account:
 - otherwise than in the name of the municipality;
 - abroad; or
 - with an institution not registered as a bank in terms of the Banks Act 1990.
- 1.3. Money may be withdrawn from the municipality's bank account only in accordance with the requirements of Section 11 of the present Act.

2. SECTION 8: PRIMARY BANK ACCOUNT

- 2.1. Every municipality must have a primary bank account, and if the municipality has only one bank account that account is its primary bank account. If the municipality has more than one bank account, it must designate one of those bank accounts as its primary bank account.
- 2.2. The following must be paid into the municipality's primary account:
 - all allocations to the municipality;
 - all income received by the municipality on its investments;
 - all income received by the municipality in connection with its interest in any municipal entity;
 - all money collected by a municipal entity or other external mechanism on behalf of the municipality, and;
 - any other monies as may be prescribed.

- 2.3. The accounting officer of the municipality must submit to the national treasury, the provincial treasury and the Auditor-General, in writing, the name of the bank where the primary bank account of the municipality is held, and the type and number of the account. If the municipality wants to change its primary bank account, it may do so only after the accounting officer has informed the national treasury and the Auditor-General, in writing, at least 30 days before making such change.

3. SECTION 9: BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS TO BE SUBMITTED TO PROVINCIAL TREASURIES AND AUDITOR-GENERAL

- 3.1. The accounting officer of the municipality must submit to the provincial treasury and to the Auditor-General, in writing, within 90 days after the municipality has opened a new bank account, the name of the bank where the account has been opened, and the type and number of the account; and annually, before the start of each financial year, the name of each bank where the municipality holds a bank account, and the type and number of each account.

4. SECTION 10: CONTROL OF MUNICIPAL BANK ACCOUNTS

- 4.1. The accounting officer of the municipality must administer all the municipality's bank accounts, is accountable to the municipal council for the municipality's bank accounts, and must enforce compliance with Sections 7, 8 and 11 of the present Act.
- 4.2. The accounting officer may delegate the duties referred to above only to the municipality's Chief Financial Officer.

5. SECTION 11: WITHDRAWALS FROM MUNICIPAL BANK ACCOUNTS

- 5.1. Only the accounting officer or the Chief Financial Officer of the municipality or any other senior financial official of the municipality acting on the written authority of the accounting officer may withdraw money or authorise the withdrawal of money from any of the municipality's bank accounts. Such withdrawals may be made only to:

- defray expenditure appropriated in terms of an approved budget;

- defray expenditure authorised in terms of Section 26(4) (this Section deals with situations in which the budget was not approved on time, and the Province has been compelled to intervene);
- defray unforeseeable and unavoidable expenditure authorised in terms of Section 29(1);
- in the case of a bank account opened in terms of Section 12, make payments from the account in accordance with Section 12(4);
- pay over to a person or organ of state money received by the municipality on behalf of such person or organ of state, including money collected by the municipality on behalf of such person or organ of state by agreement, or any insurance or other payments received by the municipality for such person or organ of state;
- refund money incorrectly paid into a bank account;
- refund guarantees, sureties and security deposits;
- make investments for cash management purposes in accordance with Section 13;
- defray increased expenditure in terms of Section 31; or
- for such other purposes as may be prescribed.

(Note that Section 11(1) does not expressly provide for the withdrawal of monies to pay creditors, where the relevant obligations arose in terms of the previous budget; to repay loans; or to repay consumer deposits).

- 5.2. Any authorisation to a senior financial official to withdraw money or to authorise the withdrawal of money from a bank account must be in accordance with the framework as may be prescribed. The accounting officer may not authorise any official other than the Chief Financial Officer to withdraw money or to authorise the withdrawal of money from the municipality's primary bank account if the municipality has a primary bank account which is separate from its other bank accounts.
- 5.3. The accounting officer must, within 30 days after the end of each quarter, table in the Council a consolidated report of all withdrawals made other than withdrawals to defray expenditure appropriated in terms of the approved budget, and submit a copy of the report to the relevant provincial treasury and the Auditor-General.

6. SECTION 12: RELIEF, CHARITABLE, TRUST OR OTHER FUNDS

- 6.1. No political structure or office bearer of the municipality may set up a relief, charitable, trust or other fund of whatever description, except in the name of the municipality. Only the Municipal Manager may be the accounting officer of any such fund.
- 6.2. A municipality may open a separate bank account in the name of the municipality for the purpose of such relief, charitable, trust or other fund. Money received by the municipality for the purpose of such fund must be paid into the bank account of the municipality, or if a separate bank account has been opened for such fund, into that account.
- 6.3. Money in a separate account opened for such fund may be withdrawn from the account without appropriation in terms of the approved budget, but only by or on the written authority of the accounting officer, acting in accordance with decisions of the Council, and for the purposes for which, and subject to any conditions on which, the fund was established or the money in the fund was donated.

7. SECTION 13: CASH MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENTS

- 7.1. The Minister, acting with the concurrence of the cabinet member responsible for local government, may prescribe a framework within which municipalities must conduct their cash management and investments, and invest money not immediately required.
- 7.2. A municipality must establish an appropriate and effective cash management and investment policy in accordance with any framework that may be so prescribed.
- 7.3. A bank where the municipality at the end of the financial year holds a bank account, or held a bank account at any time during such financial year, must, within 30 days after the end of such financial year, notify the Auditor-General, in writing, of such bank account, indicating the type and number of the account, and the opening and closing balances of that account in that financial year. The bank must also promptly disclose any information regarding the account when so requested by the national treasury or the Auditor-General.

- 7.4. A bank, insurance company or other financial institution which the end of the financial year holds, or at any time during the financial year held, an investment for the municipality, must, within 30 days after the end of that financial year, notify the Auditor-General, in writing, of that investment, including the opening and closing balances of that investment in that financial year. Such institution must also promptly disclose any information regarding the investment when so requested by the national treasury or the Auditor-General.

8. SECTION 17: CONTENTS OF ANNUAL BUDGETS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

- 8.1. The following documents must accompany each tabled draft annual budget (*inter alia*):
- a projection of cash flows for the budget year by revenue source, divided into calendar months
 - particulars of the municipality's investments.

9. SECTION 22: PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL BUDGETS

- 9.1. The accounting officer must make public, immediately after a draft annual budget is tabled, the budget itself and all the prescribed supporting documents, and invite comments from the local community in connexion with such budget (and documents).

10. SECTION 36: NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES

- 10.1. In order to provide predictability and certainty about the sources and levels of intergovernmental funding for municipalities, the accounting officer of a national or provincial department and the accounting authority of a national or provincial public entity responsible for the transfer of any proposed allocations to a municipality, must by no later than 20 January of each year notify the national treasury or the relevant provincial treasury as may be appropriate, of all proposed allocations and the projected amounts of those allocations to be transferred to each municipality during each of the next 3 financial years.

- 10.2. The Minister or the MEC responsible for finance in the province must, when tabling the national annual budget in the national assembly or the provincial annual budget in the provincial legislature, make public particulars of any allocations due to each municipality in terms of that budget, including the amount to be transferred to the municipality during each of the next 3 financial years.

11. SECTION 37: PROMOTION OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNMENT BY MUNICIPALITIES

- 11.1. In order to enable municipalities to include allocations from other municipalities in their budgets and to plan effectively for the spending of such allocations, the accounting officer of every municipality responsible for the transfer of any allocation to another municipality, must, by no later than 120 days before the start of its budget year, notify the receiving municipality of the projected amount of any allocation proposed to be transferred to that municipality during each of the next 3 financial years.

12. SECTION 46: SHORT-TERM DEBT

- 12.1. The municipality may incur short-term debt only in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the present Act, and only when necessary to bridge shortfalls within a financial year during which the debt is incurred, in expectation of specific and realistic income to be received within that financial year; or to bridge capital needs within a financial year, to be repaid from specific funds to be received from enforceable allocations or long-term debt commitments.
- 12.2. The Council may approve a short-term debt transaction individually, or may approve an agreement with a lender for a short-term credit facility to be accessed as and when required, including a line of credit or bank overdraft facility, provided that the credit limit must be specified in the resolution of the Council; the terms of the agreement, including the credit limit, may be changed only by a resolution of the Council; and if the Council approves a credit facility limited to emergency use, the accounting officer must notify the Council in writing as soon as practicable of the amount, duration and cost of any debt incurred in terms of such a credit facility, as well as the options available for repaying such debt.

- 12.3. The municipality must pay off short-term debt within the financial year in which it was incurred, and may not renew or refinance short-term debt, whether its own debt or that of any municipal entity, where such renewal or refinancing will have the effect of extending the short-term debt into a new financial year.

13. SECTION 46: LONG-TERM DEBT

- 13.1. A municipality may incur long-term debt only in accordance with and subject to any applicable provisions of the present Act, and only for the purpose of capital expenditure on property, plant or equipment to be used for the purpose of achieving the objects of local government as set out in Section 152 of the Constitution; or refinancing existing long-term debt subject to the requirements of Section 48(5).

14. SECTION 47: CONDITIONS APPLYING TO BOTH SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM DEBT

- 14.1. The municipality may incur debt only if the debt is denominated in rand and is not indexed to, or affected by, fluctuations in the value of the rand against any foreign currency.

15. SECTION 64: REVENUE MANAGEMENT (EXCERPTS)

- 15.1. The accounting officer of the municipality is responsible for the management of the revenue of the municipality.
- 15.2. The accounting officer, must, among other things, take all reasonable steps to ensure that all money received is promptly deposited in accordance with the requirements of the present Act into the municipality's primary and other bank accounts.
- 15.3. The accounting officer must also ensure that all revenue received by the municipality, including revenue received by any collecting agent on its behalf, is reconciled on at least a weekly basis.

- 15.4. The accounting officer must take all reasonable steps to ensure that any funds collected by the municipality on behalf of another organ of state are transferred to that organ of state at least on a weekly basis, and that such funds are not used for purposes of the municipality.

16. SECTION 65: EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT (EXCERPTS)

- 16.1. The accounting officer of the municipality is responsible for the management of the expenditure of the municipality.
- 16.2. The accounting officer must take all reasonable steps to ensure, among other things, that payments made by the municipality are made direct to the person to whom they are due, unless agreed otherwise for reasons as may be prescribed, and either electronically or by way of non-transferable cheques, provided that cash payments and payments by way of cash cheques may be made for exceptional reasons only, and only up to a prescribed limit.
- 16.3. The accounting officer must also ensure that all money owing by the municipality is paid within 30 days of receiving the relevant invoice or statement, unless prescribed otherwise for certain categories of expenditure.
- 16.4. The accounting officer must further ensure that the municipality's available working capital is managed effectively and economically in terms of the prescribed cash management and investment framework.

17. POLICY STATEMENT

- 17.1. *The municipality shall at all times manage its banking arrangements and investments and conduct its cash management policy in compliance with the provisions of, and any further prescriptions made by the Minister of Finance in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003.*
- 17.2. *In terms of Section 60(2) of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 the Council may delegate the authority to take decisions on making investments on behalf of the municipality only to the Executive Mayor, Executive Committee, Municipal Manager or Chief Financial Officer. Such authority is hereby delegated to the Chief Financial Officer;*

CHAPTER 3 : OBJECTIVE OF INVESTMENT POLICY

18. The Council is the trustee of the public revenues, which it collects, and it therefore has an obligation to the community to ensure that the municipality's cash resources are managed effectively and efficiently.
19. The Council therefore has a responsibility to invest these public revenues knowledgeably and judiciously, and must be able to account fully to the community in regard to such investments.
20. The investment policy of the municipality is therefore aimed at gaining the optimal return on investments, without incurring undue risks, during those periods when cash revenues are not needed for capital or operational purposes. The effectiveness of the investment policy is dependent on the accuracy of the municipality's cash management programme, which must identify the amounts surplus to the municipality's needs, as well as the time when and period for which such revenues are surplus.

CHAPTER 4 : EFFECTIVE CASH MANAGEMENT

21. Cash Collection

- 21.1. All monies due to the municipality must be collected as soon as possible, either on or immediately after due date, and banked on a daily basis.
- 21.2. *The unremitting support of and commitment to the municipality's credit control policy, both by the Council and the municipality's officials, is an integral part of proper cash collections, and by approving the present policy the Council pledges itself to such support and commitment.*

22. Payments to Creditors

- 22.1. The Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that all tenders and quotations invited by and contracts entered into by the municipality stipulate payment terms favourable to the municipality, that is, payment to fall due not sooner than the conclusion of the month following the month in which a particular service is rendered to or goods are received by the municipality. This rule shall be departed from only where there are financial incentives for the municipality to effect earlier payment, and any such

departure shall be approved by the Chief Financial Officer before any payment is made.

- 22.2. In the case of small, micro and medium enterprises, where such a policy may cause financial hardship to the contractor, payment may be effected at the conclusion of the month during which the service is rendered or within fourteen days of the date of such service being rendered, whichever is the later. Any such early payment shall be approved by the Chief Financial Officer before any payment is made.
- 22.3. Notwithstanding the foregoing policy directives, the Chief Financial Officer shall make full use of any extended terms of payment offered by suppliers and not settle any accounts earlier than such extended due date, except if the Chief Financial Officer determines that there are financial incentives for the municipality to do so.
- 22.4. The Chief Financial Officer shall not ordinarily process payments, for accounts received, more than once in each week, such processing to take place on or about the end of the week concerned. Wherever possible, payments shall be effected by means of electronic transfers rather than by cheques.
- 22.5. Special payments to creditors shall only be made with the express approval of the Chief Financial Officer, who shall be satisfied that there are compelling reasons for making such payments prior to the normal week end processing.

23. Management of Inventory

- 23.1. Each head of department shall ensure that such department's inventory levels do not exceed normal operational requirements in the case of items which are not readily available from suppliers, and emergency requirements in the case of items which are readily available from suppliers.
- 23.2. Each head of department shall periodically review the levels of inventory held, and shall ensure that any surplus items be made available to the Head of Administration for sale at a public auction or by other means of disposal, as provided for in the municipality's asset management policy.

24. Cash Management Programme

- 24.1. The Chief Financial Officer shall prepare an annual estimate of the municipality's cash flows divided into calendar months, and shall update this estimate on a monthly basis. The estimate shall indicate when and for what periods and amounts surplus revenues may be invested, when and for what amounts investments will have to be liquidated, and when – if applicable – either long-term or short-term debt must be incurred. Heads of Departments shall in this regard furnish the Chief Financial Officer with all such information as is required in time and in the format indicated.
- 24.2. The Chief Financial Officer shall report to the Municipal Manager on a monthly basis and to every quarterly Council meeting the cash flow estimate or revised estimate for such reporting period, together with the actual cash flows for the month or period concerned, and cumulatively to date, as well as the estimates or revised estimates of the cash flows for the remaining months of the financial year, aggregated into quarters where appropriate. The cash flow estimates shall be divided into calendar months, and in reporting the Chief Financial Officer shall provide comments or explanations in regard to any significant cash flow deviation in any calendar month forming part of such report. Such report shall also indicate any movements in respect of the municipality's investments, together with appropriate details of the investments concerned.

CHAPTER 5 : INVESTMENT ETHICS

25. The Chief Financial Officer shall be responsible for investing the surplus revenues of the municipality in compliance with any prescriptions made by the Minister of Finance.
26. In making such investments the Chief Financial Officer, shall at all times have only the best considerations of the municipality in mind, and, shall not accede to any influence by investment agents or institutions or any other outside parties.

CHAPTER 6 : INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES

27. Limiting Exposure

- 27.1. Where large sums of money are available for investment the Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that they are invested with more than one institution, wherever practicable, in order to limit the risk exposure of the municipality. To this effect, not more than 20% of Council's investment portfolio should be held with any specific institution. The Chief Financial Officer shall further ensure that, as far as it is practically and legally possible, the municipality's investments are so distributed that more than one investment category is covered (that is, call, money market and fixed deposits).

28. Risk and Return

- 28.1. Although the objective of the Chief Financial Officer in making investments on behalf of the municipality shall always be to obtain the best interest rate on offer, this consideration must be tempered by the degree of risk involved in regard to both the financial institution and the investment instrument concerned. No investment shall be made with an institution where the degree of risk is perceived to be higher than the average risk associated with investment institutions. Deposits shall be made only with registered deposit-taking institutions.

29. Payment of Commission

- 29.1. Every financial institution with which the municipality makes an investment must issue a certificate to the Chief Financial Officer in regard to such investment, stating that such financial institution has not paid and will not pay any commission and has not and will not grant any other benefit to any party for obtaining such investment.

30. Call Deposits and Fixed Deposits

- 30.1. Before making any call or fixed deposits, the Chief Financial Officer, shall obtain investment proposals from at least three financial institutions. Given the volatility of the money market, the Chief Financial Officer, shall, whenever necessary, request quotations telephonically, and shall, if facilities are available, record such telephone conversations and, in any event, immediately write in an appropriate register the

name of the institution, the name of the person contacted, and the relevant terms and rates offered by such institution, as well as any other information which may be relevant (for example, whether the interest is payable monthly or only on maturity, and so forth).

- 30.2. Once the best investment terms have been identified, written confirmation of the telephonic quotation must be immediately obtained (by facsimile, e-mail or any other expedient means).
- 30.3. Any monies paid over to the investing institution in terms of the agreed investment (other than monies paid over in terms of chapter 8) shall be paid over only to such institution itself and not to any agent or third party. Once the investment has been made, the Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that the municipality receives a properly documented receipt or certificate for such investment, issued by the institution concerned in the name of the municipality.

31. Restriction on Tenure of Investments

- 31.1. No investment with a tenure exceeding twelve months shall be made without the prior approval of the Municipal Manager and Executive Mayor.

CHAPTER 7 : CONTROL OVER INVESTMENTS

32. The Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that proper records are kept of all investments made by the municipality. Such records shall indicate the date on which the investment is made, the institution with which the monies are invested, the amount of the investment, the interest rate applicable, and the maturity date. If the investment is liquidated at a date other than the maturity date, such date shall be indicated.
33. The Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that all interest and capital properly due to the municipality are received in time and shall take appropriate steps or cause such appropriate steps to be taken if interest or capital is not fully received or received on time.
34. The Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that all investment documents and certificates are properly secured in a fireproof safe with segregated control over the access to such safe, or are otherwise lodged for safekeeping with the municipality's bankers or attorneys.

CHAPTER 8 : OTHER EXTERNAL INVESTMENTS

35. From time to time it may be in the best interests of the municipality to make longer-term investments in secure stock issued by the national government, Eskom or any other reputable parastatal or institution, or by another reputable municipality. In such cases the Chief Financial Officer must be guided by the best rates of interest pertaining to the specific type of investment which the municipality requires and to the best and most secure instrument available at the time.
36. No investment with a tenure exceeding twelve months shall be made without the prior approval of the Municipal Manager, Executive Mayor and without guidance having been sought from the municipality's bankers or other credible investment advisers on the security and financial implications of the investment concerned.

CHAPTER 9 : BANKING ARRANGEMENTS

37. The Municipal Manager is responsible for the management of the municipality's bank accounts, but may delegate this function to the Chief Financial Officer. The Municipal Manager and Chief Financial Officer are authorised at all times to sign cheques and any other documentation associated with the management of such accounts.
38. In compliance with the requirements of good governance, the Municipal Manager shall open a bank account for ordinary operating purposes, and shall further maintain a separate account for each of the following the administration of the external finance fund and of the asset financing reserve (if these accounts are required). In determining the number of additional accounts to be maintained, the Municipal Manager, in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer, shall have regard to the likely number of transactions affecting each of the accounts referred to. Unless there are compelling reasons to do otherwise, and the Council expressly so directs, all the municipality's bank accounts shall be maintained with the same banking institution to ensure pooling of balances for purposes of determining the interest payable to the municipality.

CHAPTER 10 : RAISING OF DEBT

39. The Municipal Manager is responsible for the raising of debt, but may delegate this function to the Chief Financial Officer, who shall then manage this responsibility in consultation with the Municipal Manager. All debt shall be raised in strict compliance with the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act 2003, and only with the prior approval of the Council.
40. Long-term debt shall be raised only to the extent that such debt is provided for as a source of necessary finance in the capital component of the approved annual budget or adjustments budget.
41. Short-term debt shall be raised only when it is unavoidable to do so in terms of cash requirements, whether for the capital or operating budgets or to settle any other obligations, and provided the need for such short-term debt, both as to extent and duration, is clearly indicated in the cash flow estimates prepared by the Chief Financial Officer. Short-term debt shall be raised only to anticipate a certain long-term debt agreement or a certain inflow of operating revenues.

CHAPTER 11 : INVESTMENTS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

42. In managing the municipality's investments, the Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that, whenever a long-term (non-annuity) loan is raised by the municipality, an amount is invested at least annually equal to the principal sum divided by the period of the loan. Such investment shall be made against the bank account maintained for the external finance fund, and shall be accumulated and used only for the redemption of such loan on due date. The making of such investment shall be approved by the Council at the time that the loan itself is approved.
43. If the loan raised is not a fixed term loan, but an annuity loan, the Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that sufficient resources are available in the account maintained for the external finance fund to repay the principal amounts due in respect of such loan on the respective due dates.

CHAPTER 12 : INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS

44. The interest accrued on all the municipality's investments shall, in compliance with the requirements of generally accepted municipal accounting practice, be recorded in the first instance in the municipality's operating account as ordinary operating revenues, and shall thereafter be appropriated, at the end of each month, to the fund or account in respect of which such investment was made.
45. In the case of the external finance fund, the Chief Financial Officer may reduce the amount which must be annually invested to redeem any particular loan by the amount of interest so accrued.
46. If the accrual of interest to the external finance fund, unutilised capital receipts and trust funds results in a surplus standing to the account of any such funds, that is, an amount surplus to the resources required in respect of such funds or accounts, such surplus amount shall be credited by the Chief Financial Officer to the appropriation account and re-appropriated to the asset financing reserve.

The district municipality does not have any loans and has no borrowing policy.

Funding and Reserves Policy

The district municipality does not have a Funding and Reserves

Policy related to Long-Term Financial Planning

The district municipality does not have a policy related to long-term financial planning

Supply Chain Management Policy

This policy was adopted by the Amathole District Municipality (ADM) **on 31 August 2010**, in terms of section 111 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003).

The targeted mechanism of the Policy which enhances the development of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) and Historically Disadvantaged Companies (HDCs) clearly demonstrates the focus of the policy.

Major achievements and goals have been realized through the targeted procurement processes and Policies of the ADM. The future focus will be to further enhance the Policy by considering new legislation that have been enacted.

The empowerment (BEE) goals have been reviewed and amended to be in-line with current trends and to be realistic in terms of Council's performance.

Other amendments related to policy gaps and policy performances have been included in the policy to strengthen and enhance the current policy.

The Policy includes a chapter on Empowerment Goals and objectives which strives towards ensuring that Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) are presented an opportunity to participate and function in the mainstream of the economy.

The Policy sets out clear guidelines to service providers/contractors who perform projects on behalf of the Municipality to use local labour based human resources to ensure job creation and development of HDIs in communities where projects will be undertaken.

GOAL

The goal of this Policy is to ensure sound, sustainable and accountable supply chain management with the Amathole District Municipality (ADM), whilst promoting black economic empowerment as a priority of ADM.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this Policy are:

- [i] To give effect to section 217 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa;
- [ii] To implement a policy that is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective;
- [iii] To comply with all applicable provisions of the Municipal Finance Management Act;
- [iv] To ensure consistency with all other applicable legislation, including:
 - the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act;
 - the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act;
 - the Construction Industry Development Board Act;

- the Local Government : Municipal Systems Act; and
- the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act.

[V] This policy will also strive to ensure that the objectives for uniformity in supply chain management systems between organs of state in all spheres, is not undermined and that consistency with national economic policy on the promotion of investments and doing business with the public sector is maintained.

COMMENCEMENT AND REVIEW

This Policy is effective with effect from a date determined by Council.

APPLICATION OF THE POLICY

This Policy applies to the acquisition of all goods and services, construction works and consultant services.

DEFINITIONS

In this policy, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 has the same meaning as in the Act, and –

1.	<p>“agent” means a person mandated by another person (“the principal”) to do business for and on behalf of, or to represent in a business transaction, the principal, and thereby acquire rights for the principal against an organ of state and incur obligations binding the principal in favour of an organ of state.</p>
2.	<p>“allocation” in relation to a municipality means -</p> <p>[a] municipality's share of the local government's equitable share referred to in Section 214 (1) (a) of the Constitution;</p> <p>[b] an allocation of money to a municipality in terms of Section 214 (1) (c) of the Constitution;</p> <p>[c] an allocation of money to a municipality in terms of a provincial budget; or</p> <p>[d] any other allocation of money to a municipality by an organ of state, including by another municipality, otherwise than in compliance with a</p>

	commercial or other business transaction.]
3.	“bid” means a written offer or bid in a prescribed or stipulated form in response to an invitation by an organ of state for the provision of services or goods.
4.	“bidder” means any person submitting a bid.
5.	“break-out procurement” means the procurement of goods and services for any project of the Municipality in the smallest possible quantities without compromising the quality, coverage, cost or developmental impact of the goods and services.
6.	“closing time” means the time and day specified in the bid documents for the receipt of bids.
7.	“competitive bidding process” means a competitive bidding process referred to in section 26 of this policy;
8.	“competitive bid” means a bid in terms of a competitive bidding process;
9.	“comparative price” means the price after the factors of a non-firm price and all unconditional discounts that can be utilised have been taken into consideration.
10.	“consortium or joint venture” means an association of persons for the purpose of combining their expertise, property, capital, efforts, skill and knowledge in an activity necessary for the execution of a contract.
11.	“Construction Industry Development Board Act” means the Construction Industry Development Board Act, 2000 (Act 38 of 2000) and includes the regulations thereto.

12.	<p>“construction works” means any work in connection with:</p> <p>[a] the erection, maintenance, alteration, renovation, repair, demolition or dismantling of or addition to a building or any similar structure;</p> <p>[b] the installation, erection, dismantling or maintenance of fixed plant;</p> <p>[c] the construction, maintenance, demolition or dismantling of any bridge, dam, canal, road, railway, sewer or water reticulation system or any similar civil engineering structure; or</p> <p>[d] the moving of earth, clearing of land, the making of an excavation, piling or any similar type of work.</p>
13.	“consultant” means a person or entity providing services requiring knowledge based expertise.
14.	“contingency” means the amount varying in accordance with the nature of the contract.
15.	“contract” means the agreement that results from the acceptance of a bid by the Municipality and awarded to the successful bidder.
16.	“contract value” means the value of the contract.
17.	“control” the possession and exercise of legal authority and power to manage the assets, goodwill and daily operations of a business and the active and continuous expertise of appropriate managerial authority and power in determining the policies and directing the operations of the business.
18.	“contractor” means a person or body of persons who undertakes to execute and complete constructions works.
19.	“councillor” means a member of a municipal council.
20.	“day(s)” means calendar days unless the context indicates otherwise.
21.	“delegated authority” means any person or committee delegated with authority by the municipality in terms of the provisions of the relevant legislation.
22.	“disability” means, in respect of a person, a permanent impairment of a physical, intellectual, or sensory function, which results in restricted or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.
23.	“district municipality” means a municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category “C” municipality.
24.	“employer” means the Amathole District Municipality.

25.	“end user” means a person who initiates the process of acquisition management and also plays a very important role during the evaluation process.
26.	“executive mayor” means an executive mayor elected in terms of section 55 of the Municipal Structures.
27.	“extension of contracts” means contracts where the scope of works or duration must be extended. The possibility of adding to the scope of works exist.
28.	“final award” , in relation to bids or quotations submitted for a tender, means the final decision taken by the municipality for the award of the tender.
29.	“firm price” is the price that is only subject to adjustments in accordance with the actual increase or decrease resulting from the change, imposition, or abolition of customs or excise duty and any other duty, levy or tax which in terms of a law or regulation is binding on the contractor and demonstrably has an influence on the price of any supplies, or the rendering costs of any service, for the execution of the contract.
30.	“formal written price quotation” means quotations referred to in section 25 of this policy;
31.	“fruitless and wasteful expenditure” means expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.
32.	<p>“historically disadvantaged individual” means a South African Citizen or any service provider;</p> <p>a] who, due to the apartheid policy that had been in place, had no franchise in national elections prior to the introduction of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1993 (Act No. 200 of 1993) or the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No. 200 of 1993) (“the Interim Constitution”); and/or</p> <p>[b] who is a female; and/or</p> <p>[c] who has a disability;</p> <p>provided that a person who obtained South African citizenship on or after the coming to effect of the Interim Constitution, is deemed not to be an HDI.</p>
33.	<p>“in the service of the state” means to be –</p> <p>(a) a member of –</p> <p>(i) any municipal council;</p> <p>(ii) any provincial legislature; or</p> <p>(iii) the National Assembly or the National Council of Provinces;</p>

	<p>(b) a member of the board of directors of any municipal entity;</p> <p>(c) an official of any municipality or municipal entity;</p> <p>(d) an employee of any national or provincial department, national or provincial public entity or constitutional institution within the meaning of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No.1 of 1999);</p> <p>(e) a member of the accounting authority of any national or provincial public entity; or</p> <p>(f) an employee of Parliament or a provincial legislature;</p>
34.	<p>“irregular expenditure” in relation to a municipality or municipal entity, means-</p> <p>(a) expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the MFMA, and which has not been condoned in terms of section 170 thereof;</p> <p>(b) expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the Municipal Systems Act, and which has not been condoned in terms of that Act;</p> <p>(c) expenditure incurred by a municipality in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with a requirement of the Remuneration of Public Office-Bearers Act, 1998 (Act No. 20 of 1998); or</p> <p>(d) expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the supply chain management policy of the municipality or entity or any of the municipality’s by-laws giving effect to such policy, and which has not been condoned in terms of such policy or by-law.</p>
35.	<p>“local municipality” means a municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within whose area it falls and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category “B” municipality.</p>
36.	<p>“long term contract” means a contract with a duration period exceeding one year;</p>
37.	<p>“list of accredited prospective providers” means the list of accredited prospective providers which a municipality or municipal entity must keep in terms of section 22 of this policy;</p>
38.	<p>“management” in relation to an enterprise or business, means an activity inclusive of control and performed on a daily basis, by any person who is a principal executive officer of the company, by whatever name that person may be designated, and whether or not that person is a director.</p>
39.	<p>“municipal council” means a municipal council referred to in section 157(1) of the Constitution, 1996, and “council” shall have a corresponding meaning.</p>

40.	“municipal entity” means an entity as defined in the Municipal Systems Act.
41.	“Municipal Finance Management Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management, 56 of 2003 and includes the regulations thereto, and “MFMA” shall have a corresponding meaning.
42.	“municipality” when referred to as – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [a] an entity, means a municipality as described in section 2 of the Municipal Systems Act, and [b] a geographic area, means a municipal area determined in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act No. 27 of 1998)
43.	“municipal manager” means a person appointed by the municipality in terms of section 82 of the Municipal Structures Act and who is the head of administration and also the accounting officer for the Municipality.
44.	“Municipal Structures Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998).
45.	“Municipal Systems Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000).
46.	“non-firm prices” means all prices other than “firm prices”.
47.	“organ of state” means an organ of state as defined in section 239 of the Constitution.
48.	Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) means machinery or any equipment needing original parts for repairs and maintenance.
49.	“other applicable legislation” means any other legislation applicable to municipal supply chain management, including – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000); (b) the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003); and (c) the Construction Industry Development Board Act, 2000 (Act No.38 of 2000);
50.	“own” having all the customary incidents of ownership, including the right of disposition, and sharing in all the risks and profits commensurate with the degree of ownership interest, as demonstrated by an examination of the substance, rather than the form of ownership arrangements.
51.	“person” includes reference to a juristic person.

52.	“policy” means this Supply Chain Management Policy as amended from time to time.
53.	“Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act” means the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000) and includes the regulations thereto.
54.	<p>“privileged or confidential information” means any information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) determined by the bid specification, evaluation or adjudication committee to be privileged or confidential; (b) discussed in close sessions by any of the bid committees; (c) disclosure of which would violate a person’s right to privacy; (d) declared to be privileged, confidential or secret in terms of any legislative framework.
55.	“quotation or quote” means a written or electronic offer made to the municipality in response to an invitation to submit a quotation.
56.	“rand value” means the total estimated value of a contract in Rand denomination which is calculated at the time of bid invitations and includes all applicable taxes and excise duties.
57.	“regulation” means any clause contained in the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations published in terms of Section 168 of the MFMA.
58.	“renewal of contracts” means contracts such as rental agreements, software licences, etc. that are to be renewed on a periodic basis.
59.	“republic” means the Republic of South Africa, and “RSA” shall have a corresponding meaning.
60.	“SARS” means the South African Revenue Services.
61.	<p>“service providers” means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) “Professional Service Provider”: Any person or body corporate that is under contract to the Employer for the provision of Professional Services. b) “General Service Provider”: Any person or body that is under contract to the Employer for the provision

	of any type of service.
62.	“SMMEs” means a separate and distinct business entity, including cooperative enterprises and non-governmental organizations, managed by one owner or more which, including its branches or subsidiaries, if any, is predominantly carried on in any sector or sub-sector of the economy.
63.	“sponsorship” means paying for or contributing towards the cost of an event.
64.	“sub-contracting” means the primary contractor’s assigning or leasing or making out work to, or employing, another person to support such primary contractor in the execution of part of a project in terms of the contract.
65.	“supply chain manager” means an official appointed by the Amathole District Municipality to fulfill a vital role in the implementation, the monitoring and the continued application of this Policy.
66.	“Systems Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000).
67.	“tender”/“tenderer” means a bid or bidder in the context of construction works procurement.
68.	“the Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003).
69.	“the constitution” means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996).
70.	“treasury guidelines” means any guidelines on supply chain management issued by the Minister in terms of section 168 of the Act.
71.	<p>“unauthorised expenditure” in relation to a municipality, means any expenditure incurred by a municipality otherwise than in accordance with Section 15 or 11(3) of the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) overspending of the total amount appropriated in the municipality’s approved budget; (b) overspending of the total amount appropriated for a vote in approved budget; (c) expenditure from a vote unrelated to the department of functional area covered by the vote; (d) expenditure of money appropriated for a specific purpose, otherwise than for that specific purpose; (e) spending of an allocation referred to in paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of “allocation” otherwise than in accordance with any condition of

	the allocation; or (f) a grant by the Municipality otherwise than in accordance with the MFMA.
72.	“unsolicited bid” means an offer submitted by any person on his, her or its own initiative without having been invited by the municipality to do so.
73.	“variation order” means unforeseen costs pertaining to uncertain circumstances that are part of infrastructure projects.
74.	“written or verbal quotations” means quotations referred to in section 24 of this policy.
Words importing the singular shall include the plural and vice versa and words importing the masculine gender shall include females and words importing persons shall include companies, closed corporations and firms, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.	
All amounts/limits stated in this document shall be deemed to be inclusive of Value Added Tax (VAT).	

CHAPTER 1

EMPOWERMENT GOALS

1. **INTRODUCTION**

In the preamble to this Policy it is stated that “the Supply Chain Management Policy seeks to encourage socio-economic transformation” within its region. To achieve this, empowerment goals have been set, which aim to redress the skewed distribution of wealth and therefore contribute to the alleviation of poverty.

2. **STRATEGY**

The Policy will achieve the above by providing employment opportunities to HDI's and communities, enabling socio-economic transformation objectives to be linked to fair, transparent, equitable, competitive and cost effective procurement practices. In this regard, the following empowerment goals are proposed to be used as measures by Council in assessing the impact of its policy in realizing the socio-economic transformation agenda of government in all spheres.

3. **PROCESS : GOALS**

3.1 **CAPITAL PROJECTS WITH VALUE EXCEEDING ONE MILLION**

- By June 2011, Council aims to have allocated 55% of its capital projects that exceed R1 000 000 [one million rands] to HDI's.
- By June 2012, Council aims to have allocated 60% of its capital projects that exceed R1 000 000 [one million rands] to HDI's.
- By June 2013 Council aims to allocate 65% of the bids on capital projects that exceed R1 000 000 [one million rands] to HDI's.

3.2 **CAPITAL PROJECTS WITH VALUE LESS THAN ONE MILLION**

- By June 2011, Council aims to allocate 70% of its bids on all capital projects with a value less than one million to HDI's.
- By June 2012, Council aims to allocate 75% of all bids in this category to HDI's.
- By June 2013, Council aims to allocate 80% of its bids on all capital projects with a value less than one million to HDI's.

3.3 **NON-CAPITAL PROJECTS [REGARDLESS OF VALUE OF PROJECT]**

- By June 2011, Council aims to allocate 60% of its bids on all non-capital projects to HDI's.
- By June 2012, Council aims to allocate 65% of its bids on all non-capital projects to HDI's.
- By June 2013, Council aims to allocate 70% of its bids on all non-capital projects to HDI's.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT/JOB CREATION

In all capital projects, preference will be given to service providers who demonstrate labour intensive employment strategies along the following categories and ratios:

- 35% of labour be women [above youth age category of 36 years];
- 35% of labour be youth [men and women];
- 25% of labour be men [above youth age category of 36 years]
- 5% of labour be disabled people [regardless of gender]

3.5 OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF THE COUNCIL

In order to measure the overall performance of Council, a percentage of all bids allocated to HDI owned companies and/or joint ventures will be combined to assess the overall performance of the Council.

- **By June 2011, Council aims to allocate 60% of all its combined bids to HDI's.**
- **By June 2012, Council aims to allocate 65% of all its combined bids to HDI's.**
- **By June 2013, Council aims to allocate 70% of all its combined bids to HDI's.**

3.6 MONITORING MECHINATION

For purposes of monitoring the allocation of bids along the empowerment goals mentioned above, Supply Chain Management shall table a report as part of consideration of the bids, detailing how many of the bids that were adjudicated on a

particular day and if this reflects the empowerment goals listed above. A progress report will also be tabled every quarter to the Mayoral Committee and Council for noting and/or comments where there is deviation or lack of visible progress.

CHAPTER 2

ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

Supply chain management policy

4. (1) The ADM resolves in terms of section 111 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 to have and implement a supply chain management policy that –
- (a) gives effect to –
 - (i) section 217 of the Constitution; and
 - (ii) Part 1 of Chapter 11 and other applicable provisions of the Act;
 - (b) is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective;
 - (c) complies with –
 - (i) the regulatory framework prescribed in Chapter 2 of the Regulations; and
 - (ii) any minimum norms and standards that may be prescribed in terms of section 168 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003;
 - (d) is consistent with other applicable legislation;
 - (e) does not undermine the objective for uniformity in supply chain management systems between organs of state in all spheres; and

- (f) is consistent with national economic policy concerning the promotion of investments and doing business with the public sector.
- (2) The ADM may not act otherwise than in accordance with this supply chain management policy when–
- (a) procuring goods or services;
 - (b) disposing of goods no longer needed;
 - (c) selecting contractors to provide assistance in the provision of municipal services otherwise than in circumstances where Chapter 8 of the Municipal Systems Act applies; or
 - (d) selecting external mechanisms referred to in section 80 (1) (b) of the Municipal Systems Act for the provision of municipal services in circumstances contemplated in section 83 of that Act.

Delegation of supply chain management powers and duties

5. (1) The ADM hereby delegates such additional powers and duties to the accounting officer so as to enable the accounting officer –
- (a) to discharge the supply chain management responsibilities conferred on accounting officers in terms of –
 - (i) Chapter 8 or 10 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003; and
 - (ii) this policy;

- (b) to maximise administrative and operational efficiency in the implementation of the supply chain management policy;
 - (c) to enforce reasonable cost-effective measures for the prevention of fraud, corruption, favouritism and unfair and irregular practices in the implementation of this policy; and
 - (d) to comply with his or her responsibilities in terms of section 115 and other applicable provisions of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.
- (2) Sections 79 and 106 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 apply to the subdelegation of powers and duties delegated to an accounting officer in terms of subsection 5(1) of this policy.
 - (3) The council or accounting officer may not delegate or subdelegate any supply chain management powers or duties to a person who is not an official of the ADM or to a committee which is not exclusively composed of officials of the ADM;
 - (4) This section may not be read as permitting an official to whom the power to make final awards has been delegated, to make a final award in a competitive bidding process otherwise than through the committee system provided for in section 34 of this policy.

Subdelegations

- 6. (1) The accounting officer may in terms of section 79 or 106 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 subdelegate any supply chain management powers and duties, including those delegated to the accounting officer in terms of this policy, but any such subdelegation must be consistent with subsection 6(2) and section 5 of this policy.
- (2) The power to make a final award –

- (a) above R10 million (VAT included) may not be subdelegated by the accounting officer;
 - (b) above R2 million (VAT included), but not exceeding R10 million (VAT included), may be subdelegated but only to –
 - (i) the chief financial officer;
 - (ii) a senior manager; or
 - (iii) a bid adjudication committee of which the chief financial officer or a senior manager is a member;
 - (c) not exceeding R2 million (VAT included) may be subdelegated but only to –
 - (i) the chief financial officer;
 - (ii) a senior manager; or
 - (iii) a manager directly accountable to the chief financial officer or a senior manager; or
 - (iv) a bid adjudication committee.
- (3) An official or bid adjudication committee to which the power to make final awards has been subdelegated in accordance with this policy must within five days of the end of each month submit to the official referred to in subsection 6(4) of this policy a written report containing particulars of each final award made by such official or committee during that month, including–
- (a) the amount of the award;
 - (b) the name of the person to whom the award was made; and

- (c) the reason why the award was made to that person.
- (4) A written report referred to in subsection 6 (3) of this policy must be submitted –
- (a) to the accounting officer, in the case of an award by –
 - (i) the chief financial officer;
 - (ii) a senior manager; or
 - (iii) a bid adjudication committee of which the chief financial officer or a senior manager is a member;
 - (b) to the chief financial officer or the senior manager responsible for the relevant bid, in the case of an award by –
 - (i) a manager referred to in subsection 6(2)(c)(iii) of this policy; or
 - (ii) a bid adjudication committee of which the chief financial officer or a senior manager is not a member.
- (5) Subsections 6(3) and (4) of this policy do not apply to procurements out of petty cash.
- (6) This section may not be interpreted as permitting an official to whom the power to make final awards has been subdelegated, to make a final award in a competitive bidding process otherwise than through the committee system provided for in section 34 of this policy.
- (7) No supply chain management decision-making powers may be delegated to an advisor or consultant.

Oversight role of council

7. (1) The Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 prohibits a councillor from being a member of a bid committee or any other committee evaluating or approving quotations or bids nor may a councillor attend any such meeting as an observer.
- (2) Council, however has an oversight role to ensure that the accounting officer implements all supply chain management activities in accordance with this Policy.
- (3) For the purposes of such oversight the accounting officer must –
- (a) (i) within 30 days of the end of each financial year, submit a report on the implementation of the supply chain management policy of the municipality and of any municipal entity under its sole or shared control, to the council of the municipality,
- (ii) whenever there are serious and material problems in the implementation of the Supply Chain Management Policy, immediately submit a report to the council of the municipality.
- (4) The accounting officer must, within 10 days of the end of each quarter, submit a report on the implementation of the supply chain management policy to the executive mayor.
- (5) The reports must be made public in accordance with section 21A of the Municipal Systems Act.

Supply chain management unit

8. (1) The accounting officer must establish a supply chain management unit to implement this policy.
- (2) The supply chain management unit must, where possible, operate under the direct supervision of the chief financial officer or an official to whom this duty has been delegated in terms of section 82 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.

Training of supply chain management officials

9. The training of officials involved in implementing the supply chain management policy should be in accordance with any Treasury guidelines on supply chain management training.

CHAPTER 3

CONCEPT OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

10. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT DEFINED

SCM involves the management of working capital that is invested in goods, stores and services with the objective of optimizing the economic return on such investment. The process begins when the needs are identified during the strategic planning phase of the organisation when service delivery targets are identified, to the point of finally disposing of an asset.

11. OBJECTIVES OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

As a concept, Supply Chain Management has the following broad objects:

- (a) Promoting uniformity in the processes relevant to the repealing of bid board legislation in the various spheres of government and devolving the responsibility and accountability for procurement-related functions to accounting officers or authorities.
- (b) Promoting uniformity in the various spheres of government in the interpretation of government's preferential procurement legislation and policies, also in the context of other broad-based but related legislative and policy requirements of government.
- (c) Replacing the outdated procurement and provisioning practices in government with a supply chain management function and a systematic competitive procedure for the appointment of consultants as an integral part of financial management in government that conforms to internationally accepted best practice principles.
- (d) Introducing parameters for the promulgation of a regulatory framework in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and MFMA to ensure compliance to minimum norms and standards, but in such a manner that the principles of co-operative governance are observed.

- (e) To give effect to the provisions of the Constitution.
- (f) To give effect to the provisions of the MFMA and PFMA.
- (g) To transform procurement and provisioning practices into an integrated SCM function.
- (h) To introduce a systematic approach for the appointment of consultants.
- (i) To create an understanding of Government's preferential procurement policy objectives.
- (j) To make significant improvement to financial management.
- (k) To promote consistency in respect of supply chain policy and other related policy initiatives.
- (l) To adhere to international best practices.

12. IMPROVING ACCOUNTABILITY

The MFMA aims to improve accountability by placing responsibility for decisions in the heads of each accounting officer, and by ensuring that there is support from National Treasury, for example in the form of “best practice” guidelines, to assist managers in delivering services to communities as efficiently and effectively as possible.

The accountability chain is the most critical driver for improving financial management in the public sector. The Annual Report and the report of the Auditor-General will indicate achievement against the intentions specified in each municipality’s or municipal entity’s Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and may highlight areas that require improvement.

A particular requirement of the MFMA is that each accounting officer undertakes a “risk assessment” for his or her municipality or municipal entity. Risk management acknowledges that all the activities of an organization involve some element of risk. Management should decide what is an acceptable level of risk (given cost and other social factors) by objectively assessing the factors (risks) that may prevent a particular activity from meeting its objective. In the case of SCM, this will include ensuring, on a case-by-case basis, that clearly worded and

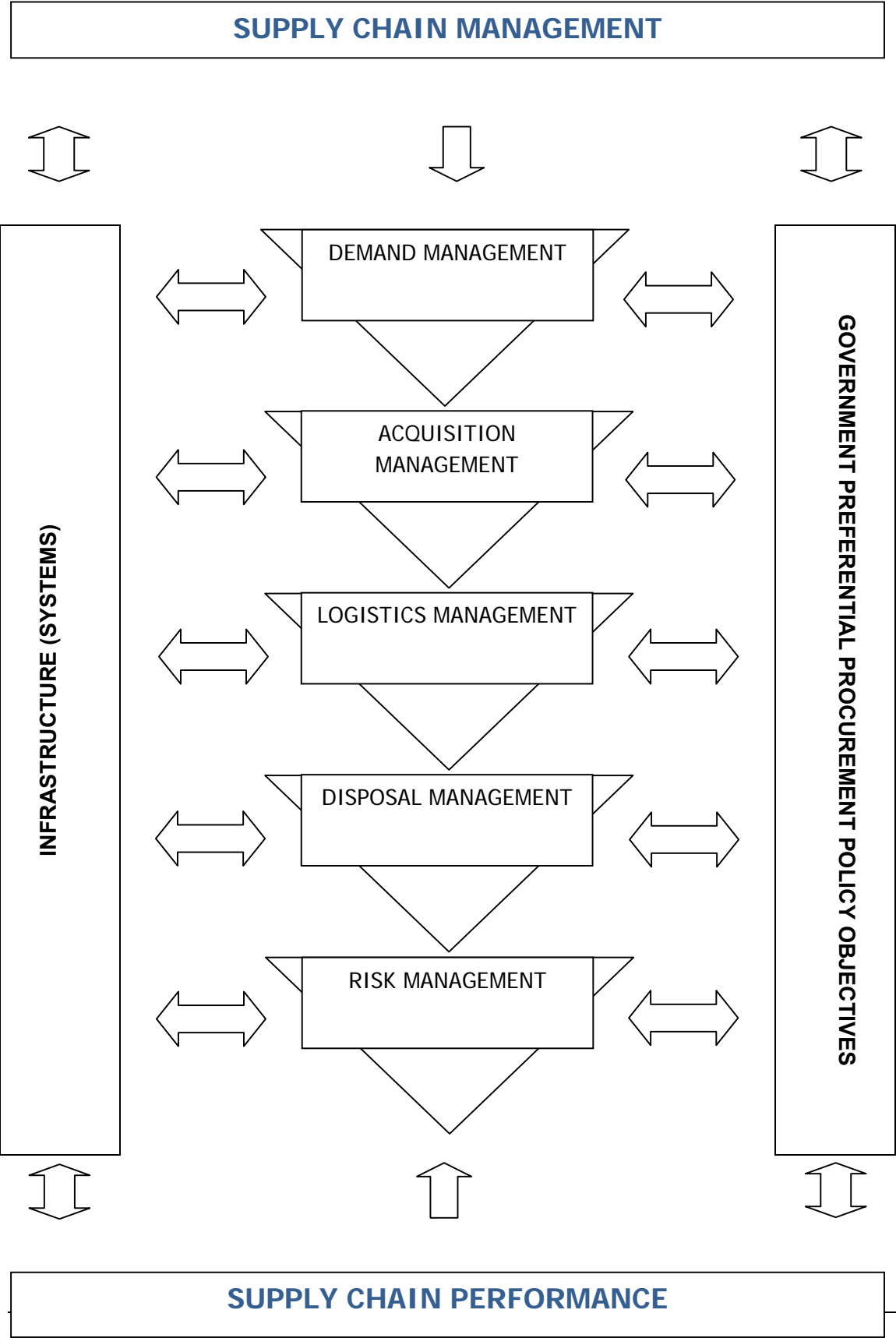
unambiguous contract documents, guarantees or insurance arrangements are in place (i.e. managers must manage).

In addition, the award and management of contracts is an area where fraud and corruption has been found in the past, and the Municipality's Anti Fraud Management Strategy should reflect this, through cost-effective use of control measures and procedures and an ethical culture.

13. GOOD GOVERNANCE

In order to achieve the ideals of good corporate governance and to address deficiencies in SCM, fundamental institutional reforms will have to be implemented. Such reforms need to promote efficient and effective procurement and provisioning systems and practices that enable municipalities/municipal entities to deliver the required quality and quantity of services to its clients. The establishment of uniformity in procedures, policies, documentation and contract options and the implementation of sound systems of control and accountability should form the cornerstone of institutional reform.

14. THE ELEMENTS / FRAMEWORK OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT



This supply chain management policy provides systems for –

- (i) demand management;
- (ii) acquisition management;
- (iii) logistics management;
- (iv) disposal management;
- (v) risk management; and
- (vi) performance management.

14.1 DEMAND MANAGEMENT

This is the beginning of the supply chain, and must begin with a needs assessment, to ensure:

- (a) that goods or services are required in order to deliver the agreed service;
- (b) that specifications are precisely determined;
- (c) that requirements are linked to the budget; and
- (d) that the supplying industry has been analyzed.

This phase will bring the supply chain practitioner close to the end user, to ensure that value for money is achieved. This policy provides for an effective system of demand management in order to ensure that the resources required to support the strategic and operational commitments of the Municipality, are delivered at the correct time, at the right price and at the right location, and that the quantity and quality satisfy the needs of the Municipality.

14.2 ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

This refers to the management of procurement by a municipality. The Municipality must:

- (a) decide on the manner in which the market will be approached;
- (b) establish the total cost of ownership of a particular type of asset;
- (c) ensure that bid documentation is complete, including evaluation criteria;
- (d) evaluate bids in accordance with published criteria; and
- (e) ensure that proper contract documents are signed.

14.3 LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

This aspect addresses the setting of inventory levels, placing of orders, receiving and distribution of material and goods, stores, warehouse and transport management, expediting orders, the review of vendor performance, maintenance and contract administration. From these processes, the financial system is activated to generate payments.

14.4 DISPOSAL MANAGEMENT

A supply chain management policy must provide for an effective system of disposal management for the disposal or letting of assets no longer needed, including unserviceable, redundant or obsolete assets, subject to sections 14 and 90 of the MFMA.

At this stage, consideration must be given to:

- (a) obsolescence planning;

- (b) maintaining a data base of redundant material;
- (c) inspecting material for potential re-use;
- (d) determining a disposal strategy; and
- (e) executing the physical disposal process.

14.5 RISK MANAGEMENT

A supply chain management policy must provide for an effective system of risk management for the identification, consideration and avoidance of potential risks in the supply chain management system. Risk management must include:

- (a) the identification of risks on a case-by-case basis;
- (b) the allocation of risks to the party best suited to manage such risks;
- (c) acceptance of the cost of the risk where the cost of transferring the risk is greater than that of retaining it;
- (d) the management of risks in a pro-active manner and the provision of adequate cover for residual risks; and
- (e) the assignment of relative risks to the contracting parties through clear and unambiguous contract documentation.

14.6 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

This is a monitoring process, undertaking a retrospective analysis to determine whether the proper processes have been followed and whether the desired objectives were achieved. Some of the issues that may be reviewed are:

- (a) compliance to norms and standards;
- (b) cost efficiency of procurement process (i.e. the cost of the process itself); and
- (c) whether supply chain practices are consistent with Government's broader policy focus.

15. Five pillars of procurement

- (1) Value for money

The term "value for money" includes the monetary value as well as the quality and the utilisation of the procurement system to achieve government's policy objectives (see the Regulations pertaining to the PPPFA). Due consideration should, however, be given to the quality of goods required, the time to administrate the process, and the cost effectiveness of the ensuing contracts. This is an essential test against which a municipality or municipal entity must justify a procurement outcome.

- (2) Open and effective competition

The pillar of public sector procurement requires the following:

- (a) a framework of procurement laws, policies, practices and procedures that is transparent; in other words they must be readily accessible to all parties;
- (b) openness in the procurement process;
- (c) encouragement of effective competition through procurement methods suited to market circumstances; and
- (d) observance of the provisions of the PPPFA.

(3) Ethics and fair dealing

All parties involved in procurement should comply with the following ethical standards:

- (a) deal with each other on a basis of mutual trust and respect; and
- (b) conduct their business in a fair and reasonable manner and with integrity,

(4) Accountability and reporting

This involves ensuring that individuals and organizations are answerable for their plans, actions and outcomes. Openness and transparency in administration, by external scrutiny through public reporting, is an essential element of accountability

(5) Equity

The word “equity” in the context of the five pillars of public sector procurement means the application and observance of government policies that are designed to advance persons or categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination. This fifth pillar is vital to public sector procurement in South Africa. It ensures that Government is committed to economic growth by implementing measures to support the industry in general. No public procurement system should be operated if it is not founded on this pillar.

CHAPTER 4

DEMAND MANAGEMENT

System of demand management

16. (1) The accounting officer must establish, through operational procedures, an effective system of demand management in order to ensure that the resources required to support the strategic and operational commitments are delivered at the correct time, at the right price and at the right location, and that the quantity and quality satisfy the needs.
- (2) The ADM's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a comprehensive strategy document setting out how the ADM intends to tackle its development challenges in a financial year. It is on the basis of the IDP that the resources of the Municipality will be allocated and on which the budget is based.
- (3) The objective is to ensure that the resources required to fulfil the needs identified in the IDP are delivered at the correct time, price and place, and that the quantity and quality will satisfy those needs.
- (4) In order to achieve the objectives of good governance and to address deficiencies in supply chain management, fundamental institutional reforms will have to be implemented. These reforms will promote efficient and effective provisioning and procurement systems and practices to enable the ADM to deliver the required quantity and quality of services to the communities.
- (5) The establishment of uniformity in policies, procedures, documents and contract options and the implementation of sound systems of control and accountability shall form the cornerstone of institutional reform.
- (6) The development of a world-class professional supply chain management system should result in continuing improvement in affordability and value for money, based on total cost of ownership and quality of procurement as competition amongst suppliers is enhanced.
- (7) Resources required for the fulfillment of the Municipality's obligations will be clearly analysed. This includes a detailed analysis of the goods, works and services required.
- (8) In dealing with suppliers and potential suppliers, the ADM shall respond promptly, courteously and efficiently to enquiries, suggestions and complaints.

The Demand Management Process

17. (1) This is the beginning of the supply chain where the following major activities associated with the identifying demand should take place:
- (a) establishing requirements;
 - (b) determining needs; and
 - (c) deciding on appropriate procurement strategies.
- (2) Demand management accordingly shall involve the following activities:
- (a) SCM integration in the strategic planning process;
 - (b) understanding the future needs;
 - (c) identifying critical delivery dates;
 - (d) identifying the frequency of need;
 - (e) linking the requirement to the budget;
 - (f) conducting an expenditure analysis based on past expenditures;
 - (g) determining requirements;
 - (h) compiling of specifications;
 - (i) conducting a commodity analysis in order to check for alternatives;
 - (j) conducting a market/industry analysis; and
 - (k) providing regular feedback to and from the roleplayers.

This is a cross-functional exercise that brings the supply chain practitioner closer to the end user and ensuring that value for money is achieved.

Strategy for achieving the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPPFA) objectives and linking the system to Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) objectives

18. In order to achieve the objectives as stated in Chapter 1 of this Policy, the Municipality will use the public sector SCM system as a tool to achieve the BEE objectives/goals. This will be achieved within the prescribed framework of the PPPFA and its Regulations.

In order to achieve the BEE objectives and goals the specifications and terms of reference for each project will be drafted prior to publication. The specifications will be drafted in a manner that will assist in achieving the BEE targets set by the Municipality. The accounting officer will approve all specifications drafted by the Bid Specification Committee prior to publication.

CHAPTER 5

ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

System of acquisition management

19. (1) The accounting officer must establish, through operational procedures, an effective system of acquisition management in order to ensure –
- (a) that goods and services are procured by the Municipality in accordance with authorised processes only;
 - (b) that expenditure on goods and services is incurred in terms of an approved budget in terms of section 15 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003;
 - (c) that the threshold values for the different procurement processes are complied with;

- (d) that bid documentation, evaluation and adjudication criteria, and general conditions of a contract, are in accordance with any applicable legislation; and
 - (e) that any Treasury guidelines on acquisition management are properly taken into account.
- (2) This supply chain management policy, except where provided otherwise in the policy, does not apply in respect of the procurement of goods and services contemplated in section 110(2) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003, including –
- (a) water from the Department of Water Affairs or a public entity, another municipality or a municipal entity; and
 - (b) electricity from Eskom or another public entity, another municipality or a municipal entity.
- (3) The following information must be made public wherever goods or services contemplated in section 110(2) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 are procured other than through the supply chain management system –
- (a) the kind of goods or services; and
 - (b) the name of the supplier.

20. Range of procurement processes

STRUCTURE OF APPROVAL		
GOODS/SERVICE VALUE	PROCUREMENT METHOD MINIMUM	APPROVAL AUTHORITY
R0 – R2 000	Petty Cash : One Quote	Head of Department or Delegated Authority
R2 001 – R10 000	Three Quotations	Head of Department or Delegated Authority
R10 001 – R30 000	Three Quotations	Head of Department or Delegated Authority
R30 001 – R200 000	1 Week Bulletin Notice and Advertisement via Website : Three Quotations	This level of approval will be applied in terms of the Accounting Officer's delegation (See Delegation Policy).
R200 001 – R2 Million	Competitive Bidding Process	Bid Adjudication Committee
R2 Million – R10 Million	Competitive Bidding Process	Bid Adjudication Committee
Above R10 Million	Competitive Bidding Process	Accounting Officer

(1) The procurement of goods and services through this policy is provided by way of –

- (a) petty cash purchases, up to a transaction value of R2 000 (VAT included);
- (b) written or verbal quotations for procurements of a transaction value over R2 000 up to R10 000 (VAT included);
- (c) formal written price quotations for procurements of a transaction value over R10 000 up to R200 000 (VAT included); and
- (d) a competitive bidding process for–

- (i) procurements above a transaction value of R200 000 (VAT included); and
- (ii) the procurement of long term contracts.

(2) The accounting officer may in writing -

(a) lower, but not increase, the different threshold values specified in subsection (1); or,

(b) direct that –

- (i) written or verbal quotations be obtained for any specific procurement of a transaction value lower than R2 000;
- (ii) formal written price quotations be obtained for any specific procurement of a transaction value lower than R10 000; or
- (iii) a competitive bidding process be followed for any specific procurement of a transaction value lower than R200 000.

(3) Goods or services may not deliberately be split into parts or items of a lesser value merely to avoid complying with the requirements of the policy. When determining transaction values, a requirement for goods or services consisting of different parts or items must as far as possible be treated and dealt with as a single transaction.

General preconditions for consideration of written quotations or bids

- 21.** A written quotation or bid may not be awarded unless the provider who submitted the quotation or bid –
- (a) has furnished that provider's –
 - (i) full name;
 - (ii) identification number or company or other registration number; and
 - (iii) tax reference number and VAT registration number, if any;
 - (b) has authorised ADM to obtain a tax clearance from the South African Revenue Services that the provider's tax matters are in order; and
 - (c) has indicated –
 - (i) whether he or she is in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous twelve months;
 - (ii) if the provider is not a natural person, whether any of its directors, managers, principal shareholders or stakeholder is in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous twelve months; or
 - (iii) whether a spouse, child or parent of the provider or of a director, manager, shareholder or stakeholder referred to in subsection (ii) is in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous twelve months.

Lists of accredited prospective providers

22. (1) The accounting officer must –

- (a) keep a list of accredited prospective providers of goods and services that must be used for the procurement requirements of the ADM through written or verbal quotations and formal written price quotations;
- (b) at least once a year through newspapers commonly circulating locally, the website and any other appropriate ways, invite prospective providers of goods or services to apply for evaluation and listing as accredited prospective providers;
- (c) specify the listing criteria for accredited prospective providers; and
- (d) disallow the listing of any prospective provider whose name appears on the National Treasury's database as a person prohibited from doing business with the public sector.

(2) The list must be updated at least quarterly to include any additional prospective providers and any new commodities or types of services. Prospective providers must be allowed to submit applications for listing at any time.

(3) The list must be compiled per commodity and per type of service.

Petty cash purchases

23. (1) In certain cases it is not possible or economically viable to procure goods and services through written or competitive bidding processes. This situation will arise where the total costs of engaging in written quotation or competitive bidding far outweigh the value of the items or services being sought. This situation is envisaged for items or services below R2 000.00 VAT inclusive only.

- (2) The accounting officer must establish the conditions for procurement of goods by means of petty cash purchases referred to in section 20 (1) (a) of this policy, which must include conditions–
- (a) determining the terms on which a manager may delegate responsibility for petty cash to an official reporting to the manager;
 - (b) limiting the number of petty cash purchases or the maximum amounts per month for each manager;
 - (c) excluding any types of expenditure from petty cash purchases, where this is considered necessary; and
 - (d) requiring monthly reconciliation reports from each manager to the chief financial officer, including –
 - (i) the total amount of petty cash purchases for that month; and
 - (ii) receipts and appropriate documents for each purchase.

Written or verbal quotations

- 24.** The accounting officer must establish the conditions for the procurement of goods or services through written or verbal quotations, which must include conditions stating that–
- (a) quotations must be obtained from at least three different accredited providers registered in the ADM database;
 - (b) Providers not registered on the data base will only be considered if no technically suitable suppliers are registered on the data base and/or if it would be in the best interests of ADM that such suppliers be considered, provided that such providers meet the listing criteria required by section 21(c) of this policy;

- (c) as far as possible all suppliers must be afforded an opportunity to quote on a rotational basis;
- (d) to the extent feasible, providers must be requested to submit such quotations in writing;
- (e) if it is not possible to obtain at least three quotations, then the reasons must be recorded and reported quarterly to the accounting officer or another official designated by the accounting officer;
- (f) the accounting officer must record the names of the potential providers requested to provide such quotations with their quoted prices;
- (g) if a quotation was submitted verbally, then the order may be placed only against written confirmation by the selected provider; and
- (h) splitting of requirements with the sole intention of circumventing any of the procurement mechanism listed, is not allowed.

Formal written price quotations

- 25.** (1) The accounting officer must establish the conditions for the procurement of goods or services through formal written price quotations, which must include conditions stating that–
- (a) quotations must be obtained in writing from at least three different providers whose names appear on the list of accredited prospective providers of the Municipality;
 - (b) Providers not registered on the data base will only be considered if no technically suitable suppliers are registered on the data base and/or if it would be in the best interests of ADM that such suppliers be considered, provided that such providers meet the listing criteria required by section 21(c) of this policy;

- (c) if it is not possible to obtain at least three quotations, then the reasons must be recorded and approved by the chief financial officer or an official designated by the chief financial officer;
 - (d) the accounting officer must record the names of the potential providers and their written quotations; and
 - (e) splitting of requirements with the sole intention of circumventing any of the procurement mechanism listed is not allowed.
- (2) A designated official referred to in subsection (1)(c) must within three days of the end of each month report to the chief financial officer on any approvals given during that month by that official in terms of that subsection.

Procedures for procuring goods or services through written or verbal quotations and formal written price quotations

- 26.** (1) The accounting officer must determine the operational procedure for the procurement of goods or services through written or verbal quotations or formal written price quotations, which must stipulate that–
- (a) all requirements in excess of R30 000 (VAT included) that are to be procured by means of formal written price quotations must, in addition to the requirements of section 25, be advertised for at least seven days on the website and an official notice board of the Municipality;
 - (b) when using the list of accredited prospective providers the accounting officer must promote ongoing competition amongst providers, including the invitation of providers to submit quotations on a rotation basis;
 - (c) if there are frequent procurements of the same or similar goods or services, and where the amount per transaction is less than R200 000.00, then such procurements must be consolidated and a single contract must be concluded after having followed a competitive bidding process;

- (d) the accounting officer must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the procurement of goods and services through written or verbal quotations or formal written price quotations is not abused;
 - (e) the accounting officer or chief financial officer must on a monthly basis be notified in writing of all written or verbal quotations and formal written price quotations accepted by an official acting in terms of a subdelegation;
 - (f) proper record keeping must be maintained, including the requirements therefor;
 - (g) splitting of requirements with the sole intention of circumventing any of the procurement mechanism listed is not allowed.
- (2) With regard to the procurement of goods and services with a transaction value lower than R200 000 -
- (a) the procurement of goods and services between R0 and R30 000 falls within the scope of the heads of departments;
 - (b) the procurement of goods and services between R30 001 and R200 000 will be delegated by the accounting officer to the different Heads of Departments within the Municipality (see Delegation Policy).
- (3) For purposes of the procurement of goods and services in terms of sub-section 2 –
- (a) the regulation thereof will be assessed and monitored by the supply chain management unit to ensure alignment with the empowerment goals set out in Chapter 1;
 - (b) the Municipality shall establish a database of service providers and suppliers which must be updated at least quarterly or whenever deemed necessary in accordance with section 22 of this policy;

- (c) three databases shall be established in terms of subsection 3 (b), namely:
 - (i) General Services;
 - (ii) Professional Services; and
 - (iii) Contractors;
- (d) in order to be considered for listing on any of the databases referred to in subsection (c), a service provider or supplier must produce proof of compliance with the following prerequisites:
 - (i) current original certificate of good standing in terms of VAT/Income Tax;
 - (ii) offices should preferably be in the jurisdiction of the ADM;
 - (iii) company registration with the registrar of businesses in terms of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973); and,
 - (iv) registration with a professional body, where relevant;
 - (v) food caterers must comply with the regulations governing general hygiene compliance for food premises and the transport of food, and be in possession of a certificate of acceptability, as required by Regulation GNR 918 of 30 July 1991, made by the Minister of Health in terms of section 35, read with section 40, of the Health Act, 1977 (Act No. 63 of 1977).
 - (vi) contractors must be registered with the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) and be in possession of a grading certificate.

- (v) ensure, in respect of the preferred bidder, that the bidder's municipal rates and taxed and municipal service charges are not in arrears.
- (e) the supply chain management policy unit must submit a quarterly report, including an analysis of the achievement of set goals.
- (f) The Supply Chain Management unit will submit a quarterly report on the procurement of goods and services in this category. An analysis will be provided stating the achievement and/or failure in compliance with the set goals.

Competitive bidding process

- 27.** (1) Goods or services above a transaction value of R200 000 (VAT included) and long term contracts may only be procured through a competitive bidding process, subject to section 19 (2) of this policy.
- (2) No requirement for goods or services above an estimated transaction value of R200 000 (VAT included), may deliberately be split into parts or items of lesser value merely for the sake of procuring the goods or services otherwise than through a competitive bidding process.
- (3) Prospective service providers must be registered as VAT vendors in order to tender for bids above a value of R30 000,00.

Process for competitive bidding

- 28.** The accounting officer must establish procedures for a competitive bidding process for each of the following stages:
- (a) the compilation of bidding documentation;

- (b) the public invitation of bids;
- (c) site meetings or briefing sessions, if applicable;
- (d) the handling of bids submitted in response to public invitation;
- (e) the evaluation of bids;
- (f) the award of contracts;
- (g) the administration of contracts; and
- (h) proper record keeping.

Bid documentation for competitive bids

- 29. (1)** The accounting officer must establish the criteria to which bid documentation for a competitive bidding process must comply, which in addition to section 20 of this policy, the bid documentation must –
- (a) take into account –
 - (i) the general conditions of contract;
 - (ii) any Treasury guidelines on bid documentation; and
 - (iii) the requirements of the Construction Industry Development Board, in the case of a bid relating to construction, upgrading or refurbishment of buildings or infrastructure;

- (b) include evaluation and adjudication criteria, including any criteria required by other applicable legislation;
- (c) compel bidders to declare any conflict of interest they may have in the transaction for which the bid is submitted;

(2) Bids exceeding R10 million

- (a) If the value of the transaction is expected to exceed R10 million (VAT included), then the bid documentation must stipulate that bidders are required to furnish—
 - (i) their audited annual financial statements –
 - (aa) for the past three years; or
 - (bb) since their establishment, if established during the past three years,

in the event that the bidder is required by law to prepare annual financial statements for auditing;
 - (ii) a certificate signed by the bidder certifying that the bidder has no undisputed commitments for municipal services towards a municipality or other service provider in respect of which payment is overdue for more than 30 days;
 - (iii) particulars of any contracts awarded to the bidder by an organ of state during the past five years, including particulars of any material non-compliance or dispute concerning the execution of such contract; and
 - (iv) a statement indicating whether any portion of the goods or services are expected to be sourced from outside the Republic, and, if so, what

portion and whether any portion of payment from the Municipality is expected to be transferred out of the Republic.

- (b) The bid documentation must also stipulate that disputes must be settled by means of mutual consultation, mediation (with or without legal representation), or, when unsuccessful, in a South African court of law.

(3) Construction works

If the bid relates to construction works as contemplated by the Construction Industry Development Board Act then the requirements of that Act must be taken into account in the bid documentation.

Public invitation for competitive bids

- 30. (1) The accounting officer must determine the procedure for the invitation of competitive bids, which must stipulate that:
 - (a) any invitation to prospective providers to submit bids must be by means of a public advertisement in newspapers commonly circulating locally, the website of the Municipality or any other appropriate ways (which may include an advertisement in the Government Tender Bulletin); and
 - (b) the information contained in a public advertisement, must include –
 - (i) the closure date for the submission of bids, which may not be less than 30 days in the case of transactions over R10 million (VAT included), or which are of a long term nature, or 14 days in any other case, from the date on which the advertisement is placed in a newspaper, subject to subsection (2) of this policy; and
 - (ii) a statement that bids may only be submitted on the bid documentation provided by the Municipality.

- (2) The accounting officer may determine a closure date for the submission of bids which is less than the 30 or 14 days requirement, but only if such shorter period can be justified on the grounds of urgency or emergency or any exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement process.
- (3) Bids submitted must be sealed.
- (4) Where bids are requested in electronic format, such bids must be supplemented by sealed hard copies.

Procedure for handling, opening and recording of bids

- 31. The accounting officer must determine the procedures for the handling, opening and recording of bids, which must:
 - (a) stipulate that bids:
 - (i) must be opened only in public; and
 - (ii) must be opened at the same time and as soon as possible after the period for the submission of bids has expired;
 - (b) confer on any bidder or member of the public the right to request that the names of the bidders who submitted bids in time must be read out and, if practical, also each bidder's total bidding price; and
 - (c) require the accounting officer :
 - (i) to record in a register all bids received in time;

- (ii) to make the register available for public inspection; and
- (iii) to publish the entries in the register and the bid results on the website.

Negotiations

- 32.** (1) The negotiation process may be used when:
- (a) procuring goods and services from single or sole suppliers;
 - (b) negotiating the terms and conditions of the contract concluded with the preferred bidder; and
 - (c) negotiating annual price increases.
- (2) The accounting officer may negotiate the final terms of a contract with bidders identified through a competitive bidding process as preferred bidders, provided that such negotiation –
- (a) does not allow any preferred bidder a second or unfair opportunity;
 - (b) is not to the detriment of any other bidder; and
 - (c) does not lead to a higher price than the bid as submitted.
- (3) The bidding document or request for quotation document must specify that negotiations will be conducted in finalizing the award.
- (4) Minutes of such negotiations must be kept for record purposes.

- (5) The approval or mandate to negotiate with any supplier must be obtained in writing from the accounting officer or delegated official, as contemplated in terms of the ADM's delegation policy.
- (6) The approval or mandate to negotiate must address at least the following:
 - (a) reasons for negotiations;
 - (b) negotiation parameters;
 - (c) objectives of the negotiations; and
 - (d) supplier(s) to be negotiated with.
- (7) The outcome of the negotiation must be approved by the Bid Adjudication Committee before the contract can be awarded to the preferred bidder.
- (8) Records of all negotiations must be kept and submitted to the BAC during the award.

Two-stage bidding process

- 33. (1) A two-stage bidding process is allowed for –
 - (a) large complex projects;
 - (b) projects where it may be undesirable to prepare complete detailed technical specifications; or

- (c) long term projects with a duration period exceeding three years.
- (2) In the first stage technical proposals on conceptual design or performance specifications should be invited, subject to technical as well as commercial clarifications and adjustments.
- (3) In the second stage final technical proposals and priced bids should be invited.

Committee system for competitive bids

- 34.** (1) The accounting officer is required to –
- (a) establish a committee system for competitive bids consisting of at least –
 - (i) a bid specification committee;
 - (ii) a bid evaluation committee; and
 - (iii) a bid adjudication committee;
 - (b) appoint the members of each committee, taking into account section 117 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003; and
 - (c) provide for an attendance or oversight process by a neutral or independent observer, appointed by the accounting officer, when this is appropriate for ensuring fairness and promoting transparency.
- (2) The committee system must be consistent with –
- (a) sections 35, 36 and 37 of this policy; and

(b) any other applicable legislation.

(3) The accounting officer may apply the committee system to formal written price quotations.

Bid specification committees

35. (1) The bid specification committee must compile the specifications for each procurement of goods or services by the Municipality.

(2) Specifications –

(a) must be drafted in an unbiased manner to allow all potential suppliers to offer their goods or services;

(b) must take account of any accepted standards such as those issued by Standards South Africa, the International Standards Organisation, or an authority accredited or recognised by the South African National Accreditation System with which the equipment or material or workmanship should comply;

(c) where possible, be described in terms of performance required rather than in terms of descriptive characteristics for design;

(d) may not create trade barriers in contract requirements in the forms of specifications, plans, drawings, designs, testing and test methods, packaging, marking or labeling of conformity certification;

(e) subject to (h), below, may not make reference to any particular trade mark, name, patent, design, type, specific origin or producer unless there is no other sufficiently precise or intelligible way of describing the characteristics of the work, in which case such reference must be accompanied by the words “equivalent”;

- (f) must indicate each specific goal for which points may be awarded in terms of the points system set out in terms of the PPPFA;
 - (g) must be approved by the accounting officer prior to publication of the invitation for bids in terms of section 30 of this policy; and
 - (h) may stipulate that an item of a particular trade mark, name, patent, design, type, specific origin or producer must be supplied in the event that such item is a component of existing equipment that is of the same trade mark, name, patent, design, type, specific origin or producer.
- (3) The bid specification committee must be composed of one or more officials of the Municipality, preferably the manager responsible for the function involved, and may, when appropriate, include external specialist advisors.
 - (4) No person, advisor or corporate entity involved with the bid specification committee, or director of such a corporate entity, may bid for any resulting contracts.

Bid evaluation committees

- 36.** (1) The bid evaluation committee must –
- (a) evaluate bids in accordance with –
 - (i) the specifications for a specific procurement; and
 - (ii) the points system set out in terms of the PPPFA;
 - (b) evaluate each bidder's ability to execute the contract;

- (c) ensure in respect of the recommended bidder that his or her or its municipal rates and taxes and municipal service charges are not in arrears;
 - (d) submit to the adjudication committee a report and recommendations regarding the award of the bid or any other related matter.
- (2) The bid evaluation committee must as far as possible be composed of –
 - (a) officials (technical experts) from departments requiring the goods or services;
 - (b) at least one supply chain management practitioner of the Municipality to ensure compliance with SCM procedures.
- (3) Subject to subsection (2) :
 - (a) the composition of the bid evaluation committee may change to accommodate different scenarios;
 - (b) members from the bid specification committee may also form part of the bid evaluation committee; and
 - (c) a member from the bid evaluation committee may present reports to the bid adjudication committee, but only as an advisor.

Bid adjudication committees

- 37.** (1) The bid adjudication committee must –
- (a) consider the report and recommendations of the bid evaluation committee; and

- (b) either –
 - (i) depending on the extent of its delegated authority, make a final award or a recommendation to the accounting officer to make the final award; or
 - (ii) make another recommendation to the accounting officer how to proceed with the relevant procurement.
- (2) The bid adjudication committee must consist of at least four senior managers of the Municipality which must include –
 - (i) the chief financial officer or, if the chief financial officer is not available, another manager in the budget and treasury office reporting directly to the chief financial officer and designated by the chief financial officer;
 - (ii) the senior manager responsible for the bid or another manager reporting directly to that senior manager;
 - (ii) at least one senior supply chain management practitioner who is an official of the Municipality; and
 - (iii) a technical expert in the relevant field who is an official, if such an expert exists.
- (3) The accounting officer must appoint the chairperson of the committee. If the chairperson is absent from a meeting, the members of the committee who are present must elect one of them to preside at the meeting.
- (4) Neither a member of a bid evaluation committee, nor an advisor or person assisting the evaluation committee, may be a member of a bid adjudication committee.
- (5) (a) If the bid adjudication committee decides to award a bid other than the one recommended by the bid evaluation committee, the bid adjudication committee must prior to awarding the bid –

- (i) check in respect of the preferred bidder whether that bidder's municipal rates and taxes and municipal service charges are not in arrears, and;
 - (ii) notify the accounting officer.
- (b) The accounting officer may –
 - (i) after due consideration of the reasons for the deviation, ratify or reject the decision of the bid adjudication committee referred to in subsection (a); and
 - (ii) if the decision of the bid adjudication committee is rejected, refer the decision of the adjudication committee back to that committee for reconsideration.
- (6) The accounting officer may, at any stage of a bidding process, refer any recommendation made by the evaluation committee or the adjudication committee back to that committee for reconsideration of the recommendation.
- (7) If a tender other than the recommended tender is approved, then the accounting officer must comply with section 114 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 within 10 working days.

Evaluation panel

- 38. (1) In respect of functionality assessment, the accounting officer may evaluate each technical bid/proposal using an evaluation panel consisting of three or more specialists in their field of expertise. For the sake of impartiality, members of bid committees in respect of the bid under consideration should not act as panel members.
- (2) Officials conducting the functionality assessment must be appointed by the relevant head of department.

- (3) Should specialists in their field of expertise not exist internally, external specialists may be appointed.
- (3) A supply chain management official, appointed by the Head of SCM, must be present at each functionality assessment to ensure that the process is fair.

Bid administration section

- 39. (1) The accounting officer shall establish a bid administration section in the SCM unit of the Municipality to handle all the administrative tasks pertaining to the bidding process.
- (2) The duties of the officials in this section shall entail, inter alia:
 - (a) the invitation for bids;
 - (b) the opening of bids on the closing date;
 - (c) the processing of the bid documents;
 - (d) consultation; and,
 - (e) the submission of a recommendation by the bid evaluation committee to the bid adjudication committee.

Advisors

- 40. The accounting officer may procure the services of advisors to assist in the execution of the supply chain management function. In this regard:
 - (a) these services must be obtained through a competitive bidding process;

- (b) no advisor may, participate in the final decision-making process regarding the award of bids; and,
- (c) the accounting officer may not delegate decision-making authority to an advisor.

Preference points system, evaluation of bids, awarding of bids not scoring highest points, cancellation and re-invitation of bids

41. The 80/20 preference point system

- (1) The following formula must be used to calculate the points for price in respect of bids/procurement with a Rand value equal to, or above R30 000 and up to a Rand value of R500 000.00:

$$Ps = 80 \left(1 - \frac{Pt - Pmin}{Pmax - Pmin} \right)$$

Where

Ps = Points scored for price of bid under consideration

Pt = Rand value of offer bid consideration

Pmin = Rand value of lowest acceptable bid

- (2) A maximum of 20 points may be awarded to a bidder for being an HDI and/or subcontracting with an HDI and/or achieving any of the specified goals.
- (3) The points scored by a bidder in respect of the goals specified in terms of the PPPFA must be added to the points scored for price.

- (4) Only the bid with the highest number of points scored may be selected.

42. The 90/10 preference point system

- (1) The following formula must be used to calculate the points for price in respect of bids/procurement with a Rand value above R500 000:

$$Ps = 90 \left(1 - \frac{Pt - Pmin}{Pmax - Pmin} \right)$$

Where

Ps = Points scored for price of bid under construction

Pt = Rand value of bid under consideration

Pmin = Rand value of lowest acceptable bid

- (2) A maximum of 10 points may be awarded to a bid for being an HDI and/or subcontracting with an HDI and/or achieving any of the specified goals.
- (3) The points scored by a bidder in respect of the goals specified in terms of the PPPFA must be added to the points scored for price.
- (4) Only the bid with the highest number of points scored may be selected.

43. The 80/20 preference point system for the sale and letting of assets

- (1) The following formula must be used to calculate the points for price in respect of bids with a Rand value equal to, or above R30 000.00 and up to a Rand value of R500 000 and which relate to the sale and letting of assets.

$$Pt - Ph$$

$$Ps=80 (1+ \frac{Pt - Ph}{Ph})$$

Where

Ps = Points scored for price of bid under consideration

Pt = Rand value of bid under consideration

Ph = Rand value of highest acceptable bid

- (2) A maximum of 20 points may be awarded to a bidder for being an HDI and/or subcontracting with an HDI and/or achieving any of the specified goals.
- (3) The points scored by a bidder in respect of the goals specified in terms of the PPPFA must be added to the points scored for price.
- (4) Only the bid with the highest number of points scored may be selected.

44. The 90/10 preference point system for the sale and letting of assets

- (1) The following formula must be used to calculate the points for price in respect of bids with a Rand value above R500 000 and which relate to the sale and letting of assets:

$$\frac{Pt - Ph}{Ph}$$

$$Ps=90 (1+ \frac{Pt - Ph}{Ph})$$

Where

Ps = Points scored for price of bid under consideration

Pt = Rand value of bid under consideration

Ph = Rand value of highest acceptable bid

- (2) A maximum of 10 points may be awarded to a bidder for being an HDI and/or subcontracting with an HDI and/or achieving any of the specified goals.
- (3) The points scored by a bidder in respect of the goals specified in terms of the PPPFA must be added to the points scored for price.
- (4) Only the bid with the highest number of points scored may be selected.

Stipulation of preference point system to be used

- 45. The Municipality shall, in the bid documents, stipulate the preference point system which will be applied in the adjudication of bids.

Evaluation of bids on functionality and price

- 46. (1) The Municipality must, in the bid documents, indicate if, in respect of a particular bid invitation, bids will be evaluated on functionality and price.
- (2) The total combined points allowed for functionality and price may, in respect of bids with an estimated Rand value equal to, or below, R500 000, not exceed 80 points.
- (3) The total combined points allowed for functionality and price may, in respect of bids with an estimated Rand value above R500 000, not exceed 90 points.
- (4) When evaluating the bids contemplated in this item, the points for functionality must be calculated for each individual bidder.
- (5) The conditions of bid may stipulate that a bidder must score a specified minimum number of points for functionality to qualify for further adjudication.

- (6) The points for price, in respect of a bid which has scored the specified number of points contemplated in subsection (5) must, subject to the application of the evaluation system for functionality and price contemplated in this section, be established and be calculated in accordance with the provisions of sections 41 and 42.
- (7) Preferences for being an HDI and/or subcontracting with an HDI and/or achieving specified goals must be calculated separately and must be added to the points scored for functionality and price.
- (8) The bid with the highest number of points scored may be selected, subject to subsections 47(1) and (2).

Award of contract to bid not scoring the highest number of points

- 47. (1) Despite subsections 41(4), 42(4), 43(4), 44(4) and 46(8), a contract may, on reasonable and justifiable grounds, be awarded to a bidder that did not score the highest number of points.
- (2) For purposes of ensuring the equitable distribution of contracts, in the event that the highest point scorer is responsible for undertaking *current* projects in respect of the Municipality, or where it has been recommended or awarded for more than one project, the Municipality may make the award to another bidder.

Cancellation and re-invitation of bids

- 48. (1) In the event that, in the application of the 80/20 preference point system as stipulated in the bid documents, all bids received exceed the estimated Rand value of R500 000, the bid invitation must be cancelled.
- (2) In the event that, in the application of the 90/10 preference point system as stipulated in the bid documents, all bids received are equal to, or below R500 000, the bid must be cancelled.

- (3) When the Municipality cancels a bid invitation as stated above, a re-invitation of bids will be published and the bid document must stipulate the preference point system to be applied.
- (4) The Municipality may, prior to the award of a bid, cancel a bid if:
 - (a) due to changed circumstances, there is no longer need for the goods or services; or
 - (b) funds are no longer available to cover the total envisaged expenditure; or
 - (c) no acceptable bids are received.

General Conditions

- 49. (1) Only a bidder who has completed and signed the declaration part of the bid documentation may be considered for preference points.
- (2) In the event of a bidder's **minor** non-compliance with the bid conditions, the Municipality may request such bidder to rectify such minor non-compliance before proceeding to evaluation, provided that:
 - (a) minor non-compliance is restricted to the following circumstances:
 - (i) omission of tax clearance certificate, proof of company registration, annual financial statements, or similar documents;
 - (ii) non-completion of any declaration forming part of the bid documents;
 - (iii) bid documents must remain intact and no portion may be detached.

- (iv) the use of tippex in bid documents, except when used in the bill of quantities/pricing schedule, form of offer, invitation to bid.
 - (b) the Municipality provides the same opportunity to each bidder in respect of any minor non-compliance;
 - (c) the Municipality complies with the constitutional principles of fairness, equitability, transparency, competitiveness and cost-effectiveness; and
 - (d) any request for rectification is made for purposes of ensuring that the Municipality receives value for money in respect of the goods or services to be provided
- (2) The Municipality may, before a bid is adjudicated or at any time, require a bidder to substantiate claims it has made with regard to preference.
 - (3) The Municipality must, when calculating comparative prices, take into account any discounts which have been offered unconditionally.
 - (4) A discount which has been offered conditionally must, despite not being taken into account for evaluation purposes, be implemented when payment is effected.
 - (5) In the event that different prices are tendered for different periods of a contract, the price for each period must be regarded as a firm price if it conforms to the definition of a “firm price” as defined in this policy.
 - (6) Points scored, must be rounded off to the nearest 2 decimals.
 - (7) In the event that two or more bids have scored equal total points, the successful bid must be the one scoring the highest number of preference points for specified goals. Should two or more bids be equal in all respects, the award shall be decided by the drawing of lots.

Principles

- 50.** (1) Preference points stipulated in respect of a bid must include preference points for equity ownership by HDI's.
- (2) The equity ownership contemplated in subsection (1) must be equated to the percentage of an enterprise or business owned by individuals or, in respect of a company, the percentage of a company's shares that are owned by individuals, who are actively involved in the management of the enterprise or business and exercise control over the enterprise, commensurate with their degree of ownership at the closing date of the bid.
- (3) In the event that the percentage of ownership contemplated in subsection (2) changes after the closing date of the bid, the bidder must notify the Municipality and such bidder will not be eligible for any preference points.
- (4) Preference points may not be claimed in respect of individuals who are not actively involved in the management of an enterprise or business and who do not exercise control over an enterprise or business commensurate with their degree of ownership.
- (5) Subject to subsections (1), (2), (3) and (4), all claims made for equity ownership by an HDI must be considered according to the following criteria:
- (a) equity within private companies must be based on the percentage of equity ownership;
- (b) preference points may not be awarded to public companies and tertiary institutions;
- (c) EP = the percentage of equity ownership by an HDI within the business, determined in accordance with subsections (1), (2), (3) and (4), such that:

$$NEP = NOP \times \frac{EP}{100}$$

100

where:

NEP = points awarded for equity ownerships by an
HDI;

NOP = the maximum number of points awarded for
equity ownership by an HDI; and

EP = the percentage of equity ownership by an HDI
within the enterprise or business.

- (6) Equity claims for a Trust may only be allowed in respect of those persons who are both trustees and beneficiaries and who are actively involved in the management of the Trust.
- (7) Documentation to substantiate the validity of the credentials of the trustees must be submitted to the Municipality.
- (8) A Consortium or Joint Venture may, based on the percentage of the contract value managed or executed by their HDI members, be entitled to equity ownership in respect of an HDI.
- (9) The number of points scored for a Consortium or Joint Venture must be added to the number of points scored for achieving specified goals.
- (10) The points contemplated in subsection (9) must be added to the points scored for price, in order to establish the total number of points scored.
- (11) Subject to sections 46 and 47 of this policy, the contract must be awarded to the bid which scores the highest points.

- (12) A person awarded a contract as a result of preference for contracting with, or providing equity ownership to, an HDI, may not subcontract more than 25% of the value of the contract to a person who is not an HDI or does not qualify for such preference.

Declarations

51. A bidder must, in the stipulated manner, declare that-

- (a) the information provided is true and correct;
- (b) the signatory to the bid document is duly authorized; and
- (c) documentary proof regarding any bid will, when required, be submitted to the satisfaction of the Municipality.

Specific goals

- 52.**
- (1) The bid conditions may stipulate that specific goals, as contemplated in terms of the PPPFA, be attained.
 - (2) The stipulation contemplated in section (1) must include the method to be used to calculate the points scored for achieving specific goals.
 - (3) Over and above the awarding of preference points in favour of HDI's, the following activities may be regarded as a contribution towards achieving the goals contemplated in terms of the PPPFA:
 - (a) the promotion of South African owned enterprises;
 - (b) the promotion of export orientated production to create jobs;
 - (c) the promotion of SMME's;
 - (d) the creation of new jobs or the intensification of labour absorption;
 - (e) the promotion of enterprises located in the Eastern Cape Province for work to be done or services to be rendered in the aforesaid province;
 - (f) the promotion of enterprises located within the jurisdiction of the ADM for work to be done or services to be rendered within the aforesaid jurisdiction;
 - (g) the promotion of enterprises located in a specific municipal area for work to be done or services to be rendered in that municipal area;
 - (h) the promotion of enterprises located in rural areas;

- (i) the empowerment of the work force by standardizing the level of skill and knowledge of workers;
 - (j) the development of human resources, including by assisting in tertiary and other advanced training programmes, in line with key indicators such as percentage of wage bill spent on education and training and improvement of management skills; and
 - (k) the upliftment of communities through, but not limited to, housing, transport, schools, infrastructure donations, and charity organizations.
- (4) Specific goals must be measurable and quantifiable and the Municipality must monitor the execution of the contract for compliance with such goals.

Procurement of banking services

- 53.** (1) A contract for the provision of banking services to the Municipality:
- (a) must be procured through competitive bids;
 - (b) must be consistent with section 7 or 85 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003; and
 - (c) may not be for a period of more than five years at a time.
- (2) The process for procuring a contract for banking services must commence at least nine months before the end of an existing contract.
- (3) The closure date for the submission of bids may not be less than 60 days from the date on which the advertisement is placed in a newspaper in terms of section 30(1) of this policy. Bids must be restricted to banks registered in terms of the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990).

Procurement of IT related goods or services

54. (1) The accounting officer may request the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) to assist with the acquisition of IT related goods or services through a competitive bidding process.
- (2) Both parties must enter into a written agreement to regulate the services rendered by, and the payments to be made to, SITA.
- (3) The accounting officer must notify SITA together with a motivation of the IT needs if –
- (a) the transaction value of IT related goods or services required in any financial year will exceed R50 million (VAT included); or
- (b) the transaction value of a contract to be procured whether for one or more years exceeds R50 million (VAT included).
- (4) If SITA comments on the submission and the Municipality disagrees with such comments, the comments and the reasons for rejecting or not following such comments must be submitted to the council, the National Treasury, the provincial treasury and the Auditor General.

Procurement of catering services

55. (1) That Health and Protection Services must inspect the food handlers premises for health and hygiene compliance on an ongoing basis.
- (2) That 20 caterers be selected bi-annually (every six months) to be used on a rotation basis.
- (3) For non standard menus three quotations will be requested from the 20 pre-selected caterers.
- (4) Catering service providers must be appointed on a rotational basis for the provision of catering goods and services with a value of no more than R30 000.
- (5) The SCM Unit is responsible for giving effect to such rotational appointment.
- (6) If catering services are required in an area where there are no registered catering service providers on the database, then the normal procurement process will apply, as depicted in section 20 of this policy.
- (7) The SCM Unit shall review the rates paid for catering services annually.
- (8) When contracting with food caterers, officials to ensure compliance with section 26(3)(d)(v) of this policy.

56. Procurement of Accommodation and Conferences facilities

- (1) Accommodation and/or facilities for conferences, seminars, workshops, “lekgotlas” etc. should, whenever possible, be obtained by means of written price quotations.

- (2) If the procurement is under R200 000,00 vat inclusive, the approval must be made by the relevant head of department or delegated authority.
- (3) If the procurement is above R200 000,00, the approval must be made by the accounting officer.

Procurement of goods and services under contracts secured by other organs of state

- 57.** (1) The accounting officer may procure goods or services under a contract secured by another organ of state, but only if –
- (a) the contract has been secured by that other organ of state by means of a competitive bidding process applicable to that organ of state;
 - (b) there is no reason to believe that such contract was not validly procured;
 - (c) there are demonstrable discounts or benefits to do so; and
 - (d) that other organ of state and the provider have consented to such procurement in writing.
- (2) Subsections (1)(c) and (d) do not apply if the Municipality procures goods or services through a contract secured by a municipal entity of which it is the parent Municipality.

Procurement of goods necessitating special safety arrangements

- 58.** (1) The acquisition and storage of goods in bulk (other than water) which necessitate special safety arrangements, including gases and fuel, should be avoided whenever possible.

- (2) Where the storage of goods in bulk is justified, such justification must be based on sound reasons, including the total cost of ownership, cost advantages and environmental impact and must be approved by the accounting officer.

Proudly SA campaign

59. The accounting officer must determine internal operating procedures supporting the Proudly SA Campaign to the extent that preference is given, in the following order, to procuring local goods and services from suppliers and businesses located:
 - (a) within the jurisdiction of the ADM;
 - (b) within the Eastern Cape Province; and
 - (c) within the RSA.

Deviation from procurement processes

60. (1) The procedures governing procurement in this policy may be dispensed with and any required goods or services may be procured through any convenient process, which may include direct negotiations, but only:
 - (a) in an emergency as defined in section 60;
 - (b) if such goods or services are produced or available from a single provider only;
 - (c) for the acquisition of special works of art or historical objects where specifications are difficult to compile;
 - (d) acquisition of animals for zoos;
 - (e) acquisition of breeding stock; and

- (f) in any other exceptional circumstances where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement process, including:
 - (i) any purchase made at a public auction;
 - (ii) any contract with another organ of state for:
 - (aa) the provision of goods or services to the ADM;
 - (bb) the provision of a municipal service or assistance in the provision of a municipal service;
 - (cc) the procurement of goods and services under a contract secured by that other organ of state, provided that the relevant supplier has agreed to such procurement;
 - (vi) any contract in respect of which compliance therewith would not be in the public interest;
 - (vii) ad-hoc repairs to plant and equipment where it is not possible to ascertain the nature or extent of the work required in order to call for bids; and

(2) For purposes of the interpretation of subsection 59(1):

- (a) the SCM Unit must ensure compatibility, continuity and alignment;
- (b) authorized agents must produce a letter from the OEM before their appointment can be made; and

- (c) to ensure transparency and fairness, any goods or services that can only be obtained from a single provider must be advertised for fourteen (14) days prior to procurement.
- (3) Services for the routine repair of plant and equipment shall, where possible, be procured by means of annual bids where price is determined in accordance with prescribed work rates.
- (4) When deviating from procurement procedures as stated in 59(1) above, strict compliance with the procurement procedures reflected in the ADM's SCM Manual must be adhered to.

Emergency dispensation

61. (1) The conditions warranting an emergency dispensation must include the existence of one or more of the following:
- (a) the real and imminent risk of human injury or death;
 - (b) the prevalence of human suffering and deprivation of fundamental human rights;
 - (c) the real and imminent risk of substantial damage to property and the suffering or death of livestock or other animals;
 - (d) the significant interruption of essential services, including transportation, communication or other support services critical to the effective functioning of the ADM as a whole;
 - (e) the real and imminent risk of serious damage occurring to the natural environment;
- (2) The aforesaid conditions must be of such a nature and scale that they cannot readily be alleviated by interim measures to permit the implementation of standard procurement procedures.

- (3) An emergency dispensation shall not be approved in respect of any circumstances other than those contemplated in subsection 60(1).
- (4) Where possible, three quotes must be obtained, in accordance with general acquisition management principles, and a report must be submitted to the accounting officer for approval.
- (5) In situations where time is of the essence, the emergency shall be addressed immediately and the process must be formalized in a report to the accounting officer as soon as possible thereafter.

Extension of contracts

- 62.** (1) Requests for extension of contracts must be considered by the municipal manager or the delegated authority.
- (2) Any extension of a contract must be done in accordance with the provisions of the contract itself and in compliance with the ADM's delegation policy, provided that:
- (a) the requirements of section 33 of the MFMA are met; and
 - (b) the extension of the contract does not amount to the provision of new goods or services, such that the purposes of this policy are defeated.
 - (c) Project Managers must as far as possible refrain from extending/expanding contracts and/or allowing variation orders as it increases the risks, reflects possible flaws in the planning process and it creates an uncompetitive environment, possibly unfairly prejudicing other possible vendors.
 - (d) The extension of a contract must be finalised before the current expiry date of the contract.

Renewal of contracts

- 63.** (1) The renewal of contracts must be treated in accordance with the principles set out in section 62, applied mutatis mutandis to the contract in question.
- (2) In the case of computer software renewals/license fees, it is normally required that ADM pay renewal / license fees for the continual use of the product. The Accounting Officer or the delegated authority must approve such renewals/license fees.

Unsolicited bids

- 64.** (1) In accordance with section 113 of the MFMA there is no obligation to consider unsolicited bids received outside a normal bidding process.
- (2) The accounting officer may decide in terms of section 113(2) of the MFMA to consider an unsolicited bid, but only if –
- (a) the product or service offered in terms of the bid is a demonstrably or proven unique innovative concept;
 - (b) the product or service will be exceptionally beneficial to, or have exceptional cost advantages for, the Municipality;
 - (c) the person who made the bid is the sole provider of the product or service; and
 - (d) the reasons for not going through the normal bidding processes are found to be sound by the accounting officer.
- (3) In this regard, the SCM Unit must submit a report to the accounting officer, seeking approval to take the unsolicited bid process further.

- (4) If the accounting officer decides to consider an unsolicited bid that complies with subsection (2) of this policy, then the decision must be made public in accordance with section 21A of the Municipal Systems Act, together with –
- (a) reasons as to why the bid should not be open to other competitors;
 - (b) an explanation of the potential benefits for the Municipality if the unsolicited bid were accepted; and
 - (c) an invitation to the public or other potential suppliers to submit their comments within 30 days of the notice.
- (5) For purposes of transparency and fairness, an unsolicited bid must be advertised for fourteen (14) days, requesting proposals from other interested parties, provided that:
- (i) the request for proposal must be of a standard format and must not prejudice the intellectual property rights of the unsolicited bidder; and
 - (ii) prior to advertising the unsolicited bid, the bidder will be informed of the Municipality's intention in this regard.
- (6) All written comments received pursuant to subsection (4), including any responses from the unsolicited bidder, must be submitted to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury for comment.
- (7) The adjudication committee must consider the unsolicited bid and may award the bid or make a recommendation to the accounting officer, depending on its delegations.
- (8) A meeting of the adjudication committee to consider an unsolicited bid must be open to the public.
- (9) When considering the matter, the adjudication committee must take into account –

- (a) any comments submitted by the public; and
 - (b) any written comments and recommendations of the National Treasury or the relevant provincial treasury.
- (10) If any recommendations of the National Treasury or provincial treasury are rejected or not followed, the accounting officer must submit to the Auditor General, the relevant provincial treasury and the National Treasury the reasons for rejecting or not following those recommendations.
- (11) Such submission must be made within seven (7) days after the decision on the award of the unsolicited bid is taken, but no contract committing the Municipality to the bid may be entered into or signed within 30 days of the submission.
- (12) The Municipality reserves the right to award the bid to any third party who responds to the request for a proposal, subject to the principles contained in this policy.
- (13) The Municipality may reject any bidder who submits an unsolicited bid prepared on the basis of privileged or confidential information.

Ratification of minor breaches of procurement processes

65. Any minor breaches of the procurement processes which are purely of a technical nature, and which are perpetrated by an official or committee acting in terms of delegated powers or duties, shall be reported to the accounting officer for ratification.

Obligation to report

66. All deviations from procurement processes, as described in terms of section 59, shall be recorded and reported by the accounting officer to Council at its next meeting, and shall be included as a note to the annual financial statements.

Contracts having budgetary implications beyond three financial years

67. The ADM may not enter into any contract that will impose financial obligations beyond the three years covered in the annual budget for that financial year, unless the requirements of section 33 of the MFMA have been fully complied with.

CHAPTER 6

APPOINTMENT OF CONSULTANTS

Introduction

68. The purpose of this chapter is to explain the procedures for selecting, contracting, and monitoring consultants required for projects. In general, the procedures described in the previous chapters apply. Only the peculiarities of appointing consultants are dealt with herein, as the services to which these procedures apply are of an intellectual and advisory nature.

Where a conflict in interpretation or application arises between the contents of this chapter and the provisions contained elsewhere in this policy, the latter shall prevail.

Consultants Defined

69. (1) The term consultants includes consulting firms, engineering firms, construction managers, management firms, procurement agents, inspection agents, auditors, other multinational organizations, investment and merchant banks, universities, research agencies, government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGO's), and individuals.
- (2) Accounting officers may use the organizations listed in subsection 69(1) above as consultants to help in a wide range of activities such as policy advice, accounting officer's/authority's reform management, engineering services, construction supervision, financial services, procurement services, social and environmental studies, and identification, preparation, and implementation of projects to complement accounting officers' capabilities in these areas.

Need for appointment

70. Consultants should only be engaged when –
- (a) the necessary skills and/or resources to perform a project/duty/study are not available; and

- (b) the accounting officer cannot be reasonably expected either to train or to recruit people in the time available.

Nature of appointment

71. (1) Appointment by means of a formal contract

- (a) The relationship between the accounting officer and the consultant should be one of purchaser/provider and not employer/employee.
- (b) The work undertaken for the accounting officer by a consultant should be regulated by a contract.
- (c) In procuring consulting services the accounting officer should satisfy himself/herself that:
 - (i) the procedures to be used will result in the selection of consultants who have the necessary professional qualifications;
 - (ii) the selected consultant will carry out the assignment in accordance with the agreed schedule, and
 - (iii) the scope of the services is consistent with the needs of the project.

(2) Selection methods for the appointment of consultants

- (a) The accounting officer should be responsible for preparing and implementing the project, for selecting the consultant, awarding and subsequently administering the contract, as well as for the payment of consulting services under the project.
- (b) While the specific rules and procedures to be followed for employing consultants depend on the circumstances of the particular case, at least the following four major considerations should guide the accounting officer on the selection process:
 - (i) the need for high-quality services;
 - (ii) the need for economy and efficiency;
 - (iii) the need to give qualified consultants an opportunity to compete in providing the services; and
 - (iv) the importance of transparency in the selection process.
- (c) The particular method to be followed for the selection of consultants for any given project should be selected by the accounting officer in accordance with the criteria outlined in treasury guidelines.
- (d) The method of selection is determined by the scope of the assignment, the quality of service, the complexity of the assignment and whether assignments are of a standard and routine nature.
- (e) The following are the methods most generally used for the appointment of consultants:

(i) Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS)

- (aa) In the majority of cases, the abovementioned major considerations can best be addressed through competition among firms in which the selection is based both on the quality of the services to be rendered and on the cost of the services to be provided, i.e. Quality and Cost-Based Selection (QCBS). This method is used in the event of an assignment not complex or specialized.
- (bb) Cost as a factor of selection should be used judiciously.
- (cc) The relative weight to be given to the quality and cost should be determined for each case depending on the nature of the assignment.
- (dd) Investment and commercial banks, financial firms, and fund managers hired by accounting officer for the sale of assets, issuance of financial instruments, and other corporate financial transactions, notably in the context of privatization operations, should be selected under QCBS.
- (ee) Auditors typically carry out auditing tasks under well-defined Terms of Reference (TOR) and professional standards. They should be selected according to QCBS, with cost as a substantial selection factor (40-50 points), or by the “Least Cost Selection”. When consultants are appointed to execute an audit function on behalf of the accounting officer, the tariffs agreed by the Auditor-General and the South African Institute for Chartered Accountants (SAICA) may be used as a guideline to determine the appropriate tariff or to, determine the reasonableness of the tariffs. These tariffs can be obtained from SAICA’s website under www.saica.co.za. The tariffs are captured in a circular issued by SAICA.
- (ff) In some circumstances, QCBS is not the most appropriate method for selecting consultants, and other methods are more appropriate. This section describes other selection methods and the circumstances under which they are generally appropriate.

(ii) Quality Based Selection (QBS)

(aa) QBS is appropriate for the following types of assignments:

(aaa) complex or highly specialized assignments for which consultants are expected to demonstrate innovation in their proposals (for example, financial sector reforms) for which it is difficult to define TOR and the required input from the consultants, and for which the client expects the consultants to demonstrate innovation in their proposals (for example, country economic or sector studies, multi-sectoral feasibility studies, design of a hazardous waste remediation plant or of an urban master plan, financial sector reforms);

(bbb) Assignments that have a high downstream impact and in which the objective is to have the best experts (for example, feasibility and structural engineering design of such major infrastructure as large dams, policy studies of national significance, management studies of large government agencies); and

(ccc) assignments that can be carried out in substantially different ways, such that proposals will not be comparable (for example, management advice, and sector and policy studies in which the value of the services depends on the quality of the analysis).

(bb) In QBS, the Request for Proposals (RFP) may request submission of a technical proposal only (without the financial proposal), or request submission of both technical and financial proposals at the same time, but in separate envelopes (two-envelope system). The RFP should not provide the estimated budget, but it may provide the estimated number of key staff time, specify that this information is given as an indication only, and that consultants should be free to propose their own estimates.

(cc) If technical proposals alone were invited, after evaluating the technical proposals using the same methodology as in QCBS, the accounting officer should request the consultant with the highest ranked technical proposal to submit a detailed financial proposal. The accounting officer

and the consultant should then negotiate the financial proposal and the contract. All other aspects of the selection process should be identical to those of QCBS. If, however, consultants were requested to provide financial proposals initially together with the technical proposals, safeguards should be built in to ensure that the price envelope of only the selected proposal is opened and the rest returned unopened, after the negotiations are successfully concluded.

(iii) Selection under a fixed budget

The method is appropriate only when the assignment is simple and can be precisely defined and when the budget is fixed. The RFP should indicate the available budget and request the consultants to provide their best technical and financial proposals in separate envelopes, within the budget. The TOR should be particularly well prepared to ensure that the budget is sufficient for the consultants to perform the expected tasks. Evaluation of all technical proposals should be carried out first as in the QCBS method where after the price envelopes should be opened in public. Proposals that exceed the indicated budget should be rejected. The consultant who has submitted the highest ranked technical proposal should be selected and invited to negotiate a contract.

(iv) Least-cost selection

This method is more appropriate to selection of consultants for assignments of a standard or routine nature (audits, engineering design of noncomplex works, and so forth) where well-established practices and standards exist, and in which the contract amount is small. Under this method, a “minimum” qualifying mark for the “functionality” is established. Proposals to be submitted in two envelopes are invited. Potential suppliers may be obtained from the list of approved service providers. Technical envelopes are opened first and evaluated. Those securing less than the minimum mark should be rejected and the financial envelopes of the rest are opened in public. The firm with the highest points should then be selected. Under this method, the qualifying minimum mark should be established, keeping in mind that all proposals above the minimum compete only on “cost” and promotion of HDI’s and RDP objectives. The minimum mark to qualify should be stated in the RFP.

(v) Single-source selection

- (aa) Single-source selection of consultants does not provide the benefits of competition in regard to quality and cost and lacks transparency in selection, and could encourage unacceptable practices. Therefore, single-source selection should be used only in exceptional cases. The justification for single-source selection should be examined in the context of the overall interests of the client and the project.
- (bb) Single-source selection may be appropriate only if it presents a clear advantage over competition:
 - (aaa) for tasks that represent a natural continuation of previous work carried out by the firm;
 - (bbb) where rapid selection is essential (for example, in an emergency operation);
 - (ccc) for very small assignments; or
 - (ddd) when only one firm is qualified or has experience of exceptional worth for the assignment.
- (cc) The reasons for a single-source selection must be recorded and approved by the accounting officer or his/her delegate prior to the conclusion of a contract.
- (dd) When continuity for downstream work is essential, the initial RFP should outline this prospect and if practical, the factors used for the selection of the consultant should take the likelihood of continuation into account. Continuity in the technical approach, experience acquired, and continued professional liability of the same consultant may make continuation with the initial consultant preferable to a new competition, subject to satisfactory performance in the initial assignment. For such downstream assignments, the accounting officer should ask the initially selected consultant to prepare technical and financial proposals on the basis of TOR furnished by the accounting officer, which should then be negotiated.

- (ee) If the initial assignment was not awarded on a competitive basis or was awarded under tied financing or reserved procurement or if the downstream assignment is substantially larger in value, a competitive process acceptable to the accounting officer should normally be followed in which the consultant carrying out the initial work is not excluded from the consideration if it expresses interest.

(vi) Selection based on consultants' qualifications

This method may be used for very small assignments for which the need for preparing and evaluating competitive proposals is not justified. In such cases, the accounting officer should prepare the TOR, request expressions of interest and information on the consultants' experience and competence relevant to the assignment and select the firm with the most appropriate qualifications and references. Potential suppliers may be obtained from the list of accredited service providers. The selected firm should be requested to submit a combined technical-financial proposal and then be invited to negotiate the contract.

(vii) Selection of individual consultants

- (aa) Individual consultants may normally be employed on assignments for which:
 - (aaa) teams of personnel are not required;
 - (bbb) no additional outside (home office) professional support is required; and
 - (ccc) the experience and qualifications of the individual are the paramount requirement.
- (bb) When coordination, administration, or collective responsibility may become difficult because of the number of individuals, it would be advisable to employ a firm.

- (cc) Individual consultants should be selected on the basis of their qualifications for the assignment. They may be selected on the basis of references or through comparison of qualifications among those expressing interest in the assignment or approached directly by the accounting officer. Individuals employed by the accounting officer should meet all relevant qualifications and should be fully capable of carrying out the assignment. Capability is judged on the basis of academic background, experience and, as appropriate, knowledge of the local conditions, such as local language, culture, administrative system, and local government environment.
- (dd) From time to time, permanent staff or associates of a consulting firm may be available as individual consultants. In such cases, the conflict of interest provisions described in these guidelines should apply to the parent firm.

(viii) Selection of particular types of consultants

(aa) Use of Nongovernmental Organisations (NGO's)

NGO's are voluntary non-profit organizations that may be uniquely qualified to assist in the preparation, management, and implementation of projects, essentially because of their involvement and knowledge of local issues, community needs, and/or participatory approaches. NGO's may be included in the short list if they express interest and provided that the accounting officer is satisfied with their qualifications. For assignments that emphasise participation and considerable local knowledge, the short list may comprise entirely NGO's. If so, the QCBS procedure should be followed, and the evaluation criteria should reflect the unique qualifications of NGO's, such as voluntarism, non-profit status, local knowledge, scale of operation, and reputation. An accounting officer may select the NGO on a single-source basis, provided the criteria outlined for single-source selection are fulfilled.

(bb) Inspection agents

Accounting officers may wish to employ inspection agencies to inspect and certify goods prior to shipment or on arrival in the country. The inspection by such agencies usually covers the quality and quantity of the goods concerned and reasonableness of price. Inspection agencies should be registered with the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) and the services of these inspection agents should be obtained by means of competitive bidding.

(cc) Banks

Investment and commercial banks, financial firms, and fund managers hired by accounting officers for the sale of assets, issuance of financial instruments and other corporate financial transactions, notably in the context of privatization operations, should be selected under QCBS. The RFP should specify selection criteria relevant to the activity – for example, experience in similar assignments or network of potential purchasers – and the cost of the services. In addition to the conventional remuneration (called a “retainer fee”), the compensation includes a “success fee.” This fee can be fixed, but is usually expressed as a percentage of the value of the assets or other financial instruments to be sold. The RFP should indicate that the cost evaluation will take into account the success fee, either in combination with the retainer fee or alone. If alone, a standard retainer fee should be prescribed for all short-listed consultants and indicated in the RFP, and the financial scores should be based on the success fee as a percentage of a pre-disclosed notional value of the assets. For the combined evaluation (notably for large contracts), cost may be accorded as weight higher or the selection may be based on cost alone among those who secure a minimum passing mark for the quality of the proposal. The RFP should specify clearly how proposals will be presented and how they will be compared.

(dd) Auditors

Auditors typically carry out auditing tasks under well-defined TOR and professional standards. They should be selected according to QCBS, with cost as a substantial selection factor (40-50 points), or by the “Least-Cost Selection.” When consultants are appointed to execute an audit function on behalf of the accounting officer, the tariffs agreed by the Auditor-General and the South African Institute for Chartered Accountants (SAICA) may be used as a guideline to determine the

appropriate tariff or to determine the reasonableness of the tariffs. These tariffs can be obtained from SAICA's website under www.saica.co.za. The tariffs are captured in a circular issued by SAICA.

(ee) “Service Delivery Contractors”

Projects in the social sectors in particular may involve hiring of large numbers of individuals who deliver services on a contract basis (for example, social workers, nurses and paramedics). The job descriptions, minimum qualifications, terms of employment and selection procedures should be described in the project documentation.

(ix) Association between consultants

Consultants may associate with each other to complement their respective areas of expertise, or for other reasons. Such an association may be for the long term (independent of any particular assignment) or for a specific assignment. The association may take the form of a joint venture or a sub-consultancy. In case of a joint venture, all members of the joint venture should sign the contract and are jointly and severally liable for the entire assignment. Once the bids or Requests for Proposals (RFP's) from service providers are issued, any association in the form of joint venture or sub-consultancy among firms should be permissible only with the approval of the accounting officer or his/her delegate. Accounting officers should not compel consultants to form associations with any specific firm or group of firms, but may encourage associations with the aim to enhance transfer of skills.

Invitation of bids/proposals, using QCBS

72. Appointing consultants to assist accounting officers with the execution of their duties implies the procurement of services. In all public sector procurement, the prescripts of the PPPFA, must be adhered to. These prescripts relate to the compulsory involvement of HDIs and the promotion of RDP goals.

(1) Request for bids

In the request for bids the following steps would generally be followed in appointing consultants where clear Terms of Reference (TOR), including a detailed task directive,

have been compiled and the objectives, goals and scope of the assignment are clearly defined:

(a) Preparation of Terms of Reference (TOR)

- (i) The accounting officer should prepare the TOR. The scope of services described should be compatible with the available budget. The TOR should define as clearly as possible the task directive (methodology), objectives, goals and scope of the assignment and provide background information (including a list of existing relevant studies and basic data) to facilitate the consultants' preparation of their bids.
- (ii) If the assignment includes an important component for training or transfer of knowledge and skills, the TOR should indicate the objectives, nature, scope, and goals of the training programme, including details on trainers and trainees, skills to be transferred, time frames, and monitoring and evaluation arrangements to enable consultants to estimate the required resources. The TOR should list the services and surveys necessary to carry out the assignment and the expected outputs (for example reports, data, maps, surveys, etc), where applicable.
- (iii) Time frames linked to various tasks should be specified, as well as the frequency of monitoring actions. The respective responsibilities of the accounting officer and the consultant should be clearly defined.
- (iv) A clear indication should be given of the preference point system to be used, as described in terms of the PPPFA and its associated Regulations, as well as the goals to be achieved and the points allocated for these goals.
- (v) Detailed information on the evaluation process should be provided by firstly indicating the ratio between functionality and price. The percentage for price should be determined taking into account the complexity of the assignment and the relative importance of functionality. The percentage for price should normally be determined and approved by the accounting officer or his/her delegate prior to finalising the TOR.
- (vi) The evaluation criteria, their respective weights, the minimum qualifying score for functionality and the values that will be applied for evaluation should be clearly indicated. The evaluation criteria should include at least the following:
 - (aa) the consultant's relevant experience relevant to the assignment;
 - (bb) the quality of the methodology;
 - (cc) the qualifications of key personnel; and
 - (dd) the transfer of knowledge (where applicable).

- (vii) The accounting officer could divide these criteria into sub-criteria, for example, the sub-criteria under methodology might be innovation and level of detail. However, the number of sub-criteria should be kept to the essential.
- (viii) Preparation of a well-thought-through cost estimate is essential if realistic budgetary resources are to be earmarked. The cost estimate should be based on the accounting officer's assessment of the resources needed to carry out the assignment such as staff time, logistical support and physical inputs (i.e. vehicles, laboratory equipment, etc). The cost of staff time must be estimated on a realistic basis for foreign and local personnel.
- (ix) The TOR should specify the validity period (normally 60 – 90 days).
- (x) In more complicated projects, provision may also be made for pre-bid briefing sessions as part of the evaluation process.
- (xi) The TOR should form part of the standard bid documentation. At this stage the evaluation panel, consisting of least three members who are demographically representative in terms of race, gender and expertise, should also be selected and finalised.

(2) Request for proposals

This method should be followed where selection is based both on the quality of a proposal and on the cost of the service through competition among firms. This method will be applicable on more complex projects where consultants are requested and encouraged to propose their own methodology and to comment on the TOR in their proposals.

(a) Preparation and issue of a Request for Proposal (RFP)

When possible, accounting officers should include at least the following documents in the RFP:

(i) Letter of Invitation (LOI)

The LOI should state the intention to enter into a contract for the provision of consulting services, the details of the client and the date, time and address for submission of proposals.

(ii) Information to Consultants (ITC)

Whenever possible, the accounting officer should use RFPs, which include the ITC covering the majority of assignments. The ITC should contain all necessary information that would assist consultants to prepare responsive proposals. It should be transparent and provide information on the evaluation process by indicating the evaluation criteria and factors and their respective weights and the minimum qualifying score in respect of functionality. A clear indication should be given of which preference points system will be applicable in terms of the PPPFA and its regulations, as well as the goals to be targeted and

the points allocated for each goal. The budget is not specified (since cost is selection criterion), but should indicate the expected input of key professionals (staff time). Consultants, however, should be free to prepare their own estimates of staff time necessary to carry out the assignment. The ITC should specify the proposal validity period (normally 60 – 90 days).

The ITC should include adequate information on the following aspects of the assignment:

- (aa) a very brief description of the assignment;
- (bb) standard formats for the technical and financial proposals;
- (cc) the names and contact information of officials to whom clarifications should be addressed and with whom the consultants' representative should meet, if necessary;
- (dd) details of the selection procedure to be followed, including:
 - (aaa) a description of the two-stage process, if appropriate;
 - (bbb) a listing of the technical evaluation criteria and weights given to each criterion;
 - (ccc) the details of the financial evaluation;
 - (ddd) the relative weights for quality and cost in the case of QCBS;
 - (eee) the minimum pass score for quality; and
 - (fff) the details on the public opening of financial proposals;
- (ee) an estimate of the level of key staff inputs (in staff-months) required of the consultants, and an indication of minimum experience, academic achievement, and so forth, expected of key staff or the total budget, if a given figure can not be exceeded;
- (ff) information on negotiations, and financial and other information that should be required of the selected firm during negotiation of the contract;
- (gg) the deadline for submission of proposals;
- (hh) a statement that the firm and any of its affiliates should be disqualified from providing downstream goods, works or services under the project if, in the accounting officer's judgement, such activities constitute a conflict on interest with the services provided under the assignment;

- (ii) the method in which the proposal should be submitted, including the requirement that the technical proposals and price proposals be sealed and submitted separately in a manner that should ensure that the technical evaluation is not influenced by price;
- (jj) request that the invited firm acknowledges receipt of the RFP and informs the accounting officer whether or not it will be submitting a proposal;
- (kk) the shortlist of consultants being invited to submit proposals, and whether or not associations between short-listed consultants are acceptable;
- (ll) the period for which the consultants' proposals should be held valid (normally 60 – 90 days) and during which the consultants should undertake to maintain, without change, the proposed key staff, and should hold to both the rates and total price proposed; in case of extension of the proposal validity period, the right of the consultants not to maintain their proposal;
- (mm) the anticipated date on which the selected consultant should be expected to commence the assignment;
- (nn) a statement indicating all prices should be VAT inclusive;
- (oo) if not included in the TOR or in the draft contract, details of the services, facilities, equipment, and staff to be provided by the accounting officer;
- (pp) phasing of the assignment, if appropriate; and likelihood of follow-up assignments;
- (qq) the procedure to handle clarifications about the information given in the RFP; and
- (rr) any conditions for subcontracting part of the assignment.

Notes:

- (1) If under exceptional circumstances, the accounting officer needs to amend the standard ITC, he or she should do so through the technical data sheet and not by amending the main text.
- (2) Any granting of a substantial extension of the stipulated time for performance of a contract, agreeing to any substantial modification of the scope of the services, substituting key staff, waiving the conditions of a contract, or making any changes in the contract that would in aggregate increase the original amount of the contract by more than 15% percent, will be subject to the approval of the accounting officer or his/her delegate, and the provisions of this policy.

(iii) **The TOR**

The TOR should be compiled by a specialist in the area of the assignment and the scope of services described should be compatible with the available budget. The TOR should define as clearly as possible the objectives, goals and scope of the assignment including background information to facilitate the consultant in the preparation of its proposal. The TOR should be compiled in such a manner that consultants are able to propose their own methodology and staffing and be encouraged to comment on the TOR in their proposal.

Depending on the circumstances, it may be indicated that proposals should be submitted in two separate clearly marked envelopes, one containing the technical proposal and the other the cost for the assignment.

In cases where pre-qualification/short-listing is required, the TOR should indicate the basis of pre-qualification/short-listing, for instance the number of minimum points to be scored to pre-qualify.

(iv) **The proposed contract**

Accounting officers should use the appropriate Standard Form of Contract issued by the National Treasury. Any changes necessary to address specific project issues should be introduced through Contract Data Sheets or through Special Conditions of Contract and not by introducing changes in the wording of the General Conditions of Contract included in the Standard Form. When these forms are not appropriate (for example, for pre-shipment inspection, training of students in universities), accounting officers should use other acceptable contract forms.

(3) Establishment of a list of approved service providers

- (a) Where consultancy services are required on a recurring basis, a panel of consultants/list of approved service providers for the rendering of these services may be established. The panels/lists should be established through the competitive bidding process, usually for services that are of a routine or simple nature where the scope and content of the work to be done can be described in detail.
- (b) The intention to establish a panel/list of approved service providers is published in the media and on the Municipality's website and the closing time and date for inclusion in the panel/list of approved service providers should be indicated. For this purpose, a questionnaire should be made available and should make provision for the following:
 - (i) composition of the firm in terms of shareholding;
 - (ii) personnel complement;
 - (iii) representation of expertise in respect of the disciplines required, e.g. accounting, legal, educational, engineering, computer, etc;

- (iv) national/international acceptability of experts in the various professions;
- (v) experience as reflected in projects already dealt with;
- (vi) and financial position.

Requirements for admission to the list and criteria should be linked to the numeric value in terms of which applicants will be measured, for example qualifications, experience, acceptability, facilities and resources etc. A pre-determined standard method of awarding points should be followed.

- (c) The applications received should be evaluated and any rejection of applicants should be motivated and recorded.
- (d) Once the panel/list of service providers has been approved, only the successful applicants are approached, depending on the circumstances, either by obtaining quotes on a rotation basis, or according to the bid procedure when services are required, with the exception that the requirement is not advertised again.
- (e) This list should be updated continuously, at least quarterly.

(4) Receipt of proposals

- (a) The accounting officer should allow enough time for consultants to prepare their proposals. The time allowed should depend on the assignment, but normally should not be less than four weeks or more than three months (for example, for assignments requiring establishment of a sophisticated methodology, preparation of a multidisciplinary master plan). During this interval, the firms may request clarification about the information provided in the RFP. The accounting officer should provide clarification in writing and copy them to all firms who intend to submit proposals. If necessary, the accounting officer should extend the deadline for submission of proposals. The technical and financial proposals should be submitted at the same time. No amendments to the technical or financial proposal should be accepted after the deadline. To safeguard the integrity of the process, the technical and financial proposals should be submitted in separate sealed envelopes. The technical envelopes should be opened immediately after the closing time for submission of proposals. The financial proposals should remain sealed until they are opened publicly. Any proposal received after the closing time for submission of proposals should be returned unopened.

(b) Consultants' role

- (i) When consultants receive the RFP, and if they can meet the requirements of the TOR, and the commercial and contractual conditions, they should make the arrangements necessary to prepare a responsive proposal (for example, visiting the principal of the assignment, seeking associations, collecting documentation, setting up the preparation team). If the consultants find in the RFP documents – especially in the selection procedure and evaluation criteria – any ambiguity, omission or internal contradiction, or any feature that is unclear or that appears discriminatory or restrictive, they should seek

clarification from the accounting officer, in writing, within the period specified in the RFP for seeking clarifications.

- (ii) The specific RFP issued by the accounting officer governs each selection. If consultants feel that any of the provisions in the RFP are inconsistent with the prescripts of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations and/or the PPPFA and its regulations, they should raise this issue with the accounting officer in writing.
- (iii) Consultants should ensure that they submit a fully responsive proposal including all the supporting documents requested in the RFP. It is essential to ensure accuracy in the curricula vitae of key staff submitted with the proposals. The curricula vitae should be signed by the consultants and the individuals and dated. Non-compliance with important requirements should result in rejection of the proposal. Once technical proposals are received and opened, consultants should not be required nor permitted to change the substance, the key staff, and so forth. Similarly, once financial proposals are received, consultants should not be required or permitted to change the quoted fee and so forth, except at the time of negotiations carried out in accordance with the provisions of the RFP.

(5) Evaluation of bids/proposals

- (a) Within the ambit of the PPPFA Regulations, bids/proposals for the appointment of consultants should be evaluated on the basis of functionality and price as well as the achievement of specified RDP goals. The evaluation should be carried out in two phases – first the functionality and then the price. The combined percentages allocated for functionality and price should total to 100%. The ratio to be used for the division between functionality and price should be determined and approved by the accounting officer and should be made known up-front in the bid documents. Score sheets should be prepared and provided to panel members to evaluate the bids on functionality. In view of impartiality, members of bid committees should not also act as panel members.

The score sheet should contain all the criteria and the weight for each criterion as indicated in the TOR as well as the values to be applied for evaluation. Each panel member should after thorough evaluation award his/her own value to every criterion without discussing any aspect of any bid with any of the other members. Under no circumstances may additional evaluation criteria be added to those originally indicated in the bid documentation nor may the evaluation criteria be amended or omitted after closing of the bid. Score sheets should be signed by panel members and if required, written motivation could be requested from panel members in the event of vast discrepancies in the value awarded for each criterion.

- (b) The evaluation of the proposals should be carried out in two stages: first the functionality (quality) and then the price.
- (c) The evaluation should be carried out in full conformity with the provisions of the RFP.
- (d) **Calculation of percentage for functionality**

- (i) Evaluators of technical proposals should not have access to the financial proposals until the technical evaluation is concluded. Financial proposals should be opened only after the technical proposals and only in respect of those proposals that achieved the minimum qualifying score for functionality. In respect of functionality, the accounting officer/authority should evaluate each technical proposal (using an evaluation panel of three or more specialists in that field of expertise) in terms of the specified evaluation criteria that may include the following:
 - (aa) the consultant's relevant experience for the assignment;
 - (bb) the quality of the methodology proposed;
 - (cc) the qualifications of the key staff proposed; and
 - (dd) transfer of knowledge.
- (ii) The accounting officer should normally divide these criteria into sub-criteria, for example, the sub-criteria under methodology might be innovation and level of detail.
- (iii) More weight should be given to the methodology in the case of more complex assignments for example multidisciplinary feasibility or management studies.
- (iv) Evaluation of only "key" personnel is recommended as they ultimately determine the quality of performance. More weight should be assigned to this criterion if the proposed assignment is complex. The accounting officer should review the qualifications and experience of proposed key personnel in their curricula vitae which should be accurate, complete and signed by an authorised official of the consultant and the individual proposed. When the assignment depends critically on the performance of key staff, such as a Project Manager in a large team of specified individuals, it may be desirable to conduct interviews. The individuals can be rated, among others, in the following sub-criteria as relevant to the assignment:
 - (aa) general qualifications: general education and training, length of experience, positions held, time with the consulting firm staff, and experience in developing countries;
 - (bb) adequacy for the assignment: education, training and experience in that specific sector, field or subject relevant to the particular assignment; and
 - (cc) experience in the region: knowledge of the local language, culture, administrative system, government organization, etc.
- (v) Accounting officers should evaluate each proposal on the basis of its response to the TOR. A proposal should be rejected at this stage if it does not respond to important aspects of the TOR or it fails to achieve the minimum qualifying score for functionality as specified in the RFP.

- (vi) At the end of the process, the accounting officer should prepare an evaluation report on the quality of the proposals. The report should substantiate the results of the evaluation and describe the relative strengths and weaknesses of the proposals. All records relating to the evaluation such as individual score sheets should be retained until completion of the project and its audit.

- (vii) The percentage scored for functionality should be calculated as follows:

Each panel member should award values for each individual criterion on a score sheet. The value scored for each criterion should be multiplied with the specified weighting for the relevant criterion to obtain the marks scored for the various criteria. These marks should be added to obtain the total score. The following formula should then be used to convert the total score to a percentage for functionality:

$$Ps = \frac{So}{Ms \times Ap}$$

where:

Ps	=	percentage scored for functionality by bid/proposal under consideration
So	=	total score of bid/proposal under consideration
Ms	=	maximum possible score
Ap	=	percentage allocated for functionality

The percentages of each panel member should be added together and divided by the number of panel members to establish the average percentage obtained by each individual bidder for functionality.

After calculation of the percentage for functionality, the prices of all bids that obtained the minimum score for functionality should be taken into consideration.

Bids/proposals that do not score a certain specified minimum percentage for functionality, should be disqualified and not considered further.

(e) Calculation of percentage for price

- (i) For the purpose of evaluation, the price shall include all local taxes and other reimbursable expenses such as travel, translation, report printing or secretarial expenses. The proposal with the lowest price will obtain the maximum percentage for price as prescribed in RFP. Proposals with higher prices will proportionally obtain lower percentages according to the method as prescribed in the RFP.
- (ii) The percentage scored for price should be calculated as follows:

The lowest acceptable bid/proposal will obtain the maximum percentage allocated for price. The other bids/proposals with higher prices will proportionately obtain lower percentages based on the following formula:

$$P_s = \frac{P_{min}}{P_t} \times A_p$$

where:

P_s	=	percentage scored for price by under consideration
P_{min}	=	lowest acceptable bid/proposal
P_t	=	price of bid/proposal under consideration
A_p	=	percentage allocated for price

(f) **Calculation of points for functionality and price**

The percentages obtained for functionality should be added to the percentage obtained for price to obtain a percentage out of 100 which in turn should be converted to points out of 80 or 90 in terms of regulation 8 of the Preferential Procurement Regulations.

The points scored out of 80 or 90 should be calculated according to the following formula:

(i) The 80/20 preference point system:

$$Ps = 80(1 - \frac{Hs - Rs}{Rs})$$

(ii) The 90/10 preference point system:

$$Ps = 90(1 - \frac{Hs - Rs}{Rs})$$

where:

Ps	=	points scored for functionality and price of the bid/proposal under consideration
Hs	=	highest percentage scored by any acceptable bidder for functionality and price
Rs	=	percentage scored for functionality and price by bid/proposal under consideration

Points scored for specified goals as contemplated by the PFFFA and its Regulations are then calculated separately and added to the points scored for price and functionality in order to obtain a final point. The contract should be awarded to the bidder scoring the highest points.

Information relating to evaluation of bids and recommendations concerning awards should not be disclosed to the consultants who submitted bids or to other persons not officially concerned with the process until the successful consultant is notified.

(g) Negotiations and award of contract

- (i) The Accounting Officer may negotiate the contract only with the preferred bidder identified by means of the competitive bidding process.
- (ii) Negotiations should include discussions of the TOR, the methodology, staffing, accounting officer's inputs, and special conditions of the contract. These discussions should not substantially alter the original TOR or the terms of the contract, lest the quality of the final product, its cost, and the relevance of the initial evaluation be affected. Major reductions in work inputs should not be made solely to meet the budget. The final TOR and the agreed methodology should be incorporated in "Description of Services," which should form part of the contract.
- (iii) The selected firm should not be allowed to substitute key staff, unless both parties agree that undue delay in the selection process makes such substitution unavoidable or that such changes are critical to meet the objectives of the assignment. If this is not the case and if it is established that key staff were offered in the proposal without confirming their availability, the firm may be disqualified and the process continued with the next ranked firm. The key staff proposed for substitution should have qualifications equal to or better than the key staff initially proposed.
- (iv) Financial negotiations should include clarification of the consultant's tax liability. Before the appointment is finalized, the consultant should submit an original tax clearance certificate to the accounting officer.
- (v) Proposed unit rates for staff-months and re-imbursables should not be negotiated, since these have already been a factor of selection in the cost of the proposal, unless there are exceptional reasons.
- (vi) If the negotiations fail to result in an acceptable contract, the accounting officer should terminate the negotiations. The original preferred consultant should be informed of the reasons for termination of the negotiations. Once negotiations are commenced with the next ranked firm, the accounting officer should not reopen the earlier negotiations. After negotiations are successfully completed, the accounting officer should promptly notify other firms that they were unsuccessful.

(h) Contract award

- (i) According to the prescripts of the PPPFA and its Regulations, a contract may only be awarded to the bidder who scored the highest number of points, unless objective criteria justify the award to another bidder. Should this be the case, the accounting officer should be able to defend the decision not to award the bid to the bidder who scored the highest number of points in any court of law. It should be emphasized that not offering any contributions to prescribed goals as contemplated in the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2001, does not disqualify a bidder. Under these circumstances a bidder will score no points for the specified goals.

- (ii) The accounting officer should award the contract, within the period of the validity of bids, to the bidder who meets the appropriate standards of capability and resources and whose bid has been determined:
 - (aa) to be substantially responsive to the bidding documents; and
 - (bb) to be the highest on points.
- (iii) A bidder should not be required, as a condition of award, to undertake responsibilities for work not stipulated in the bidding documents or otherwise to modify the bid as originally submitted.

(i) **Rejection of all proposals and re-invitation**

The accounting officer will be justified in rejecting all proposals only if all proposals are non-responsive and unsuitable, either because they present major deficiencies in complying with the TOR, or because they involve costs substantially higher than the original estimate. In the latter case, the feasibility of increasing the budget, or scaling down the scope of services with the firm should be investigated. The new process may include revising the RFP and the budget.

(6) Types of contracts

- (a) The relationship between the accounting officer and the consultant should be one of purchaser/provider and not employer/employee. The work undertaken for the accounting officer by a consultant should be regulated by a contract.
- (b) When appropriate, the accounting officer may include under the special conditions of contract, the following or similar condition:

“A service provider may not recruit or shall not attempt to recruit an employee of the principal for purposes of preparation of the bid or for the duration of the execution of this contract or any part thereof”.

- (c) The most common types of contract are:
 - (i) **Lump Sum (Firm Fixed Price) Contract:** Lump sum contracts are used mainly for assignments in which the content and the duration of the services and the required output of the consultants are clearly defined. They are widely used for simple planning and feasibility studies, environmental studies, detailed design of standard or common structures, preparation of data processing systems, and so forth. Payments are linked to outputs (deliverables), such as reports, drawings, bills of quantities, bidding documents and software programmes. Lump sum contracts are easy to administer because payments are due on clearly specified outputs.
 - (ii) **Time-Based Contract:** This type of contract is appropriate when it is difficult to define the scope and the length of services, either because the services are related to activities by others for which the completion period may vary, or because the input of the consultants required to

attain the objectives of the assignment is difficult to assess. This type of contract is widely used for complex studies, supervision of construction, advisory services, and most training assignments. Payments are based on agreed hourly, daily, weekly or monthly rates for staff (who are normally named in the contract) and on reimbursable items using actual expenses and/or agreed unit prices. The rates for staff include salary, social costs, overheads, fees (or profit), and, where appropriate, special allowances. This type of contract should include a maximum amount of total payments to be made to the consultants. This ceiling amount should include a contingency allowance for unforeseen work and duration and provision for price adjustments, where appropriate. Time-based contracts need to be closely monitored and administered by the client to ensure that the assignment is progressing satisfactorily and payments claimed by the consultants are appropriate.

- (iii) **Retainer and/or Contingency (Success) Fee Contract:** Retainer and contingency fee contracts are widely used when consultants (banks or financial firms) are preparing companies for sales or mergers of firms, notably in privatisation operations. The remuneration of the consultant includes a retainer and a success fee, the latter being normally expressed as a percentage of the sale price of the assets.
- (iv) **Percentage Contract:** These contracts are commonly used for architectural services. They may be used for procurement and inspection agents. Percentage contracts directly relate the fees paid to the consultant to the estimated or actual project construction cost, or the cost of the goods procured or inspected. The contracts are negotiated on the basis of market norms for the services and/or estimated staff-month costs for the services, or competitive bid. It should be borne in mind that in the case of architectural or engineering services, percentages implicitly lack incentive for economic design and are hence discouraged. Therefore, the use of such a contract for architectural services is recommended only if it is based on a fixed target cost and covers precisely defined services (for example, not works supervision).
- (v) **Indefinite Delivery Contract (Price Agreement):** These contracts are used when accounting officers need to have “on call” specialised services to provide advice on a particular activity. These are commonly used to retain “advisers” for implementation of complex projects (for example, dam panel), expert adjudicators for dispute resolution panels, accounting officer reforms, procurement advice, technical troubleshooting, and so forth, normally for a period of a year or more. The accounting officer and the firm agree on the unit rates to be paid for the experts and payments are made on the basis of the time actually used.

(7) Important provisions

- (a) **Currency.** RFPs should clearly state that firms must express the price for their services in Rand. If the consultants wish to express the price as a sum of amounts in different foreign currencies, they may do so, provided that the accounting officer/authority concurs with this practice and that the proposal includes no more than three foreign currencies outside the borders of South

Africa. The accounting officer should require consultants to state the portion of the price representing local costs in Rand. Payment under the contract should be made in the currency or currencies expressed in the formal contract.

- (b) **Price adjustment.** To adjust the remuneration for foreign and/or local inflation, a price adjustment provision should be included in the contract if its duration is expected to exceed 12 months. Exceptionally, contracts of shorter duration may include a provision for price adjustment when local or foreign inflation is expected to be high and unpredictable.
- (c) **Payment provisions.** Payment provisions, including amounts to be paid, schedule of payments, and payments procedure, should be agreed upon during negotiations. Payments may be made at regular intervals (as under time-based contracts) or for agreed outputs (as under lump sum contracts). Payments for advances (for example, for mobilization costs) exceeding 10 percent of the contract amount should normally be backed by advance payment securities. Payments should be made promptly in accordance with the contract provisions. To that end:
 - (i) consultants can be paid by the accounting officer;
 - (ii) only disputed amounts should be withheld, with the remainder of the invoice paid in accordance with the contract; and
 - (iii) the contract should provide for the payment of financing charges if payment is delayed due to the client's fault beyond the time allowed in the contract. The rate of charges should be specified in the contract.
- (d) **Bid and performance securities.** Bid and performance securities are not recommended for consultants' services. Their enforcement is often subject to judgement calls, they can be easily abused and they tend to increase the costs to the consulting industry without evident benefits, which are eventually passed on to the accounting officer.
- (e) **Accounting officer contribution.** The accounting officer normally assigns members of his or her own professional staff to the assignment in different capacities. The contract between the accounting officer and the consultant should give the details governing such staff, known as counterpart staff, as well as facilities that should be provided by the accounting officer, such as housing, office space, secretarial support, utilities, materials and vehicles. The contract should indicate measures the consultant can take if some of the items cannot be provided or have to be withdrawn during the assignment and the compensation of the consultant will receive in such a case.
- (f) **Conflict of interest.** The consultant should not receive any remuneration in connection with the assignment except as provided in the contract. The consultant and its affiliates should not engage in consulting activities that conflict with the interests of the client under the contract, and should be excluded from downstream supply of goods or construction of works or purchases of any asset or provision of any other service related to the assignment other than a continuation of the "Services" under the ongoing contract.

- (g) **Professional liability.** The consultant is expected to carry out its assignment with due diligence and in accordance with prevailing standards of the profession. As the consultant's liability to the accounting officer will be governed by the applicable law, the contract need not deal with this matter unless the parties wish to limit this liability. If they do so, they should ensure that:
 - (i) there should be no such limitation in case of the consultant's gross negligence or willful misconduct;
 - (ii) the consultant's liability to the accounting officer in no case be limited to less than the total payments expected to be made under the consultant's contract, or the proceeds the consultant is entitled to receive under its insurance, whichever is higher; and
 - (iii) any such limitation may deal only with the consultant's liability toward the client and not with the consultant's liability toward third parties.
- (h) **Staff substitution.** During an assignment, if substitution is necessary (for example, because of ill health or because a staff member proves to be unsuitable), the consultant should propose other staff of at least the same level of qualifications for approval by the accounting officer.
- (i) **Applicable law and settlement of disputes.** The contract should include provisions dealing with the applicable law and the forum for the settlement of disputes. Should it not be possible to settle a dispute by means of mediation, the dispute may be settled in a South African court of law.

(8) Evaluation of the performance of consultants

- (a) Consultants should observe due diligence and prevailing standards in the performance of the assignment. The accounting officer should evaluate the performance of consultants appointed in a fair and confidential process. In the case of repeated poor performance, the firm should be notified and provided an opportunity to explain the reasons for it and the remedial action proposed.
- (b) Consultants should be responsible for the accuracy and suitability of their work. Although accounting officers supervise and review the consultants' work, no modifications should be made in the final documents prepared by the consultants without mutual agreement. In the case of supervision of works, consultants may have more or less authority to supervise, from full responsibility as an independent engineer, to that of advisor to the client with little authority to make decisions, as determined by the accounting officer and captured in the contract agreement between the accounting officer and the consultant.
- (c) Any granting of a substantial extension of the stipulated time for performance of a contract, agreeing to any substantial modification of the scope of the services, substituting key staff, waiving the conditions of a contract, or making any changes in the contract that would in aggregate increase the original amount of the contract by more than 15 percent, will be subject to the approval of the accounting officer or his/her delegate, and the provisions of this policy.

(9) Disbursements

The responsibility for the implementation of the project and therefore for the payment of consulting services under the project rests solely with the accounting officer.

(10) Confidentiality

- (a) The process of proposal evaluation is to be confidential until the contract award is notified to the successful firm. Confidentiality enables the accounting to avoid either the reality or perception of improper interference. If, during the evaluation process, consultants wish to bring additional information to the notice of the accounting officer, they should do so in writing.
- (b) If consultants wish to raise issues or questions about the selection process, they should communicate directly in writing with the accounting officer in this regard. All such communications should be addressed to the chief of the division for the relevant sector for the accounting officer.
- (c) Communications that the accounting officer receives from consultants after the opening of the technical proposals should be handled as follows:
 - (i) in the case of contracts any communication should be sent to the accounting officer for due consideration and appropriate action; and
 - (ii) if additional information or clarification is required from the consultant, the accounting officer should obtain it and comment on or incorporate it, as appropriate, in the evaluation report.

(11) Debriefing

If after notification of award, a consultant wishes to ascertain the grounds on which its proposal was not selected, it should address its request in writing to the accounting officer. If the consultant is not satisfied with the explanation given by the accounting officer, the consultant may refer this matter to the relevant treasury, Public Protector or court of law.

(12) Conclusion

Selecting a consultant requires a logical and systematic approach to enable the appointment of the most effective and efficient consultants. Selecting the right consultant is essential to be successful in a variety of objectives to be achieved by an institution. The consultant's performance has to be monitored and evaluated in an equally, logical, systematic and objective manner to ensure that the correct decision is made when the consultant is to be utilised in future. The general culture throughout the supply chain management process and specific appointment of consultants should be one of trust, honesty, professionalism and willingness to serve.

System of appointing consultants

73. (1) The accounting officer may procure consulting services provided that any treasury guidelines in respect of consulting services are taken into account when such procurements are made.

- (2) Consultancy services must be procured through competitive bids if:
 - (a) the value of the contract exceeds R200 000 (VAT included); or
 - (b) the duration period of the contract exceeds one year.
- (3) In addition to any requirements prescribed by this policy for competitive bids, bidders must furnish particulars of:
 - (a) all consultancy services provided to an organ of state in the last five years; and
 - (b) any similar consultancy services provided to an organ of state in the last five years.
- (3) The accounting officer must ensure that copyright in any document produced, and the patent rights or ownership in any plant, machinery, thing, system or process designed or devised, by a consultant in the course of the consultancy service is vested in the Municipality.

CHAPTER 7

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

System of Logistics Management

- 74. The accounting officer must establish an effective system of logistics management in order to provide for the setting of inventory levels, placing of orders, receiving and distribution of goods, stores and warehouse management, expediting orders, transport management, vendor performance, maintenance and contract administration.

The Logistics management process

- 75. (1) For stock or inventory items the following functions will amongst others be performed :

- (a) coding of items;
 - (b) setting of inventory levels;
 - (c) placing of orders;
 - (d) receiving and distribution of material;
 - (e) stores or warehouse management
 - (f) transport management; and
 - (g) vendor performance.
- (2) For fixed capital items (construction and road projects, immovable property) a similar process must be adopted, *mutatis mutandis*, viz ensuring appropriate classification, recording additions to asset and property registers, valuation, main use, etc.
- (3) The financial system necessary to generate payments must be implemented in a manner which is consistent with the principles attached to the logistics management process.

Setting of inventory levels

- 76.** Stock items shall be systematically replenished using the re-order point planning strategy in conjunction with minimum and maximum levels.

Stores and warehouse management

- 77.** (1) The stores and warehousing function shall operate under the jurisdiction of the Budget and Treasury Office (BTO).
- (2) The BTO must uphold the principles of effective administration, property stock holding and control, product standardization, quality of products and high standards of service levels.

CHAPTER 8

DISPOSAL MANAGEMENT

System of Disposal management

78. (1) The accounting officer must establish an effective system of disposal management for the disposal or letting of assets, including unserviceable, redundant or obsolete assets, subject to sections 14 and 90 of the Act.
- (2) Assets must be disposed of by, inter alia -
- (a) transferring the asset to another organ of state in terms of a provision of the Act enabling the transfer of assets;
 - (b) transferring the asset to another organ of state at market related value or, when appropriate, free of charge;
 - (c) selling the asset; or
 - (d) destroying the asset.
- (3) With regard to the disposal of assets in general -
- (a) immovable property may be sold only at market related prices except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise;
 - (b) movable assets may be sold either by way of written price quotations, a competitive bidding process, auction or at market related prices, whichever is the most advantageous;
 - (c) in the case of the free disposal of computer equipment, the provincial department of education must first be approached to indicate within 30 days whether any of the local schools are interested in the equipment; and
 - (d) in the case of the disposal of firearms, the National Conventional Arms Control Committee has approved any sale or donation of firearms to any person or institution within or outside the Republic;

- (4) In connection with the letting of immovable property -
 - (a) immovable property must be let at market related rates except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise; and
 - (b) all fees, charges, rates, tariffs, scales of fees or other charges relating to the letting of immovable property must be annually reviewed; and
- (5) Where assets are traded in for other assets, the highest possible trade-in price must be negotiated.

The Disposal Management Process

- 79. (1) For purposes of the disposal management process, the accounting officer must ensure that the following steps are undertaken in respect of movable assets:
 - (a) Obsolescence planning must be effected, alternatively depreciation rates per item must be calculated;
 - (b) A data base of all redundant assets must be compiled and maintained;
 - (c) Assets identified for disposal must first be inspected for potential re-use;
 - (d) A strategy must be determined for the disposal of assets; and,
 - (e) The actual disposal of assets must be effected in compliance with this chapter.
- (2) Similar steps to those set out in terms of subsection (1) must be undertaken in respect of immovable assets.

CHAPTER 9
SUPPLY CHAIN PERFORMANCE

The performance management process

- 80.** (1) The accounting officer must establish an effective internal monitoring system in order to determine, on the basis of a retrospective analysis, whether the authorised supply chain management processes are being followed and whether the desired objectives are being achieved.
- (2) Performance management shall accordingly be characterized by a monitoring process and retrospective analysis to determine whether:
- (a) proper processes have been followed;
 - (b) value for money has been attained;
 - (c) desired objectives have been achieved;
 - (d) there is an opportunity to improve the processes;
 - (e) suppliers have been assessed and what that assessment is;
 - (f) there has been a deviation from procedures and, if so, what the reasons for that deviation are.

System of supply chain performance

- 81.** For purposes of internal monitoring, at least the following may be considered:

- (a) achievement of objectives;
- (b) compliance with norms and standards;
- (c) savings generated;
- (d) stores efficiency;
- (e) cost variance per item;
- (f) possible breaches of contract;
- (g) cost of the procurement process itself;
- (h) whether supply chain objectives are consistent with national government's policies;
- (i) increasingly alignment of material construction standards with international best practice;
- (j) observance of principles of co-operative governance; and
- (k) reduction of regional economic disparities are promoted.

Performance evaluation of the services provided by a contractor / service provider / supplier contracted by the Municipality

- 82.** (1) Performance targets are identified as part of the initial planning for a contract, and set out in the business case and request for bid documentation. Targets are generally associated with cost, timeliness and the quality of products and services to be purchased as the outputs of the contract.

- (2) Officials are expected to monitor and evaluate the contractor's performance. This is essential in determining whether the requirements are being met and to avoid any future conflicts over unsatisfactory performance.
- (3) Contractors should be required to report to the project manager on progress in accordance with the agreed timeframes and review schedules. The project manager must inform the contractor in writing where there is evidence that the contractor's performance is inadequate or behind schedule. If there is continuing concern that obligations are not being met, advice should be sought immediately from the Bid Adjudication Committee.
- (4) Disputes must be resolved promptly and not be allowed to escalate into costly legal battles.
- (5) A copy of all performance reports and reports on contract outcomes should be forwarded to the SCM Unit. The SCM Unit must ensure that these reports are available for reference purposes to staff inquiring about a contractor's performance.

Unsatisfactory performance

- 83. (1) Unsatisfactory performance occurs when performance is not in accordance with the contract. Subject at all times to the terms and conditions of such contract, the contractor must be warned in writing (with a registered letter) that action will be taken against him/her unless he/she complies with the contract and delivers satisfactorily within a specified reasonable period. If the contractor still does not perform satisfactorily despite the warning, a recommendation may be made to the Bid Adjudication Committee to cancel the contract.
- (2) If during the guarantee period, a supplier does not comply with the requirements due to faulty material or otherwise, the contractor must be requested to repair or replace the faulty material at his or her cost without delay, and that it must be guaranteed for the same period as the original supplies.

- (3) Continuously communicate unsatisfactory performance to contractors in writing compelling the contractor to perform according to the contract and thus to rectify or to restrain from unacceptable actions.
- (4) If the performance is not rectified, the Project Manager must inform the SCM Unit of this fact.
- (5) Before action is taken in terms of the general conditions of contract or any other special contract condition applicable, the Municipality must warn the contractor by registered mail that action will be taken in accordance with the contract conditions unless the contractor complies with the contract conditions and delivers satisfactory supplies or services within a specified reasonable time. If the contractor still does not perform satisfactorily despite a final warning, the SCM Unit may make a recommendation to the Accounting Officer or the delegate for the appropriate penalties to be introduced or make a recommendation to the Accounting Officer for the cancellation of the contract concerned.
- (6) When correspondence is addressed to the contractor, reference must be made to the contract number, the item number and the number and date of any relevant invoice, statement or letter received from the contractor. Otherwise the number and date of the order, a short description of the supply or service and details of the destination if applicable, must be supplied.
- (7) When the Municipality has to satisfy its need through another provider (for the contractor's expense), the loss to ADM must always be restricted to the minimum since it is difficult to justify the recovery of unreasonable additional costs from the contractor.
- (8) Record must be kept by the SCM Unit of details of all cases of non-performance by contractors. If rejected supplies are in the possession of the ADM, the contractor must be requested to collect the supplies at his/her own expense, failing which the goods will be sent back and the cost will be for the contractor's account.

CHAPTER 10

RISK MANAGEMENT

System of risk management

84. (1) The accounting officer must establish an effective system of risk management for the identification, consideration and avoidance of potential risks in the supply chain management system.
- (2) Managing risk must be part of the Municipality's philosophy, practices and business plans and should not be viewed or practised as a separate activity in isolation from line managers.
- (3) Risk management shall be an integral part of effective supply chain management practice.
- (4) Risk management must include –
- (a) the identification of risks on a case-by-case basis;
 - (b) the allocation of risks to the party best suited to manage such risks;
 - (c) acceptance of the cost of the risk where the cost of transferring the risk is greater than that of retaining it;
 - (d) the management of risks in a pro-active manner and the provision of adequate cover for residual risks; and
 - (e) the assignment of relative risks to the contracting parties through clear and unambiguous contract documentation.

The risk management process

85. (1) The risk management process shall be applied to all stages of supply chain management, be it the conceptual stage, project definition, specification preparation, acquisition approval or implementation to completion.

- (2) Risk management is an integral part of good management of acquisition activities and cannot be effectively performed in isolation from other aspects of acquisition management.
- (3) Appropriate risk management conditions should therefore be incorporated in contracts.

Key principles

86. The key principles of managing risk in supply chain management include:

- (1) early and systematic identification of risk on a case-by-case basis, analysis and assessment of risk, including conflicts of interest and the development of plans for handling them;
- (2) allocation and acceptance of responsibility to the party best placed to manage such risk;
- (3) management of risk in a pro-active manner and the provision of adequate cover for residual risks;
- (4) assignment of relative risks to the contracting parties through clear and unambiguous contract documentation;
- (5) acceptance of the cost of the risk where the cost of transferring the risk is greater than that of retaining it; and
- (6) ensuring that the costs incurred in managing risks are commensurate with the importance of the purchase and the risks to the Municipality's operations.

Guidelines

87. The Municipality shall demonstrate that in its supply chain management:

- (1) there exists a systematic approach to identifying risks including potential conflicts of interest, analyzing their possible likelihood, impacts and consequences and managing those risks as the project proceeds through the phases of pre-bid, post-bid and contract management;
- (2) the integrity and correctness of the process of risk identification analysis, assessment and treatment is such that the relevant municipal department can demonstrate the scope of the risk analysis is appropriate for the stated objectives;
- (3) all pertinent matters and assumptions have been tested adequately and that appropriate risk treatment techniques have been implemented;
- (4) the causes of risk are clearly identified;
- (5) the means of treating the identified risks are apparent;
- (6) the party who accepts the risks also accepts responsibility for management of those risks, except where informed, and objective decisions are taken to share risks;
- (7) alternatives have been evaluated; and
- (8) appropriate conditions are to be incorporated in contracts to avoid or minimize risk including warranties and penalties where appropriate.

Steps in risk management

88. There are six steps in the risk management process, namely:

- (1) establish a framework;

- (2) risk identification;
- (3) risk analysis;
- (4) risk assessment;
- (5) risk treatment; and
- (6) implementation, monitoring and review.

Combating of abuse of supply chain management system

- 89.** (1) The accounting officer must provide measures for the combating of abuse of the supply chain management system.
- (2) For purposes of subsection (1), the aforesaid measures must enable the accounting officer:
- (a) to take all reasonable steps to prevent abuse of the supply chain management system;
 - (b) to investigate any allegations against an official or other role player of fraud, corruption, favouritism, unfair or irregular practices or failure to comply with this policy, and when justified:
 - (i) take appropriate steps against such official or other role player; or
 - (ii) report any alleged criminal conduct to the South African Police Service;

- (c) to check the National Treasury's database prior to awarding any contract to ensure that no recommended bidder, or any of its directors, is listed as a person prohibited from doing business with the public sector;
- (d) to reject any bid from a bidder:
 - (i) if any municipal rates and taxes or municipal service charges owed by that bidder or any of its directors to the Municipality, or to any other municipality or municipal entity, are in arrears for more than three months; or
 - (ii) who during the last five years has failed to perform satisfactorily on a previous contract with the Municipality or any other organ of state after written notice was given to that bidder that performance was unsatisfactory;
- (e) to reject a recommendation for the award of a contract if the recommended bidder, or any of its directors, has committed a corrupt or fraudulent act in competing for the particular contract;
- (f) to cancel a contract awarded to a person if –
 - (i) the person committed any corrupt or fraudulent act during the bidding process or the execution of the contract; or
 - (ii) an official or other role player committed any corrupt or fraudulent act during the bidding process or the execution of the contract that benefited that person; and
- (g) to reject the bid of any bidder if that bidder or any of its directors:

- (i) has abused the supply chain management system of the Municipality or has committed any improper conduct in relation to such system;
 - (ii) has been convicted for fraud or corruption during the past five years;
 - (iii) has willfully neglected, reneged on or failed to comply with any government, municipal or other public sector contract during the past five years; or
 - (iv) has been listed in the Register for Tender Defaulters in terms section 29 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act (No 12 of 2004) or has been listed on National Treasury's database as a person prohibited from doing business with the public sector.
- (3) The accounting officer must inform the National Treasury and relevant provincial treasury in writing of any actions taken in terms of subsections (1)(b)(ii), (e) or (f) of this policy.

Penalties

- 90.**
- (1) The Municipality must, upon detecting that a preference in terms of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000, its regulations and the MFMA, as defined, has been obtained on a fraudulent basis, or any specified goals are not attained in the performance of the contract, act against the person awarded the contract.
 - (2) The Municipality may in addition to any other remedy it may have against the person contemplated in subsection (1):
 - (a) recover all costs, losses and damages it has incurred or suffered as a result of that person's conduct;
 - (b) cancel the contract and claim any damages which it has suffered as a result of having to make less favourable arrangements due to such cancellation;

- (c) impose a financial penalty more severe than the theoretical financial preference associated with the claim which was made in the bid; and
- (d) restrict the contractor, its shareholders and directors from obtaining business from any organ of state for a period not exceeding 10 years.

Insurance

- 91.** (1) The accounting officer must ensure that steps are taken to:
- (a) insure the Municipality against procurement related risks;
 - (b) establish risk management programmes; and
 - (c) make advance provision for losses associated with such risks.
- (2) The accounting officer shall further ensure that insurance related excesses do not cause the failure of emerging small and micro enterprises.

Guarantees

- 92.** (1) The Municipality must adhere to the following general principles with regard to performance guarantees:
- (a) the aforesated performance guarantees must be commensurate with the degree of contractual risk to which the Municipality will be exposed;
 - (b) in the case of large and complex contracts, performance guarantees must be requested in order to discourage the submission of irresponsible bids; and,
 - (c) the risk of failure must be distributed between the contracting parties and should be managed so that the Municipality's costs resulting from any such failure are recoverable.

- (2) With regard to contracts pertaining to engineering and construction works:
 - (a) adequate provision should be made by the Municipality to ensure that funds are available to rectify defects; and,
 - (b) performance guarantees may be waived in the case of low value and low risk contracts or where a third party bears the risk of failure.

93. Declaration

For purposes of establishing control measures to eliminate fraud and corruption:

- (a) a declaration schedule must form an integral part of all the Municipality's bid documents;
- (b) bidders must be required to complete the schedule as a prerequisite to submission of any bid; and
- (c) employees of any organ of state will be required to complete the schedule as a prerequisite to the bid.

94. Declaration of interest by officials, suppliers, service providers and consultants

- (1) In order to obtain the disclosure of any interests that an official, supplier, service provider or consultant may have with regard to a bid, the declaration of interest schedule must be completed prior to the award of a bid.
- (2) The declaration of interest must be completed by the following persons:

- (a) all officials involved in the evaluation or approval of a bid;
- (b) all suppliers, service providers or consultants who are involved in the preparation of bid documentation and bid reporting; and,
- (c) any other person who played a role in the preparation, specification, evaluation and approval of a bid and who has an interest in the award thereof.

95. General risk management

For purposes of establishing general risk management measures, the Municipality must apply the following principles:

- (a) business plans, where applicable, will be required for approval prior to the commencement of all projects;
- (b) feasibility or design reports will be required by the ADM before bids for projects are called;
- (c) bid documents will be specific and detailed;
- (d) applicable project standards must be made available for public perusal;
- (e) officials must ensure time, cost and quality control while projects are being implemented;
- (f) where applicable, bidders must obtain public liability insurance to cover the ADM; and,
- (g) variation orders will only be approved by the accounting officer or a duly delegated ADM official, subject to the provisions of Chapter 16 of this policy.

96. Surety

- (1) Sureties must be obtained in respect of construction projects, classified as follows:

AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
R300 000	Nil
R300 001-R1 000 000	2.5%
R1 000 001-R3 000 000	5%
R3 000 001-R5 000 000	7.5%
R5 000 001- and above	10%

- (2) In the event that a contractor is unable to raise the required surety, the Municipality may allow such surety to be deducted in full or part from monies that are to become due to the contractor, in which event this shall be effected by way of deductions from the first three [3] payment certificates issued in favour of the contractor.
- (3) The Municipality may waive the requirement for a surety on construction contracts that are estimated to be equal to or lower than R1 000 000.
- (4) With regard to the waiving of sureties:
- (a) this may be permitted to assist emerging and HDI entrepreneurs in the small works sector of the construction industry;
 - (b) it may further be permitted where a surety, a performance guarantee or funds cannot be obtained with the assistance of the Eastern Cape Development Corporation (ECDC) or a similar institution, provided that a written indication thereof is submitted to the Municipality; and,

- (c) the Municipality may bear the risks associated with such waiver in order to promote emerging and HDI entrepreneurs.
- (5) No contractor, supplier or service provider may be permitted to undertake more than two contracts simultaneously where sureties have been waived.
- (6) Sureties will be released from their obligations upon their application to the Municipality and provided that the Municipality is satisfied that the contract has been completed satisfactorily.

Retention

- 97.** (1) A percentage of the costs in respect of construction contracts must be set aside as retention funds.
- (2) No more than 10% of the value of the construction contract must be set aside for purposes of subsection (1).
- (3) With regard to the release of retention funds:
- (a) half of the retention funds shall be released upon the issue of a completion certificate; and,
 - (b) the balance of the retention funds shall be released upon completion of the defects liability period.

Cessions

98. (1) A cession agreement may be concluded by the Municipality, a contractor, supplier, service provider or financial institution and any other third party in order to assist emerging and HDI entrepreneurs.
- (2) The municipality will allow a financial institution to assist a contractor, supplier or service provider to implement projects on behalf of the employer.
- (3) When entering into a cession agreement for bridging finance, bridging finance will be restricted to a maximum of 80% of the total contract value.
- (2) The conclusion of a cession agreement shall be approved at the discretion of the accounting officer.

Prohibition on awards to persons whose tax matters are not in order

99. (1) The accounting officer must ensure that, irrespective of the procurement process followed, no award above R15 000 is given to a person whose tax matters have not been declared by the South African Revenue Service to be in order.
- (2) Before making an award to a person the accounting officer must first check with SARS whether that person's tax matters are in order.
- (3) If SARS does not respond within seven (7) days such person's tax matters may for purposes of subsection (1) be presumed to be in order.

Prohibition on awards to persons in the service of the state

100. The accounting officer must ensure that irrespective of the procurement process followed, no award may be given to a person –
- (a) who is in the service of the state;

- (b) if that person is not a natural person, of which any director, manager, principal shareholder or stakeholder is a person in the service of the state; or
- (c) who is an advisor or consultant contracted with the Municipality.

Awards to close family members of persons in the service of the state

101. The notes to the annual financial statements must disclose particulars of any award of more than R2 000 to a person who is a spouse, child or parent of a person in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous twelve months, including –

- (a) the name of that person;
- (b) the capacity in which that person is in the service of the state; and
- (c) the amount of the award.

Compliance with ethical standards

- 102.** (1) In order to create an environment where business can be conducted with integrity and in a fair and reasonable manner, the ADM will strive to ensure that the accounting officer and all representatives of the Municipality involved in supply chain management activities shall act with integrity and in accordance with the highest ethical standards.
- (2) All municipal representatives shall adhere to the code of conduct for municipal staff contained in Schedule 2 of the Municipal Systems Act and the ADM's Code of Ethical Standards.
- (3) A Code of Ethical Standards is hereby established, in accordance with subsection (2), for officials and other role players in the supply chain management system in order to promote:

- (a) mutual trust and respect; and
 - (b) an environment where business can be conducted with integrity and in a fair and reasonable manner.
- (4) An official or other role player involved in the implementation of the supply chain management policy –
- (a) must treat all providers and potential providers equitably;
 - (b) may not use his or her position for private gain or to improperly benefit another person;
 - (c) may not accept any reward, gift, favour, hospitality or other benefit directly or indirectly, including to any close family member, partner or associate of that person;
 - (d) notwithstanding subsection (4)(c), must declare to the accounting officer details of any reward, gift, favour, hospitality or other benefit promised, offered or granted to that person or to any close family member, partner or associate of that person;
 - (e) must declare to the accounting officer details of any private or business interest which that person, or any close family member, partner or associate, may have in any proposed procurement or disposal process of, or in any award of a contract by, the Municipality;
 - (f) must immediately withdraw from participating in any manner whatsoever in a procurement or disposal process or in the award of a contract in which that person, or any close family member, partner or associate, has any private or business interest;
 - (g) must be scrupulous in his or her use of property belonging to the Municipality;

- (h) must assist the accounting officer in combating fraud, corruption, favouritism and unfair and irregular practices in the supply chain management system; and
 - (i) must report to the accounting officer any alleged irregular conduct in the supply chain management system which that person may become aware of, including –
 - (i) any alleged fraud, corruption, favouritism or unfair conduct;
 - (ii) any alleged contravention of subsection 103(1) of this policy; or
 - (iii) any alleged breach of this Code of Ethical Standards.
- (5) The Municipality shall ensure that:
- (a) all declarations in terms of subsections (4)(d) and (e) must be recorded in a register which the accounting officer must keep for this purpose;
 - (b) all declarations by the accounting officer must be made to the executive mayor of the Municipality who must ensure that such declarations are recorded in the register; and
 - (c) appropriate action is taken against any official or other role player who commits a breach of the code of ethical standards.

Inducements, rewards, gifts and favours to the Municipality, officials and other role players

- 103.** (1) No person who is a provider or prospective provider of goods or services to the Municipality, or a recipient or prospective recipient of goods disposed or to be disposed of by the Municipality, may either directly or through a representative or intermediary promise, offer or grant:

- (a) any inducement or reward to the Municipality for or in connection with the award of a contract; or
- (b) any reward, gift, favour or hospitality to:
 - (i) any official; or
 - (ii) any other role player involved in the implementation of the supply chain management policy.
- (2) The accounting officer must promptly report any alleged contravention of subsection (1) to the National Treasury for considering whether the offending person, and any representative or intermediary through which such person is alleged to have acted, should be listed in the National Treasury's database of persons prohibited from doing business with the public sector.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to gifts less than R350 in value.

Sponsorships

104. The accounting officer must promptly disclose to the National Treasury and the provincial treasury any sponsorship promised, offered or granted, whether directly or through a representative or intermediary, by any person who is:

- (a) a provider or prospective provider of goods or services to the Municipality; or
- (b) a recipient or prospective recipient of goods disposed or to be disposed of by the Municipality.

Objections and complaints

- 105.** Persons aggrieved by decisions or actions taken in the implementation of this supply chain management system, may lodge within 14 days of the decision or action, a written objection or complaint against the decision or action.

Resolution of disputes, objections, complaints and queries

- 106.** (1) The accounting officer must appoint an independent and impartial person, not directly involved in the supply chain management processes:
- (a) to assist in the resolution of disputes between the Municipality and other persons regarding:
 - (i) any decisions or actions taken in the implementation of the supply chain management system; or
 - (ii) any matter arising from a contract awarded in the course of the supply chain management system; or
 - (b) to deal with objections, complaints or queries regarding any such decisions or actions or any matters arising from such contract.
- (2) The accounting officer, or another official designated by the accounting officer, is responsible for assisting the appointed person to perform his or her functions effectively.
- (3) The person appointed must:
- (a) strive to resolve promptly all disputes, objections, complaints or queries received; and

- (b) submit monthly reports to the accounting officer on all disputes, objections, complaints or queries received, attended to or resolved.
- (4) A dispute, objection, complaint or query may be referred to the provincial treasury if:
 - (a) the dispute, objection, complaint or query is not resolved within 60 days; or
 - (b) no response is forthcoming within 60 days.
- (5) If the provincial treasury does not or cannot resolve the matter, the dispute, objection, complaint or query may be referred to the National Treasury for resolution.
- (6) This section must not be read as affecting a person's rights to approach a court at any time.

Contracts providing for compensation based on turnover

- 107.** If a service provider acts on behalf of a Municipality to provide any service or act as a collector of fees, service charges or taxes and the compensation payable to the service provider is fixed as an agreed percentage of turnover for the service or the amount collected, the contract between the service provider and the Municipality must stipulate:
- (a) a cap on the compensation payable to the service provider; and
 - (b) that such compensation must be performance based.

CHAPTER 11

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

The contract management process

- 108.** The accounting officer must develop and implement mechanisms to effectively manage important aspects relating to contracts awarded through the supply chain management system of Council. A Municipality cannot operate at all without entering into contracts on a regular basis and the obligations and rights created by the conclusion of these contracts should be managed in order to protect the interests of both the Municipality and the other contracting party.

The concept of contract management

- 109.** Contract management consists of the process that enables the Municipality, as a party to a contract, to protect its own interests and to ensure that it complies with its duties, as agreed upon in the contract. Non-performance or inadequate performance of these will compromise the municipality's legal position and will have a detrimental impact on the effectiveness of the Municipality, with related financial losses.

The process to manage contracts properly involves the following distinct aspects: the administration process, and the delivery or performance process.

(1) The administration process

This process encompasses the totality of the administrative management of contracts, which includes the following:

The co-ordination of all activities relating to contracts

(a) Centralised control point

This is normally performed by the Corporate Services Department, which takes full responsibility as main contact point between the parties to the contract, on the one hand, and as contact point between the functionaries of the Municipality, on the other. All the following matters will thus be handled at the central point, namely:

- enquiries;
- liaison; and
- correspondence.

(b) Centralised registering point

All contracts concluded must be recorded in a register. The contract register should preferably contain the following information:

- [i] name of party;
- [ii] type of contract (lease, loan, encroachment, etc);
- [iii] date concluded (this refers to the date on which the contract comes into operation and not the date of signing of the contract);
- [iv] date of expiry; and
- [v] action date (this indicates the ideal date on which action must be taken in order to either renew the existing contract or to implement appropriate action prior to termination of the contract).

The contract register must be kept electronically and in alphabetical order. All new contracts that have been entered into must immediately be recorded in the register. Contracts that have expired or no longer exist for whatever reason must be removed from the register and be recorded on a register or list for canceled or terminated agreements.

(c) Reproduction and distribution of contracts

Once a contract is signed copies must be made and:

- [i] be placed in the relevant file;
- [ii] be furnished to relevant departments under cover of a memorandum. If, for example, the contract places a duty on the Budget and Treasury Office and the Engineering Services Department, copies must be furnished to those departments;
- [iii] the original document must be dealt with as indicated in subsection (1)(d) below; and
- [iv] an original contract must be furnished to the other party.

(d) Safekeeping of contracts

- [i] The original contract must always be archived centrally.
- [ii] It must be placed in a special file separate from other documents, which must be stored in a locked cabinet that is situated in a strong room.
- [iii] Only one official must exercise control over original contracts.
- [iv] Original contracts should preferably not be made available to persons other than the parties to the contract. If a third party is authorized to have sight of the contract, such third party must sign for receipt of the contract.

(e) Contract formalisation

- (1) This process includes the preparation of contracts to be entered into by the Municipality. Either the Municipality or the other party will have to prepare the prospective contract. It is normally the lessor, seller, principal, etc. who prepares the contract, but not necessarily. Circumstances will dictate who will ultimately prepare the contract.
- (2) Should the responsibility lie with the Municipality to draft the contract, the following shall be decided:
 - (a) whether or not the user department will be responsible to perform the task; or
 - (b) whether the task will be outsourced in accordance with the Municipality's policy.
- (3) The contract should be written in English or in any other language chosen by the parties, and proper contract documents should be used.
- (4) Contracts should be signed, after mutual consensus, by all parties to the contract.
- (5) All agreements regarding the supply of goods and services to the Municipality must be concluded in writing.
- (6) Copies of the original contract must be made and must be kept in a secure place, as indicated in subsection (1)(d) above.
- (7) The end user should notify the contract management section of the award of the contract. This will enable them to update the contract register.
- (8) The following factors should be taken into consideration when a decision is to be taken on the possible outsourcing of the drafting of a contract:

- (i) nature of the contract;
- (ii) complexity
- (iii) capacity of human resources;
- (iv) whether it is a familiar type of contract;
- (v) importance of the contract; and
- (vi) costs involved if it is outsourced.

(f) Approval of contracts

All contracts to be concluded by the Municipality must be approved by the accounting officer or the delegated official. All contracts must indicate the name of the responsible person delegated by the accounting officer to sign on his or her behalf. The full name and signature of the accounting officer or responsible person in question must be added in the space provided. No official can sign on behalf of someone else unless properly authorized to do so.

(g) Signing of contracts

The signing of a contract takes place as soon as possible after the approval thereof. The following must be prudently adhered to when a contract is signed:

- (i) the representative of the Municipality must have the required authority to sign the contract;
- (ii) if the other party is a company, a close corporation, partnership or other form of legal entity, then a written resolution must be produced and attached to the contract, authorizing the signatory to sign on behalf of the other party;
- (iii) that the committee resolution, in terms whereof the contract was approved, is recorded in the contract;
- (iv) that the contract is signed with a pen using indelible ink;
- (v) that the contract is signed in the presence of two witnesses; and
- (vi) that a sufficient number of copies of the original contract are made for the parties involved.

(h) Expiry or termination of contracts

The following action is required when a contract is terminated:

- (i) The Municipality must ensure that it notifies the other contracting party, in writing, of the imminent expiry of the contract.
- (ii) The notification referred to above must contain the information required in terms of the contract.

- (iii) When an option to renew has been granted to the other contracting party, such party must be notified of such option in writing, and well in advance of the date on which he, she or it is required to exercise the option.
- (iv) The termination of a contract prior to its expiry date can take place in any of the following ways:
 - (aa) in accordance with a termination clause;
 - (bb) as a consequence of the breach of contract by either party;
 - (cc) death of a party;
 - (dd) destruction of the object of the contract;
 - (ee) where the parties become one party, e.g. when two or more municipalities amalgamate;
 - (ff) by operation of law; and
 - (gg) where the cause of the relationship in terms of the contract ceases to exist, for whatever reason.
- (v) Termination of a contract must be done strictly in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the termination clause.
- (vi) Termination of a contract, for whatever reason, must be dealt with judiciously and in consultation with the ADM's legal advisor.
- (vii) As indicated in subsection (1)(b) above, all terminated contracts must be clearly indicated as such in a separate register.

(2) Delivery or performance process

This process commences as soon as a contract is concluded. The parties are entitled to exercise their respective rights and are obliged to fulfill the duties stipulated in the contract. The nature of management required will ultimately depend upon the type of each individual contract. In some cases, contracts can be managed adequately with little involvement, whilst in other cases proper management without a competent project team is impossible. A good example of the latter is capital projects or service delivery agreements of considerable extent.

The nature of a contract will also indicate which department of the Municipality will be required to accept responsibility for the successful implementation of the project.

Circumstances will dictate the responsibility of the various departments involved and what level of management will be required.

Managing contracts

- 110.** (a) The Municipality must ensure that contracts are administered in terms of the specifications and conditions contained in the contract, as well as any applicable legal provisions of a general nature.
- (b) The contract must be implemented according to proposed strategy, with reference to the budget, strategic and procurement plan.
- (c) The contract register for the Municipality should be checked on a regular basis to ensure that it is up to date and accurate.
- (d) The outcomes of a contract must be monitored with reference to any documented expectations to ensure that the benefits realized by the Municipality are in line with such expectations.
- (e) The lifespan of the project must be monitored in line with the available budget approved.

- (f) Delivery must be assessed on the basis of the signed contract.
- (g) Orders are to be monitored continuously to ensure proper supply and delivery in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract.
- (h) The Municipality must ensure that all parties to the contract observe acceptable ethical standards.
- (i) Necessary approval from the accounting officer and the bid adjudication committee, for non-contractual price adjustments, must be obtained, provided that such adjustments are lawful and not in contravention of the principles contained in this policy.
- (j) Contractual price adjustments may be considered, provided that these are in line with the terms and conditions of the contract and the supplier provides documentary proof or an audited certificate of price adjustments claimed to warrant such an adjustment.
- (k) Subject to the terms and conditions of the contract, the supplier or successful bidder must, within 30 days of the formation of the contract, provide security in the amount specified. Similarly, the supplier or successful bidder must provide a warranty for the goods and services to be provided.
- (l) If it was a condition of the bid invitation that the bidder or contractor must allow the Municipality to carry out inspections, tests and analysis, then the bidder must be open, at all reasonable hours, for such inspection, tests or analysis by the Municipality. The inspection, testing and analysis of any contract for supplies is recommended and may be rejected for non-compliance.
- (m) The Municipality must ensure that payment to a service provider is made in accordance with contract terms and conditions, and only after proper delivery of the goods or services and upon receipt of an invoice.

- (n) Goods and services should be provided by a service provider in accordance with the time schedule and quality specifications stipulated in the contract. A delay should be explained by the service provider in writing and may result in the imposition of penalties by the institution. The implementation of penalties for non-delivery must be adhered to.
- (o) Once a contract has been concluded, a close out report must be compiled.
- (p) The Municipality must ensure that the service provider does not assign or sub-contract a portion or the whole contract to another party without the approval of the Municipality.
- (q) Subject to the terms and conditions of the contract, the Municipal Manager and Bid Adjudication Committee may terminate the contract for non-performance.
- (r) Any breach of contract must be clearly documented and reported to SCM and the Municipal Manager.

Application

- 111.** The contract management provisions above are applicable only to contracts for the provision of goods and services.

CHAPTER 12

SUPPORT TO BIDDERS

112. (1) **INTRODUCTION**

The ADM will provide all necessary support, within its powers, to ensure that bidders, especially HDIs and/or emerging firms, are provided with an opportunity to provide goods and services to the Municipality where possible, provided that such support does not contravene the principles of public procurement.

(2) **STRATEGY**

- (i) Bid information must be simplified to enable wider participation and advice must be available to ensure that bidders stand a fair chance of success upon the submission of their bids.
- (ii) Easy access to information must be ensured with regard to the provision of goods and services for purposes of encouraging wider participation.

(3) **PROCESS**

- (i) Pre-bid meetings may be a standard requirement of the bid process in order to obtain details for the bid requirements and answer questions from prospective bidders.
- (ii) A dedicated telephone number is available to bidders who require assistance when completing bid documentation or require information with regard to bids, i.e. **Share Call Number 0867014143**.
- (iii) Bid information, support and registration as a service provider or supplier will be available from the ADM's Bid Advisory Centre.

- (iv) The Municipality must hold regular workshops with service providers and suppliers to provide advice which will assist them to build capacity in their organizations and provide information on how suppliers and service providers can engage the Municipality.

CHAPTER 13

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES

113. INTRODUCTION

- (1) In terms of the Construction Regulations, 2003 (GNR 1010, Government Gazette No. 25207, 18 July 2003) promulgated under section 43 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993, any person for whom construction work is performed is defined as the “client”. The client’s duties, as laid down under Construction Regulation 4, are applicable to the Municipality.
- (2) The Municipality shall comply with all occupational health and safety standards and establish best practice on construction projects commissioned by the Municipality.
- (3) Contractors shall comply with all applicable standards and contract specifications when undertaking any construction project, regardless of the size or nature of the works.

114. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

All contractors entering into a contract with the Municipality shall, as a set of minimum requirements, comply with the following:

- (a) Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993) (as amended) and applicable regulations;
- (b) Compensation for Occupational Injuries & Diseases Act, 1993 (Act No. 130 of 1993) (as amended); and
- (c) Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act No. 29 of 1996), where work is carried out on a mine.

115. IMPLEMENTATION

Bidders are required to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the Municipality's Construction Health and Safety Specifications when compiling bids for construction work.

116. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Bidders shall furnish the following:

- (a) an original copy of a letter of good standing from the compensation fund established in terms of the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 130 of 1993; and
- (b) a pre-bid occupational health and safety plan as contemplated in terms of the Construction Regulations, 2003.

CHAPTER 14

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Conditions and process for public-private partnerships

- 117.** (1) The Municipality may enter into a public-private partnership agreement, but only if the Municipality can demonstrate that the agreement will:
- (a) provide value for money to the Municipality;
 - (b) be affordable for the Municipality; and
 - (c) transfer appropriate technical, operational and financial risk to the private party.
- (2) A public-private partnership agreement must comply with any prescribed regulatory framework for public-private partnerships.
- (3) If the public-private partnership involves the provision of a municipal service, Chapter 8 of the Municipal Systems Act must also be complied with.
- (4) Before a public-private partnership is concluded, the Municipality must conduct a feasibility study that:
- (a) explains the strategic and operational benefits of the public-private partnership for the Municipality in terms of its objectives;
 - (b) describes in specific terms:
 - (i) the nature of the private party's role in the public-private partnership;
 - (ii) the extent to which this role, both legally and by nature, can be performed by a private party; and

- (iii) how the proposed agreement will:
 - (aa) provide value for money to the Municipality;
 - (bb) be affordable for the Municipality;
 - (cc) transfer appropriate technical, operational and financial risks to the private party; and
 - (dd) impact on the Municipality's revenue flows and its current and future budgets;
 - (c) takes into account all relevant information; and
 - (d) explains the capacity of the Municipality to effectively monitor, manage and enforce the agreement.
- (5) The national government may assist the Municipality in carrying out and assessing feasibility studies referred to in subsection (4).
- (6) When a feasibility study has been completed, the accounting officer of the Municipality must:
- (a) submit the report on the feasibility study together with all other relevant documents to the Council for a decision, in principle, on whether the Municipality should continue with the proposed public-private partnership;
 - (b) at least 60 days prior to the meeting of the Council at which the matter is to be considered, in accordance with section 21A of the Municipal Systems Act:

- (i) make public particulars of the proposed public-private partnership, including the report on the feasibility study; and
- (ii) invite the local community and other interested persons to submit to the Municipality comments or representations in respect of the proposed public-private partnership; and
- (c) solicit the views and recommendations of:
 - (i) the National Treasury;
 - (ii) the national department responsible for local government;
 - (iii) if the public-private partnership involves the provision of water, sanitation, electricity or any other service as may be prescribed, the responsible national department; and
 - (iv) any other national or provincial organ of state as may be prescribed.
- (7) Chapter 5 of this policy applies to the procurement of public-private partnership agreements. Section 33 of the MFMA also applies if the agreement will have multi-year budgetary implications for the Municipality within the meaning of that section.

CHAPTER 15

EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME (EPWP)

General

118. (1) The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) is founded on the principle that the Implementing Agent (National or Provincial Department, state owned enterprise, Municipality or municipal entity) is responsible for identifying and implementing suitable projects in accordance with the published EPWP Guidelines.
- (2) The EPWP is a programme that cuts across all departments and spheres of government. Work opportunities will be provided in the following ways:

(a) Infrastructure sector

Increasing the labour intensity of government-funded infrastructure projects. The infrastructure sector incorporates a large-scale initiative to use labour-intensive methods to upgrade rural and municipal roads, municipal pipelines, and storm-water drains. People living in the vicinity of these infrastructure projects are employed by contractors to carry out the work. In addition, emerging contractors will participate in Construction Education and Training Authority (CETA)-registered learnerships to gain the necessary skills to build this infrastructure labour-intensively. The Municipality shall arrange for access to finance for learner contractors.

Labour-intensive construction methods involve the use of an appropriate mix of labour and machines, with a preference for labour where technically and economically feasible, without compromising the quality of the product. International and local experience has shown that, with well-trained supervisory staff and an appropriate employment framework, labour-intensive methods can be used successfully for certain types of infrastructure projects. Labour-intensive infrastructure projects under the EPWP involve:

- (i) using labour intensive construction methods to provide employment opportunities to local unemployed people;

- (ii) providing training or skills development to those locally employed workers; and
- (iii) building cost-effective and quality assets.

(b) Environmental sector

Creating work opportunities in public environmental programmes (e.g. Working for Water).

The environmental sector's contribution to the EPWP involves employing people to work on projects to improve their local environments, under programmes such as the Department of Agriculture's Land Care programme; the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism's People and Parks, Coastal Care, Sustainable Land-based Livelihoods, Cleaning up SA, and Growing a Tourism Economy programmes; and the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's Working for Water, Working for Wetlands, and Working on Fire programmes.

(c) Social sector

Creating work opportunities in public social programmes (e.g. community-based health and social welfare care and early childhood development).

The social sector contributes to the EPWP by employing people, through NGOs and CBOs, to work on home-based care and early childhood development programmes. These programmes will be coordinated by the Departments of Social Development, Health and Education.

(d) Economic sector:

Developing small businesses and cooperatives, including utilising general government expenditure on goods and services to provide the work experience component of small enterprise learnership / incubation programmes.

The EPWP process

- 119.** (1) The ADM will develop an EPWP Strategy Document.
- (2) The ADM will identify specific infrastructure projects to ensure that it implements the EPWP within the organization. The projects targeted for this programme will be in line with the EPWP programme.
- (3) The Municipality will provide guidance on the:
- (a) identification of suitable projects;
 - (b) appropriate design for labour-intensive construction;
 - (c) the specification of labour-intensive works; and
 - (d) the compilation of contract documentation for labour-intensive projects.
- (4) The monitoring and reporting of the ADM's EPWP by the EPWP Unit on a quarterly basis will be supported by an efficient and effective information management system. The type of information that will be monitored on an ongoing basis will include the following six key indicators:
- (a) job opportunity;

- (b) person years of employment, with segregated data for youth, women, disabled (YWD) in format of benchmark, actual to date and projections;
 - (c) project budgets, actual expenditure, expenditure projections (cashflows);
 - (d) demographic data;
 - (e) project wage rate; and
 - (f) cluster budgets, actual expenditure, project across all sectors.
- (5) The employment of locally employed temporary workers on all EPWP labour-intensive infrastructure projects must be in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for Employment and Conditions of Work for Special Public Works Programmes issued in terms of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act No. 75 of 1997) and promulgated in Government Gazette Notice No. P64 of 25 January 2002.

Contractor Development Programme

120. Allocation of projects to:

- (a) Incubator Programme
- (b) Cooperatives Programme
- (c) Emerging Contractor Development Programme
- (d) EPWP
- (e) Designated Groups Allocation (Youth, Women, Disables, etc.)

CHAPTER 16

VARIATION ORDERS

Introduction

121. Variation orders (VO's), also called Contract Instructions, are regularly issued to contractors or service providers. Examples of circumstances that can lead to a variation are listed below:

- (a) An extension of time needs to be given to a contractor for the completion of a project as a result of circumstances outside his or her control, such as excessive rainfall. Such an extension of time will have a cost implication because the contractor's overhead costs will increase. The contract amount must therefore be increased to compensate the contractor for the additional unforeseen costs.
- (b) During the excavation of the foundations for a community hall it was found that more rock needed to be excavated than allowed for when the quantities for the different work items were calculated and included in the project tender. This sort of situation is not uncommon because it is impossible to determine the exact quantities for all excavation due to uncertainty on ground conditions. In this instance the contractor will have to be compensated for his increased costs, and a variation to the contract must be issued.
- (c) During the construction of a clinic it was found that the type of ceiling described in the project specifications, and on which the contractor has based his prices, is unavailable due to a fire at the plant of the manufacturer. To resolve the situation and avoid delays to the construction of the clinic, the architect has recommended an alternative type of ceiling which costs more and the contractor has to be compensated for these additional costs in the form of a variation to his contract.

Process to get variation orders (VO) approved

- 122.**
- (1) Project managers must prepare a report reflecting comprehensive detail for the VO.
 - (2) Project managers must sign off the VO and send it in both hard copy and email to the relevant head of department.
 - (3) VOs to the value of R200 000 must be approved in terms of the ADM's Delegation Policy.

- (4) Should the VO exceed R200 000, the variation order must be considered by the head of department and referred to the Bid Adjudication Committee for approval.
- (5) At all times, the approval of a VO shall not be done so as to contravene this policy or the principles of public procurement.

Documentation and record keeping

- 123.**
- (1) The project manager (either a person at the principal agent or an ADM project manager) responsible for the implementation of a project must keep complete records of all VO's issued on a project. Each individual VO to be approved must be accompanied with a summary of all other VO's issued on a project.
 - (2) Upon approval of a VO to the value of R200 000, the original VO must be filed in Registry and one copy must be kept by the author/project manager as well as a copy to be provided to the SCM Unit for tabling at the next Bid Adjudication Committee meeting for noting and ratification.
 - (3) Should the variation order exceed R200 000, and once it is approved by the Bid Adjudication Committee, the original VO must be filed in Registry and one copy must be kept by the author/project manager.
 - (4) At project close out, all records pertaining to VO's must be filed with all the other project documentation.

CHAPTER 17

GENERAL PREREQUISITES

124. General Prerequisites

Introduction

This Section covers a general set of prerequisites that have been identified for supply chain management by the ADM. All tenderers must submit the information requested below. Pro-forma data sheets **can be found in the SCM Manual**. Tenders will not be considered should the prerequisites not be met.

Criteria

- (a) Proof of company registration and/or any other form of legal standing must be submitted by all bidders and the company composition form must be completed.
- (b) The bid document must be completed in all respects in black ink.
- (c) Bids must be submitted on original bid documents.
- (d) A joint venture agreement must be formalized prior to submitting a bid.
- (e) Invitation to bid (MBD 1) and/or form of officer in respect of infrastructure tenders must be completed and signed.

125. Additional prerequisites for professionals

Introduction

This Section covers additional Prerequisites for Professionals that have been identified for supply chain management by the ADM. All Professionals must submit the information requested below. Pro-forma data sheets **can be found in the SCM Manual**. Bids will not be considered should the prerequisites not be met.

Criteria

- (a) Submit proof of professional registration with the relevant professional body, e.g. the Engineering Council of South Africa.
- (b) Submit professional indemnity and type of cover.
- (c) Submit company composition on the **Company Composition Form which can be found in the SCM Manual**.

126. Additional prerequisites for contractors

Introduction

This Section covers additional Prerequisites for Contractors that have been identified for supply chain management by the ADM. All Contractors must submit the information requested below. Pro-forma data sheets can be found **in the SCM Manual** or upon request from ADM. Bids will not be considered should the prerequisites not be met.

Criteria

- (a) Offer form to be completed and signed.

- (b) Compulsory Enterprise Questionnaire to be completed and signed.

Contractor Registration

- (a) All contractors including sub-contractors must be registered with the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB).

Subcontracting

- (a) Should the contractor wish to sub contract any portion of the works, the contractor must submit details of subcontract together with names of subcontractor to the ADM.
- (b) When Subcontracting to Non-HDI-owned companies, subcontracting will be restricted to a maximum of 25% of the total contract value.
- (c) When Subcontracting to an HDI-owned company, there will be a 50% restriction.
- (d) If details of sub contract are not disclosed, the bid will be set aside.
- (e) If the subcontracting firm has been involved with ADM previously and has performed poorly and/or has been involved in any irregular activities, the tender may be set aside.
- (f) No subcontractors are to further subcontract any portion of the works without disclosing details to ADM for approval prior to commencement of works.
- (g) The Company Composition of the subcontracting firm must be disclosed.
- (h) All contractors will be expected to adhere to the minimum requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act and the Labour Relations Act.

Joint Ventures

- (a) Submit written proof of Joint Ventures - disclosing Joint Venture partnerships (Percentage or names or any other details required by ADM).
- (b) All joint venture partners in respect of construction procurement must be registered with the CIDB.
- (c) Housing contractors must be registered with the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC).

127. Additional prerequisites for contracts above R10 million

Introduction

This Section covers additional Prerequisites for contracts above R10 million. All contractors/service providers must submit the information requested below. Pro-forma data sheets can be found **in the SCM Manual** or upon request from ADM. Bids will not be considered should the prerequisites not be met. The Municipality has a right to decline the bid of a bidder that does not show capacity and capability in a contract valued in excess of R10 million. Such a bidder may be regarded as unsustainable and not qualified to execute such a contract.

Criteria

- (1) If the value of the transaction is expected to exceed R10 million (VAT included), bidders are required to furnish:
 - (a) their audited annual financial statements for the past three years;

- (b) their audited annual financial statements since their establishment, if established during the past three years;
 - (c) a certificate signed by the bidder certifying that the bidder has no undisputed commitments for municipal services towards a Municipality or other service provider in respect of which payment is overdue for more than 30 days;
 - (d) particulars of any contracts awarded to the bidder by an organ of state during the past five years, including particulars of any material non-compliance or dispute concerning the execution of such contract;
 - (e) a statement indicating whether any portion of the goods or services are expected to be sourced from outside the Republic, and, if so, what portion and whether any portion of payment from the Municipality is expected to be transferred out of the Republic;
 - (f) stipulate that disputes must be settled by means of mutual consultation, mediation (with or without legal representation), or, when unsuccessful, in a South African court of law.
- (2) The declaration for procurement above R10 million (VAT Included) must be completed and signed.

Policy related to the Management and Disposal of Assets

PREAMBLE

Whereas section 14 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act no. 56 of 2003) determines that a municipal council may not dispose of assets required to provide minimum services, and whereas the Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations (Government Gazette 31346 dated 22 August 2008) has been issued.

And whereas the municipal council of Amathole District Municipality wishes to adopt a policy to guide the municipal manager in the management of the municipality's assets.

And whereas the municipal manager as custodian of municipal funds and assets is responsible for the implementation of the asset management policy which regulate the acquisition, safeguarding and maintenance of all assets.

And whereas these assets must be protected over their useful life and may be used in the production or supply of goods and services or for administrative purposes.
Now therefore the municipal council of the Amathole District Municipality adopts the following asset management policy:

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AC:	Standard reference for South African Generally Recognised Accounting Statement
ADM:	Amathole District Municipality
AMP:	Asset Management Policy
AO:	Accounting Officer (i.e. Municipal Manager)
CFO:	Chief Financial Officer
GAMAP:	Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice
GRAP:	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
HOD:	Head of Department
IAS:	International Accounting Standard
MFMA:	Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003)
MM:	Municipal Manager (i.e. Accounting Officer)
MSA:	Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000)
PPE:	Property, Plant and Equipment
SAPS:	South African Police Service

DEFINITIONS

Accounting Officer means the Municipal Manager appointed in terms of Section 82 of The Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act no. 117 of 1998) and being the head of administration and accounting officer in terms of section 55 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 2000 (Act no. 32 of 2000).

Agricultural Produce is the harvested product of the municipality's biological assets.

An Asset is defined in terms of GRAP as follows:

“Assets are resources **controlled** by an entity as a result of past events and from which **future economic benefits** or service potential are expected to flow to the entity.”

The Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (in terms of IFRS) provides the following explanations.

- **Future economic benefits:** The potential to contribute, directly or indirectly, to the flow of cash and cash equivalents of the operating activities.
- **Control:** The ability to control the benefits which are expected to flow. It's not limited to legal title.

Asset Management encompasses planning/demand management, acquisitions, use, maintenance, and disposal of assets.

Biological Assets are defined as living animals or plants.

Borrowing Costs are interest and other costs incurred by an entity in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Capital Assets (assets) are items of Biological Assets, Intangible Assets, Investment Property or Property, Plant or Equipment defined in this Policy.

Carrying Amount is the amount at which an asset is included in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated depreciation (or amortisation) and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

Chief Financial Officer (CFO) means an officer of a municipality designated by the Municipal Manager to be administratively in charge of the budgetary and treasury functions.

Community Assets are defined as any asset that contributes to the community's wellbeing. Examples are parks, libraries and fire stations.

Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the specific requirements of other Standards of GRAP.

Depreciable Amount is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost in the financial statements, less its residual value.

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Fair Value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

GAAP are standards of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

GRAP are standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice.

Heritage Assets are defined as culturally significant resources. Examples are works of art, historical buildings and statues.

Head of Department defines all incumbents of post level 1 in the different directorates.

Infrastructure Assets are defined as any asset that is part of a network of similar assets.

Examples are roads, water reticulation schemes, sewerage purification and trunk mains, transport terminals and car parks.

Intangible Assets are defined as identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance.

Inventory in the public sector is defined as:

- ammunition,
- consumable stores,
- maintenance materials,
- spare parts for plant and equipment other than those dealt with under the Standard of GRAP on *Property, Plant and Equipment*,
- strategic stockpiles,
- work in progress, and
- land/property held for sale.

Investment Properties are defined as properties (land or buildings) that are acquired for economic and capital gains rather than for:

- (a) use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or
- (b) sale in the ordinary course of business.

Land and Buildings are defined as a class of PPE when the land and buildings are held for purposes such as administration and provision of services. Land and Buildings therefore exclude Investment properties and Land Inventories.

MFMA refers to the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (Act no. 56 of 2003).

Owner-occupied property is property held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

Other Assets are defined as assets utilised in normal operations. Examples are plant and equipment, motor vehicles and furniture and fittings.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are tangible assets that:-

- (a) Are held by a municipality for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and
- (b) Are expected to be used during more than one period.

Qualifying Assets is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Recoverable Amount is the amount that the municipality expects to recover from the future use of an asset, including its residual value on disposal.

Recoverable Service Amount is the higher of a non-cash generating asset's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

Residual Value is the net amount that the municipality expects to obtain for an asset at the end of its useful life after deducting the expected costs of disposal.

Senior Official is an official directly accountable to the senior manager of the entity.

Senior Manager in relation to a municipal entity, means a manager directly accountable to the chief executive officer of the entity.

Servitudes are rights granted by a property owner to another person or entity to use the land

for certain purposes, e.g. to construct assets on or over a specific property or the right to access to a property.

Useful Life is:-

a) The period of time over which an asset is expected to be used by the municipality;

or

b) The number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the municipality's accounting officer

OBJECTIVES

The MFMA was introduced with the objective of improving accounting in the municipalities sector in keeping with global trends. Good asset management is critical to any business environment whether in the private or public sector.

According to the MFMA, the Accounting Officer in the Municipality should ensure:

- (a) that the municipality has and maintains an effective, efficient and transparent system of financial and risk management and internal control;
- (b) the effective, efficient and economical use of the resources of the municipality;
- (c) the management (including safeguarding and maintenance) of the assets of the municipality;
- (d) that the municipality has and maintains a management, accounting and information system that accounts for the assets and liabilities of the municipality;
- (e) that the municipality's assets and liabilities are valued in accordance with standards of generally recognized accounting practice; and
- (f) that the municipality has and maintains a system of internal control of assets and liabilities, including an asset and liabilities register, as may be prescribed.
- (g) has consistent application of asset management principles;
- (h) implements accrual accounting;
- (i) complies with PFMA, MFMA, Treasury Regulation, GAAP, GRAP and other related legislation;
- (j) safeguards and controls the assets of the municipality; and
- (k) optimizes asset usage.

An Asset Management Policy should promote efficient and effective monitoring and control of assets and the objectives of having an Asset Management Policy are:

- To ensure accurate recording of asset information.
- To ensure the accurate recording of asset movements.
- To ensure compliance with Council's Insurance Policy, Supply Chain Management Policy and Payment Procedure.
- To ensure the effective and efficient control, utilisation, optimisation of usage, safeguarding and management of ADM's assets.
- To ensure that all responsible parties are aware of their roles and responsibilities regarding the assets of the municipality.
- To prescribe the accounting treatment of assets acquired and used in accordance with the applicable accounting standards approved by National Treasury.

- To prescribe the administrative guidelines and internal control procedures to be followed by persons in control of assets with regard to management of those assets.
- To comply with current legislation.
- To emphasise a culture of accountability over fixed assets.
- To ensure that fixed assets are not written off and disposed of without proper authorization.
- To ensure that preventative measures are in place to eliminate theft, loss and misuse.
- To ensure accuracy of the depreciation charge.
- To ensure a formal set of procedures that can be implemented to ensure that fixed assets and financial policies are achieved and are in compliance with the MFMA.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

ADM is required to comply with the MFMA, MSA, and circulars, memorandum and guidelines issued by National Treasury.

A municipality exercises its legislative and executive authority by, among others, developing and adopting policies, plans, strategies and programmes, including setting targets for delivery (section 11(3) of the MSA).

As accounting officer of the municipality, the Municipal Manager is responsible and accountable for, among others, all assets of the municipality (section 55(2) of the MSA).

The Municipal Manager must take all reasonable steps to ensure, among others, that the resources of the municipality are used effectively, efficiently and economically (section 62(1) of the MFMA).

In terms of the MFMA, the accounting officer is responsible for managing the assets and liabilities of the municipality, including the safeguarding and maintenance of its assets.

The MFMA further requires the accounting officer to ensure that:

- The municipality has and maintains a management, accounting and information system that accounts for its assets and liabilities; The municipality's assets are valued in accordance with standards of generally recognised accounting practice; and
- The municipality has and maintains a system of internal control of assets and liabilities.

RELATED POLICIES, PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES

The following policies, processes and procedures should be in place to ensure an effective and efficient asset management system:

- Supply Chain Management Policy
- Delegations of authority
- Payment Policy
- Fleet Management Policy
- Insurance Policy
- Security Policy
- Property portfolio management

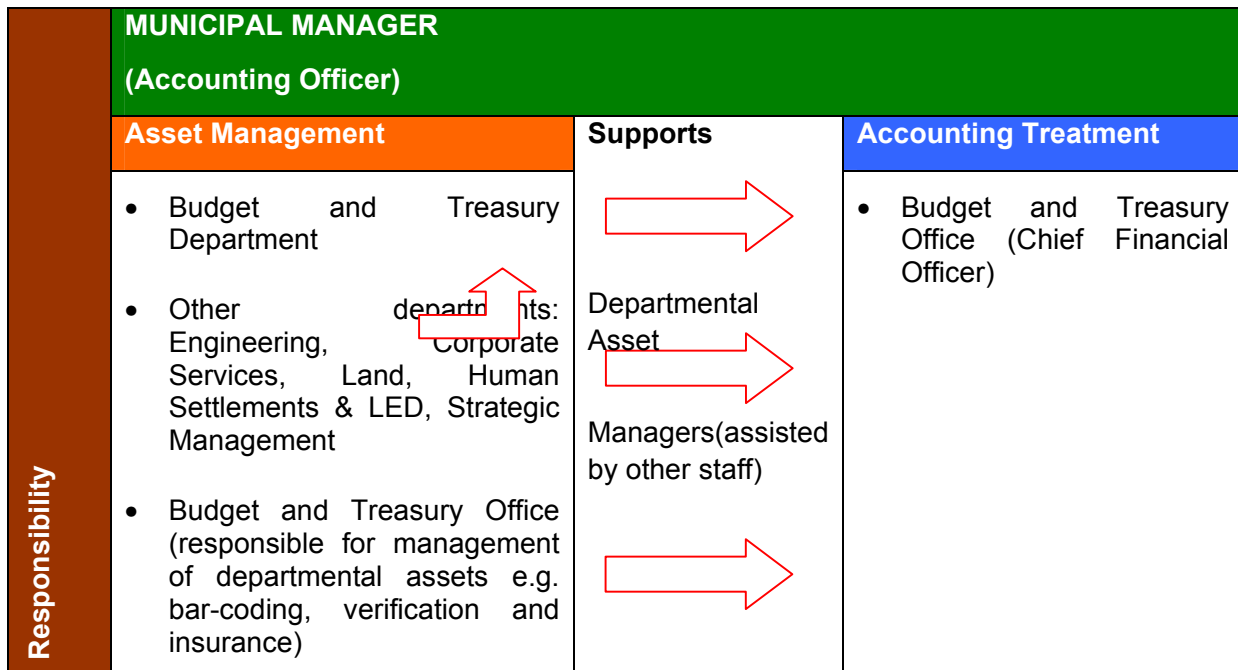
UPDATING THE POLICY

The Budget and Treasury Department is responsible for updating the policy on an annual basis. All departments are responsible for submitting requests to change enhance or improve the existing policy. Requests should be submitted to the Asset Management Steering Committee throughout the year. The requests should be evaluated by the Asset Management Steering Committee on an annual basis and any changes agreed upon should be effected by the Budget and Treasury Department and presented to the Council on an annual basis. Advice on recommended internal control procedures and interpretation of this document may be obtained from the Department Asset Manager (referred to in Section 2.6). It is critical that all changes made to the policy and procedures are properly and timeously communicated.

The version number on the front of the policy should be updated each time the policy is updated and approved. The “Document review and approval” section at the beginning of this policy must also be updated with each approved change to the policy.

ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

OVERVIEW



The diagram above depicts an overview of the key role players involved in asset management. The other departments are accountable to Budget and Treasury. Each department is supported by a Departmental Asset Manager.

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Responsibilities

The MM is the AO of the Municipality in terms of section 60 of the MFMA.

Section 60 of the MFMA further states that the AO must:

- Exercise their functions and powers assigned to them in terms of the Act, and
- Provide guidance and advice on compliance with the MFMA to:
 - Political structures, political office-bearers and officials of the municipality, and
 - Any municipal entity under the sole or shared control of the municipality.

The AO of a municipality is responsible for the management of the assets of that municipality in terms of section 63 of the MFMA which prescribes the following:

- Safeguarding and maintenance of assets.
- Implementation of an information system that accounts for the assets.
- Ensuring that assets are valued in terms of generally recognised accounting practice.
- Maintaining a system of internal control of assets (e.g. an asset register).

Delegations

The AO may delegate to a member of the municipality's top management (chief financial officer; senior managers responsible for managing votes; other senior officials) or any other official of the municipality in terms of section 79 (1) (b) of the MFMA:

- Any powers or duties assigned to an AO in terms of the Act, or
- Any powers or duties reasonably necessary to assist the AO in complying with a duty which requires the AO to take reasonable or appropriate steps to ensure the achievement of the aims of a specific provision of this Act.

The AO must regularly review the delegations issued above and, if necessary, amend or withdraw any of those delegations.

The delegations:

- Must be in writing.
- May be subject to limitations and conditions as the AO may impose in a specific case.
- May be to a specific individual or to the holder of a specific post in the municipality.
- May authorise the delegated member to sub-delegate the delegated power or duty to an official or the holder of a specific post in that member's area of responsibility.
- Do not divest the AO of the responsibility concerning the exercise of the delegated power or the performance of the delegated duty.

The AO is therefore accountable for all transactions entered into by his/her delegates.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The CFO shall be the asset registrar of the municipality, and shall ensure that a complete, accurate and up-to-date computerised asset register is maintained.

No amendments, deletions or additions to the asset register shall be made other than by the CFO or by an official acting under the written instruction of the CFO.

The following duties have been delegated to the CFO:

To ensure that Council assets are accounted for in accordance with generally recognised accounting practice.

To ensure that the general ledger is reconciled to the asset register.

To review the reconciliation between the general ledger and the asset register

To provide the Auditor-General or his personnel, on request, with the financial records relating to assets belonging to Council as recorded in the general ledger.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENT

Section 78(1) of the MFMA prescribes the following areas of responsibility for senior managers (also referred to as HOD's) relating to asset management.

“Each senior manager of a municipality and each official of a municipality exercising financial management responsibilities must take all reasonable steps within their respective areas of responsibility to ensure –

- That the system of financial management and internal control established for the municipality is carried out diligently;
- That the financial and other resources of the municipality are utilised effectively, efficiently economically and transparently;
- That any unauthorised, irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure and any other losses are prevented;
- That the assets of the municipality are managed effectively and that assets are safeguarded and maintained to the extent necessary;
- That all information required by the AO for compliance with the provisions of this Act is timeously submitted to the AO; and
- That the provision of this Act, to the extent applicable to that senior manager or official including any delegations in terms of section 79, are complied with.”

The provision of section 78(1) must be performed subject to the directions of the AO.

In addition to the above, the HOD's are responsible to ensure that all employees within their respective department adhere to the approved Asset Management Policy and Procedures. **The HOD must nominate an employee to implement and maintain asset control (i.e. Departmental Asset Manager) in his/her directorate / department. The Budget and Treasury Department must be notified of such person.**

Where limited resources are available, it is incumbent upon the HOD's, to ensure that adequate procedures for regular independent checks of fixed assets are in place.

It is the responsibility of the HOD to ensure that all asset related changes that take place within their divisions/directorates have been properly authorised and communicated to the Department Asset Manager.

DEPARTMENT ASSET MANAGER

The “Departmental Asset Manager”, under the supervision and authority of the HOD, must ensure that:

- All information needed by the Budget and Treasury Office to compile and update the Asset Register, is circulated to the said Department.
- The HOD and Budget and Treasury Department (after approval of the HOD) is notified of any changes in the status of the assets under the directorates/departments control (e.g. new asset purchases, asset transfers, asset impairments and asset disposals).
- The inventory and/or assets of the ADM are not used for private enterprise and gain by any employee/Councillor.
- Control is exercised over the respective department’s assets and shall report any enhancement/improvement, transfer or disposal of the respective department’s assets to the Budget and Treasury Department.
- Relevant reports on the writing off of scrap (in case of vehicles) and the theft/loss (in the case of other assets) are submitted to the Budget and Treasury Department.
- Any discrepancies in the asset stock take report are followed up.
- All assets within the department are recorded on the asset register and are bar coded.
- Administer cyclical counts on assets within the respective department and follow up on any discrepancies.

DELEGATIONS

All delegated authority must be in writing and must comply with the Delegations of Authority Policy.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

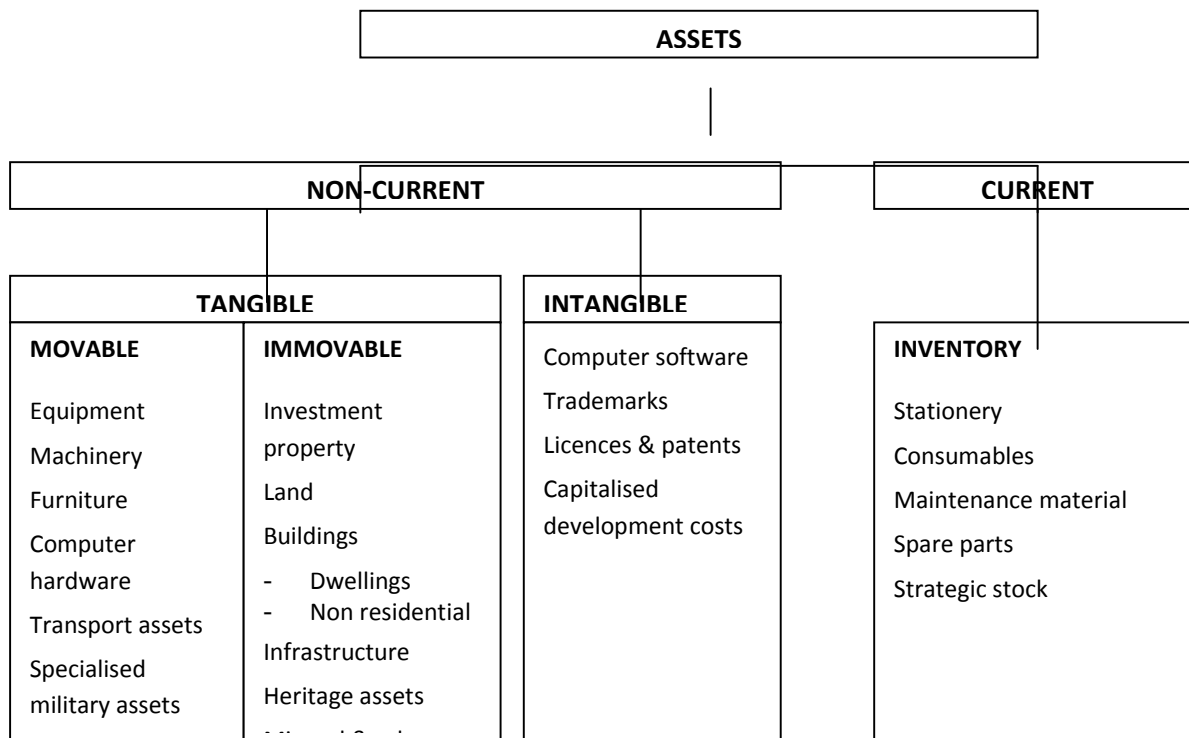
FORMAT OF THE ASSET REGISTER

The asset register shall be maintained in the format determined by the CFO. The format must comply with the requirements of GRAP and any other applicable accounting requirements.

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS

The CFO must ensure that all assets are, as prescribed by the current standards, classified under the following headings in the asset register and Statement of Financial Position:

- PPE (infrastructure, community, heritage and other assets)
- Investment property
- Inventory (classified as PPE)
- Intangible assets



PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT TREATED AS INVENTORY

Any land or buildings owned or acquired by the municipality with the intention of selling such property in the ordinary course of business, or any land or buildings owned or acquired by the municipality with the intention of developing such property for the purpose of selling it in the ordinary course of business, shall be accounted for as inventory, and not included as either PPE or investment property in the municipality's Statement of Financial Position.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Recognition criteria

PPE shall be recognised as an asset when:

- It is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity, and
- The cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Initial measurement

Purchased assets

An item of PPE which qualifies for recognition as an asset shall initially be measured at its cost.

Donated assets

Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, its deemed cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Capitalisation threshold

Council must approve the capitalisation threshold on an annual basis.

Asset (excluding computer equipment)	Treatment
Cost/fair value \geq R5 000* * Or such other amount as the Council of the municipality may from time to time determine on the recommendation of the MM	Recognise as PPE Record on the asset register
Cost/fair value $<$ R5 000	Capitalise the asset on acquisition and depreciate fully in one year Record on a separate list

The above capitalisation threshold does not apply to computer equipment.

Components of Cost/Valuation of assets

General

The cost of an item of PPE comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Examples of directly attributable costs are:

- (a) the cost of site preparation,
- (b) initial delivery and handling costs,
- (c) installation costs,
- (d) professional fees such as for architects and engineers, and

- (e) the estimated cost of dismantling the asset and restoring the site, to the extent that it is recognised as a provision. Guidance on accounting for provisions is found in GRAP 19 on Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets.

Administration and other general overhead costs are not a component of the cost of PPE unless they can be directly attributed to the acquisition of the asset or bringing the asset to its working condition. Similarly, start-up and similar costs do not form part of the cost of an asset unless they are necessary to bring the asset to its working condition. Initial operating losses incurred prior to an asset achieving planned performance are recognised as an expense.

Recoverable indirect costs (e.g. VAT etc.) are not a component of the cost of PPE.

Self-constructed assets

The cost of a self-constructed asset is determined using the same principles as for an acquired asset. If an entity makes similar assets for sale in the normal course of business, the cost of the asset is usually the same as the cost of producing the assets for sale. Therefore, any internal surpluses are eliminated in arriving at such costs. Similarly, the cost of abnormal amounts of wasted material, labour or other resources incurred in the production of a self-constructed asset is not included in the cost of the asset.

Finance lease assets

Capitalisation of PPE obtained by means of a finance lease.

Ensure the correct accounting treatment of assets obtained by means of finance leases in the financial statements of the lessee:

- Assets obtained by means of a finance lease

should be capitalised.

- Annual depreciation on the leased asset should be expensed.

Deferred payments

When payment for an item of PPE is deferred beyond normal credit terms, its cost is the cash price equivalent. The difference between this amount and the total payments is recognised as an interest expense over the period of credit.

Exchange of assets

The accounting treatment relating to the exchange of dissimilar and similar assets as follows:

Dissimilar exchange

PPE may be acquired in **exchange or part exchange for a dissimilar item of PPE or other asset**. The cost is measured at the fair value of the asset received which is equivalent to the fair value of the asset given up adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred.

Similar exchange

PPE may be **acquired in exchange for a similar asset** that has a similar use in the same line of operations and which has a similar fair value.

PPE may also be **sold in exchange for an equity interest in a similar asset**.

In both cases, no gain or loss is recognised on the transaction. The cost of the new asset is the carrying amount of the asset given up.

The fair value of the asset received may provide evidence of impairment in the asset given up. Therefore, the asset given up is written down and this written-down value is assigned to the new asset. Examples of exchanges of similar assets include the exchange of aircraft, hostels and other real estate properties.

If other assets such as cash are included as part of the exchange transaction this may indicate that the items exchanged do not have a similar value.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to PPE should be added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential

over the total life of the asset

in excess of the most recently assessed standard of performance of the existing asset,

will flow to the entity.

Otherwise, all other subsequent expenditure not meeting the definition above will be accounted for as repairs and maintenance expense.

Major components of some items of PPE that require replacement at regular intervals must be accounted for as separate assets as they have different useful lives. Therefore, the expenditure incurred in replacing or renewing the component should be accounted for as an acquisition of a separate asset (provided the recognition criteria is met in terms of **section 0**) and the replaced asset should be written off.

For example, a reservoir may require relining after a specified number of hours of usage or components of a sewerage purification works may need replacing during the lifetime of the works, or a road may need resurfacing every few years, a furnace may require relining after a specified number of hours of usage.

Measurement subsequent to initial recognition

Subsequent to the initial recognition as an asset, an item of PPE should be measured as follows in terms of GRAP 17.

PPE (excluding land and buildings)	Land and buildings
Carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.	Carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent impairment losses.

Revaluations of land and buildings

In accordance with GRAP 17 the accounting treatment requirement relating to the revaluation of land and buildings is as follows:

Determination of the fair value

The fair value of land and buildings is their market value, determined by appraisal.

An appraisal of the value of an asset is normally undertaken by a member of the valuation profession who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification.

Frequency of revaluations

Land and buildings will be revalued every 5 years.

Treatment of accumulated depreciation on revaluation

When land and buildings are revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation will be **eliminated against the gross carrying amount** of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

The amount of the adjustment arising on the elimination of accumulated depreciation forms part of the increase or decrease in carrying amount.

Classes of property

When land and buildings are revalued, the entire class of property to which that asset belongs shall be revalued. In other words, if land is revalued, then all land within that classification must be revalued. If land and buildings within that classification are revalued, then all land and buildings must be revalued.

Accounting treatment of revaluation increases and decreases

Increase in carrying amount

- The increase shall be credited directly to the non-distributable reserve under the heading "Revaluation surplus."
- The increase will only be recognised as revenue (credited to the Statement of Changes in Financial Performance) to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same class of assets previously recognised as an expense.

Decrease in carrying amount

- The decrease shall be recognised as an expense.
- The decrease will only be charged directly against any related "Revaluation surplus" to the extent that the decrease does not exceed the amount held in the "Revaluation surplus" in respect of that same class of assets.

The "Revaluation surplus" must be realised (transferred directly to the Accumulated Surplus or Deficits) in part or in whole through use, retirement or disposal of the asset.

Depreciation

All PPE, except land and heritage assets, shall be depreciated.

In accordance with GRAP the requirements and guidance relating to the accounting treatment of depreciation from have been summarised below.

Depreciation method

The CFO shall depreciate all depreciable assets on the straight-line method of depreciation over the assigned useful operating life of the asset in question.

Commencement date

Depreciation should be calculated from the day following the day in which an asset is acquired until the end of the calendar month concerned. However, ADM will calculate depreciation from the beginning of the month in which the asset was acquired.

Useful life

The CFO shall assign a useful life to each depreciable asset recorded on the municipality's asset register. In determining such a useful life the CFO shall adhere to the useful lives set out in the **Appendix 5.1** to this document.

In the case of a fixed asset which is not listed in **Appendix 5.1**, the CFO shall determine a useful life, if necessary in consultation with the HOD who shall control or use the asset in question, and shall be guided in determining such useful life by the likely pattern in which the asset's economic benefits or service potential will be consumed.

Lost, stolen or damaged assets must be fully depreciated when the event occurs.

Review of the useful life

The useful life of an item of PPE shall be reviewed periodically. Where the expectations are significantly different from previous estimates, the depreciation charge for the current and future periods shall be adjusted.

The useful life must be amended where assets are materially impaired, improperly maintained or any event occurs affecting the rate at which economic benefits or service potential is consumed. The additional depreciation expense shall be debited to the department or vote controlling or using the asset in question.

Review of the depreciation method

The depreciation method applied to PPE shall be reviewed periodically and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits or service potential from those assets, the method shall be changed to reflect the changed pattern. When such a change in depreciation method is necessary the change shall be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate and the depreciation charge for the current and future periods shall be adjusted.

Accounting treatment

Depreciation shall generally take the form of an expense both calculated and debited on a monthly basis against the appropriate line item in the department or vote in which the asset is used or consumed.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings are dealt with separately for accounting purposes even when they are acquired together. Land normally has an unlimited lifespan and will not be depreciated. Buildings have a limited life and are depreciated.

Impairment losses

The following procedures need to be performed to determine whether a cash-generating asset and a non-cash generating asset are impaired. GRAP 26 (Impairment of assets) should be applied relating to cash-generating assets. GRAP21 should be applied to non-cash generating assets.

Cash-generating assets

GRAP 26 (Impairment of assets) should be applied to determine whether a cash generating asset is impaired.

A cash generating asset (unit) is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash flows that are independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

The cash generating asset is impaired if its carrying amount is higher than its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount

The recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

- *Fair value less costs to sell:* Amount obtainable in an arm's length transaction less costs of disposal.
- *Value in use:* Discounted future net cash flows from the continuing use and ultimate disposal of the asset.

Frequency of impairment test

An annual impairment test should be performed to determine whether the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount by assessing the indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Reversal of impairment

The reversal of the impairment should be recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance unless the asset is carried at the revalued amount when there are indicators that the asset may no longer be impaired.

Non-cash generating asset

In accordance with GRAP21 guidance relating to instances where non-cash generating assets are impaired is as follows:

The non-cash generating asset is impaired if its carrying amount is higher than its recoverable amount.

The carrying amount shall be reviewed periodically in order to assess whether or not the recoverable amount has declined below the carrying amount.

Accounting treatment

The amount of the reduction shall be recognised as an expense immediately, unless it reverses a previous revaluation in which case it shall be charged to the non-distributable reserve headed "Revaluation Surplus".

Retirements and disposals

In accordance with GRAP 17, PPE shall be eliminated from the Statement of Financial Position on disposal or when the asset is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its disposal.

Any gains or losses from the retirement or disposal of an item of PPE are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Gain/loss} = \text{Estimated net disposal proceeds} - \text{carrying amount of the asset}$$

The gain or (loss) shall be included in the statement of financial performance as an item of revenue or (expense), whichever is applicable.

PPE retired from active use and held for disposal should be recorded at its carrying amount at the date it is retired from active use. At each reporting date the asset must be tested for impairment and record any impairment loss in terms of **section 0**

HERITAGE ASSETS

Some assets are described as heritage assets because of their cultural, historical or environmental significance, such as historical buildings, monuments, works of art and conservation areas. The following characteristics are usually displayed by heritage assets –

- their intrinsic value is unlikely to be reflected in financial terms based on a market price;
- prohibitions and restrictions may be placed on the disposal thereof;
- they are often irreplaceable and their value increases over time; and
- it may be difficult to estimate their useful lives.

There are some heritage assets with a service potential other than their heritage value, for example historical buildings used as office accommodation. In such cases, the heritage assets may be recognised, measured and disclosed on the same basis as other items of PPE. Heritage assets for which the service potential is limited to the heritage characteristics need not be recognised in the financial statements. Disclosure of its existence and physical condition is encouraged.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Investment property shall be accounted for in terms of GRAP 16 and shall not be classified as PPE for purposes of preparing the municipality's Statement of Financial Position.

Recognition criteria

Investment property shall be recognised as an asset when and only when:

- (a) it is **probable** that the **future economic benefits** that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity; and
- (b) the **cost** of the investment property **can be measured reliably**.

Measurement at initial recognition

GRAP 16 states that:

- Investment property shall be measured initially at its cost (including transaction costs).
- The initial cost of a property interest held under a lease and classified as an investment property shall be as prescribed for a finance lease. i.e. the asset shall be recognised at the lower of the fair value of the property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. An equivalent amount shall be recognised as a liability.

Measurement subsequent to initial recognition

All investment property shall be measured at its fair value. Investment property shall not be depreciated, but shall be annually valued on balance sheet date to determine their fair (market) value. Investment assets shall be recorded in the balance sheet at such fair value. Adjustments to the previous year's recorded fair value shall be accounted for as either gains (revenues) or losses (expenses) in the accounting records of the department or service controlling the assets concerned.

A qualified valuer, with knowledge of local conditions and experience in valuing similar types of assets, shall be engaged by the municipality to undertake such valuations.

If the Council of the municipality resolves to construct or develop a property for future use as an investment property, such property shall in every respect be accounted for as an ordinary fixed asset until it is ready for its intended use – where after it shall be reclassified as an investment asset.

INVENTORY

Recognition of spare parts and servicing equipment

GRAP 17 states that most spare parts and servicing equipment are usually carried as inventory and recognised as an expense as consumed. However, major spare parts and stand-by equipment qualify as PPE when the entity expects to use them during more than one period or when their use is expected to be irregular.

Spare parts and land/property held for sale are accounted for as inventory in terms of GRAP 12 unless the spare parts meet the requirements to be recognised as PPE in terms of GRAP 17.

Depreciation of spare parts and stand-by equipment qualifying as PPE

Depreciation will be over the time period not exceeding the useful life of the related asset.

BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Accounting for biological assets (living animals or plants) shall take place in accordance with the requirements of GRAP 101 where applicable.

The CFO, in consultation with the head(s) of department concerned, shall ensure that all biological assets, such as livestock and crops, are valued at 30 June each year at fair value less estimated point-of-sales costs. Such valuation shall be undertaken by a recognised valuer in the line of the biological assets concerned.

Any losses on such valuation shall be debited to the department or vote concerned as an operating expense, and any increase in the valuation shall be credited to the department or vote concerned as operating revenue.

If any biological asset is lost, stolen or destroyed, the matter – if material – shall be reported in writing by the HOD concerned in exactly the same manner as though the asset were an ordinary asset.

Records of the details of biological assets shall be kept in a separate section of the asset register or in a separate accounting record altogether and such details shall reflect the information which the CFO, in consultation with the HOD concerned and the internal auditor, deems necessary for accounting and control purposes.

The CFO shall annually insure the municipality's biological assets, in consultation with the HOD's concerned, provided the Council of the municipality considers such insurance desirable and affordable.

DISCLOSURE

Property, plant and equipment

GRAP 17 details the disclosure requirements for accounting purposes relating to PPE. The following aspects need to be disclosed:

- The measurement bases.
- Depreciation method/(s) used.
- Useful lives or depreciation rates.
- Gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period.
- Reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing:
 - additions,
 - disposals,
 - acquisitions through business combinations,
 - increases or decreases during the period resulting from revaluations,
 - reductions in the carrying amount (impairment losses),
 - impairment losses (if any) reversed,
 - depreciation, and
 - other movements.
- Existence and amounts of restrictions on the title for PPE pledged as security for liabilities. The amount of commitments for the acquisition of PPE.
- The accounting policy for estimated costs of restoring the site of PPE.
- When property is stated at revalued amount, the following shall be disclosed:
 - the basis used to revalue property,
 - the effective date of the revaluation,
 - whether an independent valuer was involved,
 - the nature of any indices used to determine replacement cost, and
 - the revaluation surplus, indicating the movement for the period.

Investment property

GRAP 16 details the disclosure requirements for accounting purposes relating to investment property. As a guide, investment property should be disclosed in accordance with the latest Specimen Annual Financial Statements guideline issued by National Treasury.

ACCOUNTING POLICY IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

FORMAT OF THE ASSET REGISTER

The asset register shall reflect the following information:

- Description of each asset
- Date of acquisition/brought into use
- Unique asset number (barcode)
- Title deed number (for property)
- Erf and portion number (for property)
- Location of asset (e.g. physical address, GPRS co-ordinates and description, unique location number)
- Original cost
- Revalued amount
- Fair value (if no costs are available)
- Last revaluation date of assets subject to revaluation
- Who performed the last valuation
- Accumulated depreciation to the beginning of the current year
- Depreciation charge for the current year
- Accumulated depreciation at year end
- Carrying value of the asset
- Method and rate of depreciation.
- Impairment losses incurred during the financial year (and reversal of such losses, where applicable)
- Department(s) or vote(s) within which the assets will be used
- Source of financing
- Current insurance arrangements
- Use of the asset e.g. to perform basic municipal services
- Nature and duration of assets secured for debt and other encumbrances
- Disposal date/date of retirement from use
- Disposal price (proceeds)
- Responsible official

Investment property shall be recorded in the asset register in the same manner as other assets, but a separate section of the asset register shall be maintained for this purpose.

PPE treated as inventories shall be recorded in the asset register in the same manner as other assets, but a separate section of the asset register shall be maintained for this purpose.

Major spare parts and stand-by equipment should be bar-coded and recorded in the asset register.

An asset shall be capitalised, that is, recorded in the asset register, as soon as it is acquired. If the asset is constructed over a period of time, it shall be recorded as work-in-progress until it is available for use, where after it shall be appropriately classified as an asset.

An asset shall remain in the asset register for as long as it is in physical existence.

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS

The CFO must ensure that all assets are, as prescribed by the current standards, classified under the following headings in the asset register.

Property, plant and equipment

PPE are classified as follows in terms of GRAP 17:

Classification	Description	Example
Infrastructure assets	<p>Infrastructure assets are any assets that are part of a network of similar assets.</p> <p>Some assets are commonly described as infrastructure assets. While there is no universally accepted definition of infrastructure assets, these assets usually display some or all of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) They are part of a system or network, (b) They are specialised in nature and do not have alternative uses, (c) They are immovable, and/or (d) They may be subject to constraints on disposal. 	Roads, water and reticulation schemes, sewerage purification, electricity assets and trunk mains.
Community assets	Community assets are any assets that contribute to the community's well-being.	Parks, libraries and fire stations.
Heritage assets	Heritage assets are culturally significant resources.	Works of art, historical buildings and statues.
Other assets	Other assets are assets utilised in operations except for assets referred to in section 0 .	Plant and equipment, motor vehicles and furniture and fittings. Property classified as investment property.

Housing and township developments, where ADM acts as developers on behalf of Provincial Government, are not under the control of ADM (unless accredited by the provincial department of housing). Therefore, development costs are expensed. Only the infrastructure (e.g. roads) will be under the control of the municipality and will be capitalised.

The cost of the land for **landfill sites** will be capitalised. However, any future costs required to decommission, restore or rehabilitate will be accounted for in terms of AC 438 Rights to Interests Arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation funds.

Investment property

Investment property shall be accounted for in terms of GRAP 16 and shall not be classified as PPE for purposes of preparing the municipality's Statement of Financial Position. Refer to **section0**.

Inventory

Major spare parts and stand-by equipment qualify as PPE when the entity expects to use them during more than one period or when their use is expected to be irregular in terms of GRAP 17Refer to **section0**.

Intangible assets

Identify and classify Intangible Assets (IA) and align the values of the IA to the selected accounting policies for IA, i.e. IA should be carried at fair value or cost minus accumulated depreciation. Intangible Assets should be listed in a separate Intangible Asset Register.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Components of Cost/Valuation of assets

Deferred payments

Example

ADM purchases an asset costing R100 000 on 1.7.0x which is to be repaid in equal instalments over a 36 month period from 1.8.0x. Assume the following:

- The market related interest rate is 15% per annum, compounded monthly.
- There is no residual value

Answer

Cost of the asset and corresponding liability on 1.7.0x is R80 131

[Using a financial calculator: PMT=100 000/36; i=15/12; n=36; PV=??]

Interest will accrue monthly and the monthly payment will be split between the liability and interest expense e.g. for 31.8.0x

Dr	Lease Liability (balancing figure)	1 776	
Dr	Interest expense (80 131 x 1.25%)	1 002	
Cr	Bank (100 000/36)		2 778

Subsequent expenditure

In accordance with GRAP 17 the requirements relating to subsequent expenditure are as follows:

Recognising subsequent expenditure as an asset

- Subsequent expenditure on PPE is only recognised as an asset when the expenditure improves the condition of the asset, measured over its total life, beyond its most recently assessed standard of performance.
- Examples of improvements that result in increased future economic benefits or service potential include the following:

- (a) Modification of an item of plant to extend its useful life, including an increase in its capacity,
- (b) Upgrading machine parts to achieve a substantial improvement in the quality of output, and
- (c) Rehabilitation of a road enabling a substantial reduction in previously assessed maintenance costs.

Recognising subsequent expenditure as an expense

- Expenditure related to repairs or maintenance of PPE are made to restore or maintain the future economic benefits or service potential that an entity can expect from the most recently assessed standard of performance of the asset.
- Therefore, they are usually recognised as an expense when incurred.
- The cost of servicing or overhauling plant and equipment is usually an expense since it restores, rather than increases, the most recently assessed standard of performance.

Other considerations

GRAP 17 states that:

The **appropriate accounting treatment** for **expenditure incurred subsequent to the acquisition** of an item of property, plant and equipment **depends on the circumstances**, which were **taken into account** on the **initial measurement and recognition** of the related item of property, plant and equipment **and whether** the subsequent **expenditure is recoverable**. For instance, **when** the **carrying amount** of the item of property, plant and equipment already **takes into account a loss in economic benefits or service potential**, the **subsequent expenditure to restore** the future economic benefits or service potential expected from the asset **is capitalised, provided** that the **carrying amount does not exceed the total economic benefits or service potential** that the entity expects to recover from the continued use and ultimate disposal of the item. This is also the case when the purchase price of an asset already reflects the entity's obligation to incur expenditure in the future, which is necessary to bring the asset to its working condition. An example of this might be the acquisition of a building requiring renovation. In such circumstances, the subsequent expenditure is added to the carrying amount of the asset to the extent that it can be recovered from future use of the asset.

Revaluations of land and buildings

Determination of the fair value

For many assets, the fair value will be readily ascertainable by reference to quoted prices in an active and liquid market. For example, current market prices can usually be obtained for land and non-specialised buildings.

Frequency of revaluations

The frequency of revaluations depends upon the movements in the fair values of land and buildings being revalued. When the fair value of a revalued asset differs materially from its carrying amount, a further revaluation is necessary. Some land and buildings may experience significant and volatile movements in fair value, thus necessitating annual revaluation. Such frequent revaluations are unnecessary for land and buildings with only insignificant movements in fair value. Instead, revaluation every five years may be sufficient.

Treatment of accumulated depreciation on revaluation

Example

ADM purchases an asset costing R100 000 on 1.7.06.

The asset is:

- Depreciated on a straight line basis over 10 years
- Revalued every 4 years

The gross replacement cost on the first date of revaluation (1.7.10) is R250 000.

Answer

1.7.10

Dr	Asset – revaluation	150 000	
	Accumulated depreciation	40 000	
Cr	Asset-cost		100 000
	Revaluation surplus	90 000	

Calculations

Carrying amount prior to revaluation

Cost	100 000
Accumulated depreciation (100 000 x 10% x 4 years)	<u>(40 000)</u>
Carrying amount	60 000

Carrying amount after revaluation

Replacement cost	250 000
Accumulated depreciation (250 000 x 10% x 4 years)	<u>(100 000)</u>

Carrying amount	150 000
Therefore, the revaluation surplus is 90 000 (150 000 – 60 000)	

Classes of property

A class is a grouping of assets of a similar nature or function in an entity's operations. The following are examples of separate classes:

- (a) Land,
- (b) Operational buildings,
- (c) Office buildings,
- (d) Roads,
- (e) Machinery,
- (f) Electricity transmission networks,
- (g) Motor vehicles,
- (h) Furniture and fixtures, and
- (i) Office equipment.

Depreciation

In addition to the definition of depreciation explained in **section 1.3**, depreciation is also understood to be the monetary quantification of the extent to which PPE is used or consumed in the provision of economic benefits or the delivery of services.

Useful life

In accordance with GRAP the following guidance should be referred to when considering the useful life of an asset.

The economic benefits or service potential embodied in an item of property, plant and equipment is consumed by the entity principally through the use of the asset. However, other factors such as technical obsolescence and wear and tear while an asset remains idle often result in the diminution of the economic benefits or service potential that might have been expected to be available from the asset. Consequently, all the following factors need to be considered in determining the useful life of an asset:

- (a) The expected usage of the asset by the entity. Usage is assessed by reference to the asset's expected capacity or physical output,
- (b) The expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors such as the number of shifts for which the asset is to be used and the repair and maintenance program of the entity, and the care and maintenance of the asset while idle,
- (c) Technical obsolescence arising from changes or improvements in production, or from a change in the market demand for the product or service output of the asset, and
- (d) Legal or similar limits on the use of the asset, such as the expiry dates of related leases.

The useful life of an asset is defined in terms of the asset's expected utility to the entity. The asset management policy of an entity may involve the disposal of assets after a specified time or after consumption of a certain proportion of the economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset. Therefore, the useful life of an asset may be shorter than its economic life. The estimation of the useful life of an item of property, plant and equipment is a matter of judgement based on the experience of the entity with similar assets.

Impairment losses

Indicators of impairment for cash-generating assets

Internal indicators	External indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of obsolescence or physical damage • Discontinuance, disposal or restructuring plans • Declining asset performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decline in the market value • Changes in technological, market, economic or legal environment • Changes in interest rates • Low market capitalisation

Indicators of a reversal of the impairment for cash-generating assets

The reversal of impairment may occur due to the following:

Internal indicators	External indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the way the asset is used or expected to be used • Evidence from internal reporting indicates that economic performance of the asset will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant increase in market value • Changes in technological, market, economic or legal environment

be better than expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in interest rates • Market interest rates have decreased
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Indicators of impairment for non-cash-generating assets

Internal indicators	External indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence is available of physical damage of an asset • significant long-term changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, an asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include the asset becoming idle, plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs, or plans to dispose of an asset before the • a decision to halt the construction of the asset before it is complete or in a usable condition; • evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the service performance of an asset is, or will be significantly worse than expected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cessation, or near cessation, of the demand or need for services provided by the asset • significant long-term changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period or will take place in the near future, in the technological, legal or government policy environment in which the municipality operates

HERITAGE ASSETS

Examples of heritage assets

Include historical buildings and monuments, archaeological sites, conservation areas and nature reserves, and works of art.

Certain characteristics, including the following, are often displayed by heritage assets (although these characteristics are not exclusive to such assets):

- (a) Their value in cultural, environmental, educational and historical terms is unlikely to be fully reflected in a financial value based purely on a market price,
- (b) Legal and/or statutory obligations may impose prohibitions or severe restrictions on disposal by sale,
- (c) They are often irreplaceable and their value may increase over time even if their physical condition deteriorates, and
- (d) It may be difficult to estimate their useful lives, which in some cases could be several hundred years.

Heritage assets with service potential

GRAP 17 states that some heritage assets have service potential other than their heritage value (e.g. a historic building being used for office accommodation). In such instances, they may be recognised and measured on the same basis as other items of PPE. For other heritage assets, their service potential is limited to their heritage characteristics, for example, monuments and ruins. The existence of alternative service potential can affect the choice of measurement base.

GRAP 17 disclosure requirements require entities to make disclosures about recognised assets. Therefore, entities that recognise heritage assets are required to disclose in respect of those assets such matters as:

- (a) the measurement basis used,
- (b) the gross carrying amount,
- (c) the accumulated depreciation at the end of the period, if any, and
- (d) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing certain components thereof.

Heritage assets without service potential

Entities may have large holdings of heritage assets that have been acquired over many years and by various means, including purchase, donation, bequest and sequestration. These assets are rarely held for their ability to generate cash inflows, and there may be legal or social obstacles to using them for such purposes.

ASSET MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

Summary of asset management responsibilities

The table below summarises the departments, specific employee designations and structure's referred to (explicitly or implied) in the various sections.

Department	Corporate Services	Budget & Treasury	All departments	MM	Council
4.2 Budget process	✓	✓	✓		
4.3 Acquisition of assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4.4 Disposal of assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.5 Departmental transfers of assets	✓	✓	✓		
4.6 Resignations	✓		✓		
4.7 Identification of assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4.8 Verification of assets	✓	✓	✓		
4.9 Safekeeping of assets			✓		
4.10 Alienation of assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.11 Reporting write-offs of assets		✓	✓		
4.12 Maintenance			✓	✓	
4.13 Private use of municipal assets			✓		
4.14 Replacement norms		✓	✓	✓	
4.15 Insurance of assets		✓	✓	✓	
4.16 Disposal of assets		✓	✓		

Budget process

Each HOD, acting in consultation with the CFO, shall:

- Prepare an annual budget for the acquisition of assets and the maintenance of assets.
- Ensure that reasonable budgetary provision is made annually for the depreciation of all applicable assets controlled or used by the department in question or expected to be so controlled or used during the ensuing financial year.

Acquisition of assets

The process to be followed when assets are acquired shall be in accordance with the Council's Supply Chain Management Policy and Manual, Delegation of Authority Policies and Payment Procedures. This shall apply to all the types of Council's assets as contained in this Policy.

All assets to be purchased should be in terms of the approved budget.

Depending on the amount of the asset to be purchased and after the necessary authorisation has been obtained the following procedure for purchasing an asset must be followed:

- Requisition to be completed and signed by person requesting the asset.
- Quotations must be obtained in terms of the Supply Chain Management Policy.
- Authority in terms of Delegated Powers to Officials must be reflected on the requisition.
 - The bidding process procedures will apply in terms of the MFMA Municipal SCM Regulations and the ADM SCM Policy.
 - The HOD/MM should sign the requisition as authorisation where the asset is acquired within their delegated authority.
- Quotations must be attached to the relevant requisition and submitted to Budget and Treasury Office.
- Budget and Treasury Office: Creditors Section must generate and issue the order.
- For all assets acquired, the HOD should notify the Insurance Claims Clerk on delivery to provide immediate cover. It is the responsibility of the HOD to ensure that the purchased capital asset has been covered for insurance purposes.
- On receipt of the purchased asset, the recipient should inspect the asset and once satisfied endorse the delivery note or invoice and forward it to Budget and Treasury Office.
- The recipient should immediately inform the Accountant: Budget and Treasury Office that the asset has been delivered for the purpose of bar coding.
- The recipient's inventory list should be updated and a signed copy be kept by Budget and Treasury Office.
- The invoice should be endorsed with the bar code number before payment can be made to the supplier.

The Budget and Treasury Office will provide the Budget and Treasury Department with a monthly report on asset movements. The reporting must also apply to the following:

- Donations.
- Additions / Improvements (refers to immovable assets).
- Auctions.
- Loss or damage.
- Transfers.
- Write-offs
- Land sales.

Heads of Departments

HOD's shall ensure:

- At all times that there are enough funds in the budget before approval of any requisitions.
- That the correct vote and descriptions are being used before authorising any requisitions.
- Any item with a value in excess of R500 (five hundred rand), and with an estimated useful life of more than one year, shall be recorded on an inventory register. The inventory register should record all inventory purchases and movements.

Disposal of assets

All assets are to be disposed of in 4 ways, for example:

Asset Management Policy	Link to Supply Chain Management Policy (Disposal Management)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By dumping at a tip site after approval by HOD concerned if the item is damaged beyond repair 	(d) destroying the asset
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public tender for the disposal of property or letting of assets (including unserviceable, redundant or obsolete assets subject to section 14 and 90 of the MFMA) 	(c) selling the asset
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auctioning 	(c) selling the asset
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donation 	(a) transferring the asset to another organ of state in terms of a provision of the Act enabling the transfer of assets (b) transferring the asset to another organ of state at market related value or, when appropriate, free of charge

The Director: Administration in conjunction with the Supply Chain Manager should direct the disposal process.

Municipal Finance Management Act requirements for the disposal of capital assets

The **disposal of capital assets**, in terms of section 14 of Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003), specify the following requirements:

- 1) Capital assets needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal services may not be disposed of.
- 2) Capital assets (other than those mentioned in 1) may only be disposed of after the municipal council in a meeting open to the public:
 - a. Has decided on reasonable grounds that the asset is not needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal service, and
 - b. Has considered the fair market value of the asset and the economic and community value to be received in exchange for the asset.
- 3) Any decision made by the municipal council that the specific capital asset is not needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal service may not be reversed by the municipality after the asset has been disposed of.
- 4) The municipal council may delegate its power to make the decision in 2(a) and (b) for movable capital assets to the MM subject to limits (e.g. R5 000) prescribed by the municipal council.
- 5) Any transfer of ownership (disposal) must be fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and consistent with the supply chain management policy.
- 6) The above does not apply to transfers of capital assets to another municipality, municipal entity, national or provincial organ of state provided that the transfers are in accordance with the prescribed framework.

Disposal procedures

After the necessary authorisation has been obtained, the following procedure for disposing of an asset must be followed:

Disposal procedure	Type of disposal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A staff member identifies the asset(s) to be disposed of (obsolete, redundant, transferred, and other). 	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HOD concerned approves the status of the item. 	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A request to dispose of the asset and the proposed method of disposal must be sent to the Disposal Committee. The Disposal Committee should inspect all redundant items and provide recommendations to Council to approve the disposal. 	All Disposal of unserviceable, redundant, obsolete and damaged assets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Budget and Treasury Department will table the item as per the recommendations of the Disposal Committee at the HOD/Working Group meeting for consideration. 	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A memorandum must be written by the HOD/Working Group meeting to the MM indicating the status of the item 	All

Disposal procedure	Type of disposal
and the proposed method for disposal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An asset disposal form must be filled in and properly signed by the requesting official, HOD, Disposal Committee Chairperson and the MM. 	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The asset disposal form must be attached to the memorandum and forwarded to Budget and Treasury for processing. 	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The asset (s) should be taken to the Budget and Treasury Department's safe house for storage. 	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the items to be disposed of have been identified, a public notice in the local newspaper is made inviting applications from charity organisations and schools. 	Disposal of redundant and obsolete assets. Disposal by auction or donation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once the approval has been received, the asset register will be adjusted accordingly. 	All

Each department / directorate must take the necessary steps to ensure that all its assets to be disposed of are brought to the attention of the Director: Administration.

The useful life of assets will be guided by the asset life as suggested by GRAP standardised set of statements. Refer to **section0**.

Land and Buildings shall be auctioned at the reserved prevailing market prices as indicated by the valuers at the time of disposal.

All computer equipment to be disposed of will be subject to scrutiny by the IT Manager.

Council

The Council shall give fourteen (14) days' notice in the newspaper circulating within its area. Notice shall be both in English and Xhosa. Such notice shall also be affixed to all Notice Boards at the Council's office and website.

Council may resolve to donate any of its assets to organisations / individuals and persons within its area of jurisdiction. It may decide from within itself to establish a committee or delegate the donation function to the Human Resources and Administration Standing Committee to make proposals.

Disposal Committee

The Disposal Committee will be responsible for the following:

- To be a central point for all requests to dispose of assets.
- To evaluate all requests to dispose of assets.
- To prepare a memorandum to the MM indicating the status of the item and the proposed method for disposal.
- To ensure that the asset disposal forms are signed by relevant parties (requesting official, HOD, Chairperson of the Disposal Committee, and the MM)

Departmental transfers of assets

The HOD's shall approve all asset movements, which relate to the transfer of assets from one department to the other.

When a directorate or department transfers an asset or an inventory item interdepartmentally or within its department, the Asset Transfer Form (**section 0**) must be forwarded to the department/location receiving the asset or inventory item. A copy of this form is to be forwarded to the Budget and Treasury Office for the update of the asset register.

Where a department no longer requires the use of an asset it should be transferred to the Budget and Treasury Department's safe house (Whelan Workshop) for storage until it is required by another department.

Resignations

At the resignation of an employee the applicable Director or his/her duly delegated representative must complete the relevant asset form and forward it to the Human Resources Department for their further attention. This form is a statement that the inventory and asset items entrusted to the employee to execute his/her daily duties are in good order and handed in where necessary (refer to **section 0** Asset Clearance Form).

Identification of assets

The following applies relating to the identification of assets:

- The MM is responsible for ensuring that the municipality maintains an asset identification system.
- The fixed asset identification system should operate in conjunction with the asset register.
- The MM in consultation with the Director: Administration and HOD's should prescribe the identification system.
- The identification system should comply with any legal prescriptions and recommendations of the Auditor-General.
- The CFO should ensure that the asset identification system is applied.

Verification of assets

Departmental asset register/listing of assets

The Budget and Treasury Office must distribute to each Department Asset Manager an asset register/listing of all assets for the respective department on a quarterly basis.

Departments

The departments should:

- Perform cyclical counts on assets within their department during the year.
- Perform the annual asset verification of all assets as at 30 June each year within the last two months of the financial year. The asset verification will be facilitated by the Budget and Treasury Office.
- Ensure that the existence of items recorded on the inventory register is verified from time to time, and at least once in every financial year. Any amendments which are made to the inventory register must be retained for audit purposes.

These counts should be coordinated by Department Asset Manager.

Budget and Treasury Office

The CFO and where necessary his/her duly designated official shall:

- Receive from the relevant officials a detailed “outcome report” on the assets verification exercise.
- Ensure that the asset register of the Council is balanced at least annually.

Budget and Treasury Office will facilitate the annual verification of assets.

Safekeeping of assets

Every HOD shall be directly responsible for the physical safekeeping of any asset controlled or used by the department in question.

In exercising this responsibility, every HOD shall adhere to any written directives issued by the MM to the department in question, or generally to all departments, in regard to the control of or safekeeping of the municipality's assets.

In addition, any visitors to a department should be accompanied by an employee of the department.

Alienation of assets

Every HOD shall report in writing to the Director: Administration on 31 October and 30 April of each financial year on all assets controlled or used by the department concerned which such HOD wishes to alienate by public auction or public tender. The CFO shall thereafter consolidate the requests

received from the various departments, and shall promptly report such consolidated information to the Council or the municipal manager of the municipality, as the case may be, recommending the process of alienation to be adopted.

The Council shall delegate to the municipal manager the authority to approve the alienation of any asset with a carrying value less than R5 000 (five thousand rand).

The Council shall ensure that the alienation of any asset with a carrying value equal to or in excess of R5 000 (five thousand rand) takes place in compliance with Section 14 of the MFMA.

Once the assets are alienated, the CFO shall delete the relevant records from the asset register.

If the proceeds of the alienation are less than the carrying value recorded in the asset register, such difference shall be recognised as a loss in the Statement of Financial Performance of the department or vote concerned. If the proceeds of the alienation, on the other hand, are more than the carrying value of the asset concerned, the difference shall be recognised as a gain in the Statement of Financial Performance of the department or vote concerned.

Transfer of assets to other municipalities, municipal entities (whether or not under the municipality's sole or partial control) or other organs of state shall take place in accordance with the above procedures, except that the process of alienation shall be by private treaty.

Reporting write-offs of assets

All losses should be recorded on a standard Asset Write off Form (refer to **section 0**) which shall be used for reporting purposes.

Loss, theft, destruction, or impairment

Every HOD shall ensure that any incident of loss, theft, destruction, or material impairment of any fixed asset controlled or used by the department in question is promptly reported in writing (refer to **section 0**) to the Director of Administration, and – in cases of suspected theft or malicious damage – also to the South African Police Service. The Director of Administration shall promptly report to the CFO in writing the above events.

Other write-offs

A fixed asset even though fully depreciated shall be written off only on the recommendation of the HOD controlling or using the asset concerned, and with the approval of the MM of the municipality.

Each Department / Directorate must keep an accurate record of all asset losses and report (refer to **section 0**) such losses to the Director of Administration.

The Director of Administration shall report to the CFO on 31 October and 30 April of each financial year on any assets which such HOD wishes to have written off, stating in full the reason for such recommendation. The CFO shall consolidate all such reports, and shall promptly submit a recommendation to the Council of the municipality on the assets to be written off.

The only reasons for writing off assets, other than the alienation of such assets, shall be the loss, theft, and destruction or material impairment of the fixed asset in question.

In every instance where a not fully depreciated fixed asset is written off, the CFO shall immediately debit to such department or vote, as additional depreciation expenses, the full carrying value of the asset concerned.

Maintenance

General maintenance

Every HOD shall be directly responsible for ensuring that ***all assets (other than infrastructure assets which are dealt with below)*** are properly maintained and in a manner which will ensure that such assets attain their useful operating lives.

Maintenance plans

Every HOD shall ensure that a maintenance plan in respect of every new ***infrastructure asset*** with a value of R100 000 (one hundred thousand rand) or more is promptly prepared and submitted to the Council of the municipality for approval.

The MM may direct that the maintenance plan be submitted to the Council prior to any approval for the acquisition or construction of infrastructure asset concerned.

Annual reports should be submitted by the HOD's (controlling or using infrastructure assets) to the Council by July each year on the progress in complying with the maintenance plan. The effect of any non-compliance on the useful operating life of the asset should also be reported.

Deferred maintenance

If there is material variation between the actual maintenance expenses incurred and the expenses reasonably envisaged in the approved maintenance plan, the CFO shall disclose the extent of and possible implications of such deferred maintenance in an appropriate note to the financial statements.

If no such plans have been formulated or are likely to be implemented, the CFO shall re-determine the useful operating life of the fixed asset in question, if necessary in consultation with the HOD controlling or using the asset, and shall recalculate the annual depreciation expense accordingly.

Where maintenance is deferred and results in a change in the useful operating life of the asset, then the statement on Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors (GRAP 3) should be applied.

Private use of municipal assets

Each department should ensure that the removal of assets from municipal premises is monitored. The standard Asset Removal Form (refer to **section 0** for the form to complete) should be completed and authorised by the HOD each time any asset is removed from municipal premises.

No municipal asset may be used for personal gain or profit.

Replacement norms

The MM, in consultation with the CFO and other HOD's, shall formulate norms and standards for the replacement of all normal operational assets. Such norms and standards shall be incorporated in a formal policy, which shall be submitted to the Council of the municipality for approval. This policy shall cover the replacement of motor vehicles, furniture and fittings, computer equipment, and any other appropriate operational items. Such policy shall also provide for the replacement of assets which are required for service delivery but which have become uneconomical to maintain

Insurance of assets

All insured assets shall be handled in terms of the Municipality's Insurance Policy as agreed with the Insurance Brokers. The MM or designee should ensure that all assets are insured. The CFO should recommend the basis of insurance to be applied to each type of fixed asset (e.g. carrying value or replacement value).

For all assets acquired, the HOD should notify the Insurance Claims clerk on delivery to provide immediate cover. It is the responsibility of the HOD to ensure that the purchased capital asset has been covered for insurance purposes before it is used by the respective department.

The CFO shall annually insure the municipality's biological assets, in consultation with the head(s) of department concerned, provided the Council of the municipality considers such insurance desirable and affordable.

Fleet Management

The management of Fleet Assets (Council's vehicles, plant and earth moving equipment as defined by the Fleet Management Policy) shall be in terms of the "Fleet Management Policy."

Disposal of firearms

The procedures for the legal disposing of firearms in terms of the Firearms Control Act of 2000 are not included in this policy.

Biological assets

If any biological asset is lost, stolen or destroyed, the matter – if material – shall be reported in writing by the HOD concerned in exactly the same manner as though the asset were an ordinary asset.

Records of the details of biological assets shall be kept in a separate section of the asset register or in a separate accounting record altogether and such details shall reflect the information which the CFO, in consultation with the HOD concerned and the internal auditor, deems necessary for accounting and control purposes.

APPENDICES

ASSET USEFUL LIVES

	Asset Life Yrs.		Asset Life Yrs.
INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS			
ELECTRICITY		GAS	
Power stations	30	Meters	20
Cooling towers	30	Mains	20
Transformer Kiosks	30	Storage tanks	20
Meters	20	Supply/reticulation	20
Load control equipment	20		
Switchgear equipment	20	SEWERAGE	
Supply/reticulation	20	Sewers	20
Mains	20	Outfall sewers	20
		Purification works	20
		Sewerage pumps	15
ROADS		Sludge machines	15
Motorways	15		
Other roads	10	PEDESTRIAN MALLS	
Traffic islands	10	Footways	20
Traffic lights	20	Kerbing	20
Street lighting	25	Paving	20
Overhead bridges	30		
Storm water drains	20		
Bridges, subways & culverts	30	AIRPORTS	
Car parks	20	Aprons	20
Bus terminals	20	Runways	20

		Taxiways	20
COMMUNITY ASSETS		Airports/Radio Beacons	20
BUILDINGS		RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	
Ambulance stations	30	Bowling greens	20
Aquariums	30	Tennis courts	20
Beach developments	30	Swimming pools	20
Care centres	30	Golf courses	20
Cemeteries	30	Jukskei pitches	20
Civic theatres	30	Outdoor sports facilities	20
Clinics/Hospitals	30	Organ & Case	20
Community centres	30	Lakes and dams	20
Fire stations	30	Fountains	20
Game Reserves/Rest Camps	30	Floodlighting	20
Indoor sports	30		
Libraries	30	SECURITY MEASURES	
Museums/Art galleries	30	Fencing	3
Parks	30	Security systems	5
Public conveniences/Bathhouses	30	Access control	5
Recreation centres	30		
Stadiums	30	WATER	
Zoos	30	Meters	15
		Mains	20
		Rights	20
		Supply/reticulation	20
		Reservoirs & tanks	20

	Asset Life Yrs.		Asset Life Yrs.
OTHER ASSETS			
BUILDINGS		EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT	
Abattoirs	30	Fire	15
Asphalt plant	30	Ambulances	5-10
Cable stations	30	Fire hoses	5
Caravan parks	30	Emergency lights	5
Cinemas	30		
Compacting stations	30	MOTOR VEHICLES	
Hostels – Public/Tourist	30	Fire engines	20
Hostels – Workers	30	Buses	15
Housing schemes	30	Motor vehicles	5-7
Kilns	30	Motor cycles	3
Laboratories	30	Trucks/bakkies	5-7
Markets	30		
Nurseries	30	AIRCRAFT	15
Office buildings	30		
Old age homes	30	WATERCRAFT	15
Quarries	30		
Tip sites	30	PLANT & EQUIPMENT	
Training centres	30	Graders	10-15
Transport facilities	30	Tractors	10-15
Workshops/depots	30	Mechanical horses	10-15
		Farm equipment	5

OFFICE EQUIPMENT		Lawnmowers	2
Computer hardware	5	Compressors	5
Computer software	3-5	Laboratory equipment	5
Office machines	3-5	Radio equipment	5
Air conditioners	5-7	Firearms	5
		Telecommunication equipment	5
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS		General	5
Chairs	7-10	Cable cars	15
Tables/desks	7-10	Irrigation systems	15
Cabinets/cupboards	7-10	Cremators	15
Miscellaneous	7-10	Lathes	15
		Milling equipment	15
BINS AND CONTAINERS		Conveyors	15
Household refuse bins	5	Feeders	15
Bulk containers	10	Tippers	15
		Pulverising mills	15

AMATHOLE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

ASSET DISPOSAL FORM

DATE REQUESTED:



DEPARTMENT:

ASSET BARCODE:

ASSET DESCRIPTION:

ASSET LOCATION:

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSET:

SUGGESTED METHOD OF DISPOSAL:

CONDITION OF ASSET:

REASON FOR REQUEST FOR DISPOSAL:

REQUESTING OFFICIAL:

NAME AND SURNAME:

SIGNATURE:

HOD RECOMMENDATION:

NAME AND SURNAME:

SIGNATURE:

DISPOSAL COMMITTEE APPROVAL (CHAIRPERSON):

NAME AND SURNAME:

SIGNATURE:

MM APPROVAL:

NAME AND SURNAME:

SIGNATURE:

CHANGE UPDATED ON BAUD BY BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE:

SPECIMEN ASSET DISPOSAL FORM

SPECIMEN ASSET TRANSFER FORM

AMATHOLE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

ASSET TRANSFER FORM



DATE REQUESTED:

ASSET BARCODE:

ASSET DESCRIPTION:

CLASSIFICATION OF
ASSET:

REASON FOR TRANSFER:

CONDITION OF ASSET:

<u>CURRENT LOCATION</u>	<u>NEW LOCATION</u>
(Approval for the transfer of the asset)	(Asset is received and the above details are verified)
DEPARTMENT/LOCATION	DEPARTMENT/LOCATION
NAME OF BUILDING	NAME OF BUILDING
FLOOR NUMBER	FLOOR NUMBER

ROOM NUMBER	ROOM NUMBER
ROOM BARCODE	ROOM BARCODE
USER	USER
TRANSFERRING OFFICIAL	RECEIVING OFFICIAL
TRANSFERRING OFFICIAL SIGNATURE	RECEIVING OFFICIAL SIGNATURE
HOD NAME AND SURNAME	HOD NAME AND SURNAME
HOD SIGNATURE	HOD SIGNATURE
DATE TRANSFERRED	DATE RECEIVED

SPECIMEN ASSET CLEARANCE FORM

AMATHOLE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

ASSET CLEARANCE FORM



INVENTORY ITEMS:

MOVEABLE ASSETS:

RESIGNING OFFICIAL:

NAME AND SURNAME:

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

HOD:

NAME AND SURNAME:

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

SPECIMEN ASSET WRITE OFF FORM

AMATHOLE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

ASSET WRITE OFF FORM



DATE REQUESTED:

DEPARTMENT:

ASSET BARCODE:

ASSET DESCRIPTION:

FLOOR NUMBER/ROOM NUMBER:

ASSET LOCATION:

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSET:

**SUGGESTED METHOD OF
DISPOSAL:**

REASON FOR WRITE OFF:

REQUESTED BY:

NAME AND SURNAME:

POSITION:

SIGNATURE:

AUTHORISED BY:

NAME AND SURNAME:

POSITION:

SIGNATURE:

CHANGE UPDATED ON BAUD BY BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE:

SPECIMEN ASSET REMOVAL FORM

AMATHOLE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

ASSET REMOVAL FORM



DATE REQUESTED:

DATE REMOVED:

DEPARTMENT:

ASSET BARCODE:

FLOOR NUMBER/ ROOM
NUMBER:

ASSET DESCRIPTION:

ASSET LOCATION:

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSET:

REASON FOR REMOVAL:

RETURN DATE:

DATE RETURNED:

REQUESTED BY:

NAME AND SURNAME:

POSITION:

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

AUTHORISED BY:

NAME AND SURNAME:

POSITION:

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

SPECIMEN PERSONAL ASSET DECLARATION FORM

AMATHOLE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



PERSONAL ASSET DECLARATION FORM

SERIAL NUMBER:

ASSET DESCRIPTION:

NAME OF USER:

ASSET LOCATION:

ROOM/ FLOOR NUMBER:

REASON FOR BRINGING THE ASSET ONTO THE PREMISES:

ESTIMATED REMOVAL DATE:

OWNER DETAILS:

NAME AND SURNAME:

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

DECLARATION: I,the owner agree not hold Amathole District Municipality liable for any theft or damage incurred relating to the use of the abovementioned asset.

DEPARTMENT ASSET MANAGER

NAME AND SURNAME:

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

DECLARATION: I,the Department Asset Manager, agree that Amathole District Municipality is not the owner of the abovementioned asset.

Policy relating to dealing with Infrastructure Investment and Capital Projects

The district municipality does not have its own policy relating to dealing with infrastructure investment and capital projects. The Municipal Infrastructure Grant is a national grant with clear guidelines and criteria for implementation, which the district municipality follows. This grant being the only source of funding for capital projects.

Indigent Policy

1. DEFINITIONS

“Child - headed household” means a household where both parents are deceased and where all occupants of property are children of the deceased and are all under the legal age to contract for service and are considered as minors in law by the state;

“Household” is defined as a person, or a group of persons, who occupy a common dwelling (or a registered owner or tenant with children who reside on the same premises);

“Indigent” means any household which is responsible for the payment of municipal services, earning a combined gross income equivalent to or less than two times the Government social grant as prescribed by the National Department of Social Development or in line with the National Indigence Framework issued by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) who qualify, according to the policy, for rebates/remissions, support or a services subsidy. Examples hereof include pensioners, the unemployed and child-headed families who are unable to fully meet their payment obligations for municipal services.

“Indigent Management System” an electronic management system used by Amathole District Municipality for the management of the register of indigent households.

“Indigent Officer” an official duly authorized by the Municipality, or an employee of a service provider appointed by the Municipality, who is responsible to ensure that assessments, screening and site visits are undertaken for all indigent applications and renewals.

“Municipal area” shall, mean the area in respect of which the Municipality has executive and legislative authority as determined by the constitution and the national legislation and as demarcated by the **Local Government - Municipal Demarcation Act 27** of 1998

“Municipality” means the municipal council of the Amathole District Municipality.

“Occupier” in relation to a property, shall mean a person in actual occupation of the property, whether or not that person has a right to occupy the property.

“Owner”

- (a) in relation to a property referred to in paragraph (a) of the definition of “property”, shall mean a person in whose name ownership of the property is registered;
- (b) in relation to a right referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of “property”, shall mean a person in whose name the right is registered;
- (c) in relation to a land tenure right referred to in paragraph (c) of the definition of “property”, shall mean a person in whose name the right is registered or to whom it was granted in terms of legislation; and
- (d) in relation to public service infrastructure of the definition of “property”, shall mean the organ of state which owns or controls that public service infrastructure as envisaged in the definition of “publicly controlled”, provided that a person mentioned below may for the purposes of the Property Rates Act 2004 be regarded by the Municipality as the owner of a property in the following cases:

- (i) a trustee, in the case of a property in a trust, but excluding state trust land;
- (ii) an executor or administrator, in the case of a property in a deceased estate;
- (iii) a trustee or liquidator, in the case of a property in an insolvent estate or in liquidation;
- (iv) a judicial manager, in the case of a property in the estate of a person under judicial management;
- (v) a curator, in the case of a property in the estate of a person under curatorship;
- (vi) a lessee, in the case of a property that is registered in the name of the Municipality and is leased by it;
and
- (vii) a buyer, in the case of a property sold by the Municipality and of which possession was given to the buyer pending registration of ownership in the name of such buyer.

“Premises” includes any piece of land, the external surface boundaries of which are delineated on –

- [a] a general plan or diagram registered in terms of the Land Survey Act, 1997 [Act No. 8 of 1997] or in terms of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 [Act No. 47 of 1937];
- [b] a general plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 [Act No. 95 of 1986], and situated within the jurisdiction of the Municipality;

“Property” shall mean:

- (e) immovable property registered in the name of a person, including in the case of a sectional title scheme a sectional title unit registered in the name of a person;
- (f) a right registered against immovable property in the name of the person, but excluding a mortgage bond registered against the property;
- (g) a land tenure right registered in the name of a person or granted to a person in terms of legislation;
- (h) public service infrastructure.

2. INTRODUCTION

As a developmental institution, Amathole District Municipality (ADM) needs to commit to supporting measures that assist and empower its community. It is accepted that large sections of the community cannot exist without intervention and it is therefore the duty of the Municipality to support and to ensure that citizens are able to access their constitutional right to have access to a basic level of services.

The Municipality therefore adopts this indigent policy which embodies an indigent support programme not only providing procedures and guidelines for the subsidization of service charges to indigent households in the Amathole District, but also to increase the quality of life of the beneficiaries by assisting them to exit from their indigence.

3. POLICY PRINCIPLES

The following are the guiding principles in implementing the indigent support policy:

- 3.1 The indigent support policy is in accordance with the Local Government Municipal System Act, 32 of 2000, and other amending or related legislation.
- 3.2 Relief will be provided by the Municipality to registered domestic consumers of services as defined in the municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.
- 3.3 The Municipality shall ensure that any relief provided is constitutional, practical, fair, equitable and justifiable to avoid alienating any group of households.
- 3.4 Differentiation shall be made between those households who cannot afford to pay for basic services and those who simply do not want to pay for these services.
- 3.5 Indigent support shall be based on a predetermined period or financial year.
- 3.6 The indigent support policy shall prevail as long as funds are available
- 3.7 The Municipality may review and amend the qualification for indigent support annually which may have a bearing on the continued provision of basic services.
- 3.8 The collective or joint gross income of all the occupants a household will be taken into account.

4. POLICY OBJECTIVES

In support of the above principles the objective of this policy will be to ensure the following:

- 4.1** The provision of basic services to the community in a sustainable manner within the financial and administrative capacity of the Municipality;
- 4.2** The financial sustainability of free basic services through the determination of appropriate tariffs that contribute to such sustainability through cross subsidization;
- 4.3** Establishment of a framework for the identification and management of indigent households including a socio-economic analysis where necessary and an exit strategy;
- 4.4** The provision of procedures and guidelines for the subsidization of basic charges and the provision of free basic services to indigent households; and
- 4.5** Co-operative governance with other spheres of government.

5. THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

This policy is designed and implemented within the framework of the following legislation:

- The Constitution of the RSA, 1996;
- The Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000);
- The Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003);
- The Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act 3 of 2000);
- The Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act 2 of 2000);

6. QUALIFICATION CRITERIA

The qualification criteria for indigent support and the municipal services for which this support is applicable shall be determined by the Municipality from time to time, provided that until the Municipality determines otherwise, the following criteria shall apply:

- 6.1 The applicant must reside within the Amathole District.
- 6.2 The applicant must be in possession of a valid South African identity document.
- 6.3 The combined or joint gross income of all occupants or dependants in a single household which receives services from the Municipality does not exceed two times the government social grant;
- 6.4 The applicant must be the property owner or occupier who receives municipal services and is registered as an account holder on the Municipality's financial system;
- 6.5 Any occupant or resident of the single household referred to above does not own any property in addition to the property in respect of which indigent support is provided.
- 6.6 Such property may not be used for business purposes;
- 6.7 The account of a deceased estate may be subsidised if the surviving spouse or dependants of the deceased, who occupy the property, also apply and qualify for indigent support.
- 6.6 A person applying for indigent support must complete a formal Municipal indigent application form approved by the Municipality.
- 6.7 The grant will take effect from the date of approval of the application.
- 6.8 Proof of unemployment, All Pay pension card or salary advices must be submitted with the application.
- 6.9 The grant period is dependent on the funds available from Government.
- 6.10 The grant is given only if the tenant of municipal property or owner is staying on the premises.
- 6.11 The Equitable Share is only payable in respect of a current account.
- 6.12 The subsidy grant is as annually determined by the Municipality which will be credited towards the current account during the monthly billing run.
- 6.13 Individuals who make themselves guilty of any malpractices will forfeit the payment of the grant. The Municipal Manager shall report such cases to the South African Police Services.
- 6.14 Special care will also be exercised to assist indigent child-headed households.
- 6.15 Indigent subsidies may not be converted to cash, set-off against any other account nor may it be refunded to any consumer.
- 6.16 Water management devices may be installed in the properties of qualifying indigent consumers so as to reduce consumption to affordable levels. This will ensure that consumers do not accumulated services debt that they will not afford to pay.

7. ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES

7.1 Communication

The Municipality shall utilize its communication strategy for purposes of informing and educating communities so that a clear understanding of this policy and its implementation are appreciated. Regular information shall be

disseminated through ward committees, community based organisations, direct contact with consumers, and by means of awareness campaigns to eliminate unrealistic expectations both in terms of qualifying for subsidy as well as service delivery to be provided.

7.2 Application / Registration

7.2.1 A person applying for indigent support must complete a formal ADM indigent application form approved by the Municipality. Such forms will be available at approved registration points provided by the Municipality.

7.2.2 Applications must be accompanied by the following:

7.2.2.1 A copy of the applicant's identity document;

7.2.2.2 The latest municipal account;

7.2.2.3 Documentary proof of income or an affidavit declaring the applicant's state of unemployment and / or proof of registration as unemployed;

7.2.2.4 The household collective income must be correctly reflected on the application form requesting indigent support

7.2.2.4 Three months' bank statements (where applicable);

7.2.2.5 Particulars of any other grants received by the accountholder;

7.2.2.6 Proof of ownership of business or other properties;

7.2.3 The applicant must consent to the installation of any form of pre-paid meters as a system to limit the consumption of services and to abate the accumulation of debt;

7.2.4 As part of the application, the applicant must be willing to give consent for external scans / background checks which include Registrar of Deeds searches and Credit Bureau checks;

7.2.5 Applicants will be requested to sign and submit a sworn affidavit, to the effect that all information supplied to the Municipality is true and correct.

7.2.6 If the application is approved, the assistance and support given will be valid for a period of 12 months without guarantee of renewal. If a person is found to be indigent, he/she shall be registered on a database linked to the Municipality's debtors system.

7.2.7 The onus is on the applicant/recipient to inform the Municipality of any change in his/her status or personal household circumstances.

7.2.8 The onus remains on the applicant / recipient to re-apply for assistance each year, failing which will render the assistance invalid.

7.2.9 The indigent support will also be rendered invalid in instances where the accountholder has either provided incorrect / misleading information, or failed to inform the Municipality of any change in his / her economic status.

7.3 Assessment & Screening of Applicants.

After the application/registration process all information must be verified by the Indigent Officer or a person approved by the Municipality as follows:

7.3.1 Indigent Management System Check.

The information on the Municipality's Indigent Management System must be checked to determine whether an applicant is already registered within the system as well as to determine dates when these existing applicants should be reviewed.

7.3.2 Data Capture

The indigent registration data must then be captured in an Indigent Management System as per the application form.

7.3.3 Verification – Site Visit

The Indigent Management System must assign an application to a duly appointed official to perform an on-site verification if necessary.

The Indigent Officer must then verify and assess the registration application, and may make recommendations for the acceptance of the application, or for further investigation which may include an external scan.

7.3.4 Verification – External Scans

An external scan of applicants recommended as suitable candidates for indigent support, may be conducted with UIF, SARS, Department of Welfare, or Credit Bureau after the site visitation has been captured.

The information gathered through verification in terms of 7.3.3 and 7.3.4 must be entered into the Indigent Management System within 72 (seventy two) hours after receipt thereof for finalisation of the application.

7.4 Recommendation

Once the verification has been completed the Indigent Management System must generate a recommendation based on the information captured in the database. Those applications that qualify for indigent support in accordance with the system are then to be referred to the Indigent Committee for final approval.

7.5 Indigent Committee

7.5.1 An Indigent Committee comprising of designated officials and councillors, must be established for the purpose of consideration and finalisation of applications received.

7.5.2 The Indigent Committee should meet at least once per month.

7.5.3 The Indigent Committee must consider each recommended application; assess it in terms of the application and any other knowledge or information which members may have in respect of the applicant.

7.5.4 The Indigent Committee should monitor, in conjunction with ward councillors, ward committees and other persons or organisations it may appoint, the implementation of the indigent support programme, subject to the policy directions of the Municipality and in consultation with the municipal manager;

7.6 Right of appeal

An applicant who feels aggrieved by a decision taken in respect of his or her application may lodge an appeal with the Municipal Manager of the Municipality within 10 (ten) days from the date on which the decision was communicated to the applicant.

8. EXTENT OF INDIGENT ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT

The extent of the monthly indigent support granted to indigent households will be based on budgetary allocations for a particular financial year and the tariffs determined for each financial year. Within the above framework, the following assistance and support will be granted:

8.1 Water

Each registered indigent household shall receive water fully subsidised to a maximum of 6 kilolitres (kl) per month. The accountholder will be liable for all payments relating to monthly water consumption in excess of 6kl; and the Municipality shall be entitled to restrict water supply to the property where payment obligations are not met.

8.2 Sanitation

Each registered indigent household shall be subsidised for sanitation as provided for in the annual budget as well as the municipal tariff structure adopted by Council.

8.3 Short-term assistance

An indigent person in incidental distress may be assisted for a shorter period not exceeding six months. Incidental distress will mean a person that is:

- . Temporarily unemployed.
- . Persons who are hospitalised.

Such persons qualify for assistance if they are not in receipt of any assistance from any other source. Indigent people falling within this category will be re-assessed on a three monthly basis to ensure that they still qualify for indigent support.

9. INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS IN BODY CORPORATES AND RETIREMENT CENTRES

Indigent consumers living in body corporates or retirement centres shall be eligible to qualify for assistance and support in terms of this policy, subject to the following rules and procedures:

9.1 The onus will be on the Board of Trustees/Managing Agent/Chairperson of a Body Corporate (hereinafter referred to as the representative of the Body Corporate or Retirement Centre) to apply to the Municipality, for indigent status to be granted in respect water consumption on behalf of the owners of those units, who meet the criteria and conditions for qualification.

9.2 The onus will be on the unit owner to apply to the Municipality for indigent status to be granted in respect to services charges.

9.3 The representative of the Body Corporate or Retirement Centre, will submit applications to the Chief Financial Officer which applications must be accompanied by a certified copy of the Sectional Title Plan of the Body Corporate or Retirement Centre, which indicates the participation quota for each unit, as registered in the Deeds Office.

9.4 The Programme Officer / Indigent Officer must verify all applications and after consideration by the Indigent Committee he or she must notify:

9.4.1 The representative or the Body Corporate or Retirement Centre whether an application was successful or not, with regard to the water consumption and other service charges;

9.5 The Chief Financial Officer will credit the monthly municipal water account of a Body Corporate or Retirement Centre with water and sewerage charges, the amount of which will be calculated by dividing the total number of kilolitres of water consumed by the Body Corporate by the number of units in the complex, but up to a maximum of 200 litres of water per day for each unit that qualifies for assistance.

9.6 The representative of the Body corporate or Retirement Centre in respect of which monthly water credits are allowed under indigent support, must ensure that such credits are off-set against the monthly levies of the relevant individual units; such representative also being required, once every six months, or at such intervals as may be determined by the Municipality, to provide proof to the Chief Financial Officer: that the monthly levies of poor households which qualify for assistance, have been adjusted by the amounts credited to the account of the Body Corporate or Retirement Centre.

10. PROCESS MANAGEMENT

10.1 Validity period

Validity period of assistance will be for a maximum period of 12 month. Households must re-apply at the end of a 12 months period.

10.2 Death of Registered Applicant

In the event that the approved applicant passes away the heir/s of the property must re-apply for indigent support, provided that the stipulated criteria are met.

10.3 Publication of Register of Indigent Households

Names of indigent beneficiaries must be open for public perusal and comment. Written objections from the public must be referred to the Programme Officer / Indigent Officer who will be responsible for investigating the validity of the complaint and referral to the Indigent Committee for appropriate action.

10.4 Excess Usage of Allocation

If the level of consumption of the indigent household exceeds the consumption level approved by the Municipality, the household will be obliged to pay for the excess consumption on a monthly basis. Such accounts will be subject to the Municipality's credit control and debt collection measures.

10.5 Termination of Indigent Support

Indigent Support will be terminated under the following circumstances:

10.5.1 Death of account-holder.

10.5.2 End of the 12 months cycle, except in the case of pensioners and child-headed households.

10.5.3 Upon sale of the property.

10.5.4 When circumstances in the indigent household have improved in terms of a gross income exceeding two times the government social grant.

10.5.5 If the applicant is found to have lied about his/her personal circumstances or has furnished false information regarding indigent status, in which case the following will apply:

10.5.5.1 All arrears will become payable immediately;

10.5.5.2 Stringent credit control measures will apply; and

10.5.5.3 The applicant will not be eligible to apply for indigent support for a period of 2 years.

10.6 Audit and review

The Municipality will conduct an audit of the indigent register on a quarterly basis with regard to the information furnished by applicants and possible changes in status, the usage of allocations and debt collection measures applied.

10.7 Exit Programme

Members of households registered as indigent should be prepared to participate in exit programmes coordinated by the Municipality in collaboration with other government departments and the private sector.

As part of its broader poverty reduction programme the Municipality undertakes to provide for the participation and accommodation of indigent persons in its local economic development (LED) initiatives and in the implementation of integrated development programmes where possible.

11. MONITORING AND REPORTING

11.1 The Chief Financial Officer shall report monthly to the Municipal Manager in a suitable format to enable the Municipal Manager to report to Council and other interested parties. Such report shall reflect on:

11.1.1 Number of indigent households applied registered;

11.1.2 Amount of subsidy allocated per service category;

11.1.3 Amount of debt accumulating and debt recovery information (number of customers; default arrangements; growth or diminishing of arrear debtors; ideally divided into local municipal areas, domestic, state, institutional and other such divisions);

11.1.4 Performance of all areas against targets set in the Municipality's performance management system.

11.1.5 Changes in the registered status of indigents.

12. DEBT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

12.1 Subject to provisions of the Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy, no disconnections, or legal action will be instituted against any debtor, who has registered for and been accepted as an indigent for a period of twelve months, or while they still qualify as indigent, and meet all the indigent qualification criteria during this twelve month period.

12.2 However, where indigent consumers fail to utilise water in an economical manner, levels of service may be reduced to avoid situations where indigent consumers accumulate high amounts of debt for municipal services that may be deemed irrecoverable.

13. REVIEW OF THE POLICY

The Amathole District Municipality Indigent Policy shall be reviewed at least once a year.

Tariff Policy

1. PREAMBLE

- 1.1** In line with requirements of Section 74 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000, the municipal council of Amathole District Municipality (ADM), must adopt and implement a tariff policy on the levying of fees for municipal services provided by the Municipality itself or by way of service delivery agreements and which complies with the provisions of [the Systems Act, the Municipal Finance Management Act and any other applicable legislation](#).
- 1.2** The Municipality's tariff policy will undergo revision annually and be tabled with the multi – year Annual Tabled Budget to the Council for consideration and approval for public scrutiny and comments.
- 1.3** Comments received by the Municipality on the contents and stipulations of the Policy will be considered by the Council for possible amendment to the draft policy for a final draft to be approved by the Council annually before 31 May.
- 1.4** The adopted Tariff Policy applies to the multi – year Annual Budget of a related year during which the income is based on the principles contained in the Tariff Policy.
- 1.5** Should the principles contained in the Tariff Policy be changed by Council Resolution, an Adjustment Budget will have to be prepared by the Municipality to reflect the resulting effect.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1** To provide a framework in which the Accounting Officer can institute and maintain a tariff policy, which is transparent, cost – effective for the Municipality and is easily understood by all.
- 2.2** This policy outlines the principles to be employed by Amathole District Municipality in the levying of fees for services provided by the Municipality.
- 2.3** These principles have been informed by the vision and mission of Amathole District Municipality, as well as, the Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000).

2.4 This Policy document is intended to guide the annual setting of tariffs

This Policy document does not make specific tariff proposals. The nature and basis for the differentiation of tariffs is set out in the Schedule of Tariffs.

2.5 Any differentiation must be consistent with the framework set out under the differentiation between different categories of users, debtors, service providers, services, service standards, geographical areas and other matters for tariff purposes as long as the differentiation does not amount to unfair discrimination and must be defined in the Municipal Service By laws.

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1 “Consumer” means;

- a) Any person who occupies property to whom, and in respect of premises thereon, the Council –
 - i) has agreed to provide water services;
 - ii) is actually providing water services;
 - iii) has entered into an agreement with the Council for the provision of services to or on any property;
- b) the owner of any property to which the Council is providing water services;
- c) where water services are provided through a single connection to a number of accommodation units or consumers or occupiers, means the person to whom council agreed to provide such water services; and
- d) any end user who receives water services from the Council or other water services institution.

3.2 “Indigent” means any household which is responsible for the payment of municipal services, earning a combined gross income equivalent to or less than two times the Government social grant as prescribed by the National Department of Social Development or in line with the National Indigence Framework issued by the Department of Co-Operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), who qualify, according to the policy, for rebates/remissions, support or a services subsidy. Examples hereof include pensioners, the unemployed and child-headed families who are unable to fully meet their payment obligations for municipal services.

3.3 “Industrial Water” means the use of water for mining, manufacturing, generating electricity, land based transport, construction or any related purpose

3.4 “Municipal area” means the area in respect of which the Municipality has executive and legislative authority as determined by the constitution and the national legislation and as demarcated by the Local Government Municipal Demarcation Act 27 of 1998.

3.5 “Municipal council” means a municipal council as referred to in Section 157 of the Constitution and for this Policy includes a municipal local council and a municipal district council, as the case may be.

3.6 “Municipality” means the municipal council of the Amathole District Municipality.

3.7 “Municipal tariff or tariffs” shall mean a tariff for services which the Municipality may set for the provision of a service to the local community, and may include a surcharge on such service. Tariffs for major services shall mean tariffs set for the supply and consumption or usage of water and sanitation, and minor tariffs shall mean all other tariffs, charges, fees, rentals or fines levied or imposed by the Municipality in respect of other services supplied including services incidental to the provision of the major services.

3.8 “Person” means any natural person, an unincorporated or incorporated body, and includes a voluntary association or trust, and an organ of state as defined in section 239 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996)

3.9 “Poor households” means households in the municipal area that cannot afford to pay either the entire tariff charge for the municipal services, or part of it.

3.10 “Property” shall mean:

- (i) immovable property registered in the name of a person, including in the case of a sectional title scheme a sectional title unit registered in the name of a person;

- (j) a right registered against immovable property in the name of the person, but excluding a mortgage bond registered against the property;
- (k) a land tenure right registered in the name of a person or granted to a person in terms of legislation;
- (l) public service infrastructure.

and for purposes of services availability charges, “property’ shall be deemed to include any piece of land, the external surface boundaries of which are delineated on –

- (i) a general plan or diagram registered in terms of the Land Survey Act, 8 of 1997, or in terms of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937);
- (ii) a sectional plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986); or
- (iii) a register held by a traditional authority or in accordance with a sworn affidavit made by a traditional authority;

3.11 “Register”

- a) means to record in a register in terms of-
 - (i) the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act 47 of 1937); or
 - (ii) the Mining Titles Registration Act, (Act 16 of 1967); and
- b) includes any other formal act in terms of any other legislation to record–
 - (i) a right to use land for or in connection with mining title purposes; or

- (ii) a land tenure right

3.12 “Tariff policy” shall mean a policy on the levying of fees for major and minor services rendered by the Municipality, itself or by way of service delivery agreements, and which complies with the provisions of the Systems Act, the Municipal Finance Management Act and any other applicable legislation.

4. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

4.1 EQUITABILITY

The Municipality will ensure that all users of municipal services are treated equitable in the application of tariffs.

4.2 PAYMENT BY INDIVIDUALS

The amount individual users pay for services should generally be in proportion to their use of that service.

4.3 POOR HOUSEHOLDS

Poor households in the municipal area must have access to at least basic services through:-

- (a) tariffs that cover only maintenance and operating costs.
- (b) special tariffs or life line tariffs for low level of use or consumption of services or for basic levels of services, or

(c) any other direct or indirect method of subsidization of tariffs for poor households.

(d) the extent of subsidisation of tariffs for poor households and other categories of users should be fully disclosed.

4.4 REASONABLE COSTS

Tariffs must reflect the cost reasonably associated with rendering the service including capital, operating, maintenance, administration and replacement costs, as well as, interest charges.

4.5 FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Tariffs must be set at levels that facilitate the financial sustainability of the service, taking into account subsidization from sources other than the service concerned.

4.6 SURCHARGE ON TARIFFS

Provision may be made in appropriate circumstances for a surcharge on the tariff for a service.

4.7 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Provision may be made for the promotion of local economic development through special tariffs for categories of commercial and industrial users.

4.8 EFFICIENCY AND ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

The economical, efficient and effective use of resources, the recycling of waste, and other appropriate environmental objectives must be encouraged.

4.9 DROUGHT PROVISIONS

As part of its efforts to address water shortages during periods of drought, the Municipality will implement special tariffs aimed at reducing water consumption levels, especially for consumers who use excessive amounts of water. During drought periods, an additional 25% will therefore be charged for all consumption levels in excess of 6 kilolitres per month to all consumers in the affected areas.

5. CATEGORISATION

Tariffs may differentiate between different categories of users, debtors, service providers, services, service standards, geographical areas and other matters as long as the differentiation does not amount to unfair discrimination.

The tariff structure of Amathole District Municipality may make provision for the following categories of users, debtors and consumers, properties and geographical areas without limitation thereto:

(a) categories of debtors and consumers-

- i. natural persons and juristic persons;
- ii. business and commercial;
- iii. municipality;
- iv. government;
- v. government institution or entity;
- vi. nonprofit organizations;
- vii. association or trust;
- viii. community based organizations;

b. categories of users-

- i. Domestic;

- ii. Business and commercial
 - iii. industrial;
 - iv. institutions such as (Churches, schools, clinics, old age homes, orphanage, sport clubs, museums and other similar);
 - v. agriculture;
 - vi. rural and peri urban;
 - vii. municipal services;
 - viii. government services;
 - ix. public infrastructure;
 - x. special agreements;
 - xi. geographical areas;
 - xii. undeveloped land;
 - xiii. mixed use;
 - xiv. public infrastructure;
 - xv. informal settlements;
 - xvi. Developers
- c. Categories of geographical areas – differentiation based on geographic area may be used if the service provided is at least the basic service and one of the following criteria is met-
- i. the topography must have an impact on the cost of delivering the service;
 - ii. significant capital cost are needed to develop services infrastructure in the area;
 - iii. the Integrated Development Plan of the municipality identifies the area as having strategic development importance;
- d. categories of properties as defined in the Local Government Municipal Property Rates Act 6, (Act 6 of 2004).

6. BY-LAWS TO GIVE EFFECT TO POLICY

In line with Section 75 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act, the Municipality must adopt by-laws to give effect to the implementation and enforcement of the ADM tariff policy.

These by-laws may differentiate between different categories of users, debtors, service providers, services, service standards and geographical areas as long as such differentiation does not amount to unfair discrimination.

In accordance with sections 21(1)(d) and (3)(b)(iii) of the Water Services Act, 108 of 1997, the by-laws shall provide that the determination and structure of tariffs for water services, including water for industrial use and treatment of industrial effluent, shall be set out in tariff resolutions approved in terms of Section 24(2)(c)(ii) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003.

7. WATER TARIFFS

Because water is a scarce national resource, and the Municipality is committed to the prudent conservation of such resources, the tariff levied for domestic consumption of water shall escalate according to the volume of water consumed. The tariff for domestic consumption shall be based on monthly consumption of zero to 6 kl (for non-indigents), 7kl but not more than 15 kl, 16kl but not more than 25 kl, 26kl but not more than 40 kl, and more than 40kl. Tariffs for non-domestic consumption shall be based on a single charge per kl consumed, irrespective of the volume of consumption concerned.

Tariffs for pre-paid meters shall be the same as the ordinary consumption tariffs levied on the category of consumer concerned, but no availability charge shall be levied on properties where pre-paid meters have been installed. This distinction is made in recognition of the financial advantages which pre-paid metering entail for the services in question.

The categories of water consumers as set out below shall be charged at the applicable tariffs, as approved by the council in each annual budget.

Tariff adjustments shall be effective from 1 July each year.

Subject to such further differentiation as may be made in the tariffs, the general structure of the categories of consumption and charges shall be:

- * All domestic water consumers registered as indigents with the Municipality shall receive free the first 6 (six) kl of water consumed per month. Thereafter a stepped tariff per kl as determined by the council from time to time shall be applicable on metered water consumption, as set out in this policy. This stepped tariff means the tariff payable increases as the monthly volumes of water consumed increase.
- * All other domestic consumers shall be charged for actual water consumption at a stepped tariff per kl as determined by the council from time to time.
- * A basic (availability) charge per month shall be charged for undeveloped erven, where municipal services exist, irrespective of their permitted or intended use.

Consumers will however be responsible for ensuring that local municipality valuation rolls are correctly updated where erven have been consolidated or subdivided and developed as the Municipality will levy the availability charges for erven reflected as vacant on the local municipality valuation rolls.

- * The tariff applicable to domestic consumption of water shall not exceed 75% per kl of the tariff applicable to other consumers.
- * A basic (availability) charge, per developed erf as determined by the council from time to time, shall be charged on all water consumers, except registered indigents, communal standpipe consumers and consumers using prepaid meters.
- A flat rate, per developed erf for non metered consumers is charged at 6kl of deemed consumption, based on the lowest domestic water tariff.
- Undetected Underground Water Leaks – Tariff Rebate;

Rebates shall only be granted in the case of undetected leaks which are underground and not visible to the eye on the property or premises

A rebated tariff which is equal to the second step in the block tariff may be considered by the municipality subject to the following conditions:

The increased water consumption emanating from the leak will be determined .by establishing the difference between the average consumption of the consumer over the same period in the previous year, or if this is not possible, the estimated consumption of a similar consumer in the same geographical area.

The total period over which the rebated water tariff will extend is limited to 3 billing months or 3 billing periods based on actual water consumption..

All water tariff rebate claims will be subject to the claimant producing a registered plumber certificate indicating the date, location, nature and the steps taken to repair the leak..

The municipality reserves the right to inspect the water reticulation and plumbing system before and after the leak is repaired.

The Director Engineering Services of the municipality has delegated authority to approve any such claim at the discretion of the municipality.

A property or premises shall be limited to the approval of two claims in each twelve month period not exceeding 2 years.

The Municipality may also make exceptions to the provisions of the repair of water leaks on the properties or premises of indigent households as well as registered community based organization or any other low income consumer categories so to as to reduce the level of water losses emanating from such properties. The rendering of this support shall be at the discretion of the Municipality and will be dependent on budget availability.

The Municipality may make certain discretionary exceptions to waive the total cost of the higher consumption emanating from the leak for Indigent households and community based organisations or any other low income consumer categories.

8. SANITATION TARIFFS

The categories of sanitation users as set out below shall be charged per month at the applicable tariff as approved by the council in each annual budget.

Tariff adjustments will be effective from 1 July each year.

Subject to such further differentiation as may be made in the tariffs, the general structure of the categories of usage and charges shall be:

- * A basic (availability) charge per month shall be charged for undeveloped erven, where municipal services exist, irrespective of their permitted or intended use. Consumers will however be responsible for ensuring that local municipality valuation rolls are correctly updated where erven have been consolidated or subdivided and developed as the Municipality will levy the availability charges for erven reflected as vacant on the local municipality valuation rolls.
- * A fixed monthly charge based on the costs of the service shall be charged for domestic users. Registered indigents may receive such relief on this charge as the council deems affordable when approving each annual budget, but on the understanding that such relief shall be the monthly amount billed for this service.
- * A fixed monthly charge based on the costs of the service per sewer point/toilet shall be charged to all other categories of users as differentiated in the Schedule of Tariffs
- * An effluent fee may further be payable by factories and other industrial users where the wastewater emanating from such users requires special purification measures by the Municipality. Such fees shall be based on the toxic content of the wastewater concerned and the costs of the purification
- * For conservancy tank sanitation services the waste collection charges will be as set out in the municipal tariffs and shall cover a fixed collection rate per load.

“Charges in the removal or collection of conservancy tank contents shall be set out in the municipal tariffs, and shall be based on –

- a. the volume removed or collected, taking into consideration the cost of waste water treatment required;
- b. the distance travelled to effect such removal, calculated from the offices of the Municipality”.

9. MINOR TARIFFS

All minor tariffs shall be approved by the council in each annual budget, and shall, when deemed appropriate by the Municipality, be subsidised by the Levy Replacement Grant and general revenues, particularly when the tariffs will prove uneconomical when charged to cover the cost of the service concerned, or when the cost cannot accurately be determined, or when the tariff is designed purely to regulate rather than finance the use of the particular service or amenity.

All minor tariffs over which the Municipality has full control, and which are not directly related to the cost of a particular service, shall annually be adjusted at least in line with increases in the prevailing consumer price index, unless there are compelling reasons why such adjustment should not be effected.

The following services shall be considered as subsidised services, and the tariffs levied shall cover 50% or as near as possible to 50% of the annual operating expenses budgeted for the service concerned:

- fire levy and availability fees

The following services shall be considered as economic services, and the tariffs levied shall cover 100% or as near as possible to 100% of the budgeted annual operating expenses of the service concerned:

- rentals for the use of municipal halls and other premises (subject to the proviso set out below)
- building plan fee
- water, sanitation, new connection fees
- water meter installation fee for non metered consumers
- photo copies and fees
- clearance certificates
- solid waste tariffs

The following charges and tariffs shall be considered as regulatory or punitive, and shall be determined as appropriate in each annual budget:

- water: restrictions (in respect of arrear accounts), disconnection and reconnection fees
- penalty and other charges imposed in terms of the approved policy on credit control and debt collection
- penalty charges for the submission of dishonoured stale, post-dated or otherwise unacceptable cheques.
- penalty on non-compliance of environmental health inspections.
- administration fee of 2,5% on all card payments in excess of R5 000
- water meter installation fees for non metered consumers
-

The offences and fines shall be considered as violation of the municipal by laws, and shall be determined in each annual budget.

Market-related rentals shall be levied for the lease of municipal properties.

In the case of rentals for the use of municipal halls and premises, if the Municipal Manager is satisfied that the halls or premises are required for non-profit making purposes and for the provision of a service to the community, the municipal manager may waive 50% of the applicable rental.

The Municipal Manager shall determine whether an indemnity or guarantee must in each instance be lodged for the rental of municipal halls and premises and in so determining shall be guided by the likelihood of the Municipality's sustaining damages as a result of the use of the facilities concerned.

ANNEXURE: LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

SECTION I: WATER SERVICES ACT NO. 108 OF 1997

SECTION 10: NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR TARIFFS

A municipality, in its capacity as a water services institution, must apply a tariff for water services which is not substantially different from any norms and standards which the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, has prescribed in terms of the present Act.

SECTION 21: BY-LAW

A municipality, in its capacity as water services authority, must make by-laws which contain conditions for the provision of water services, and which provide for at least the following (inter-alia):

- the standard of the services;
- the technical conditions of supply, including quality standards, units or standards of measurement, the verification of meters, acceptable limits of error and procedures for the arbitration of disputes relating to the measurement of water services provided;
- the determination and structure of tariffs in accordance with Section 10 of the present Act.

If the Municipality, in its capacity as water services authority, has imposed conditions under which water services are provided, such conditions must be accessible to consumers and potential consumers.

If the Municipality, in its capacity as water services authority, provides water for industrial use, or controls a system through which industrial effluent is disposed of, it must make by-laws providing for at least the following:

- the standards of the service;
- the technical conditions of provision and disposal;
- the determination and structure of tariffs.

CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY

2. DEFINITIONS

"Account" shall mean any account rendered for municipal services provided.

"Act" the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) as amended from time to time.

"Arrears" any amount due, owing and payable in respect of municipal services not paid by due date.

"Average consumption" means a consumer's estimated average consumption of a municipal service during a specific period, which consumption is calculated by dividing into three the consumer's total measured consumption of that municipal service for –

- (a) the preceding three months; or
- (b) the corresponding period in the previous year; or
- (c) the next three months;

"Basic municipal services" shall mean a municipal service necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life, which service – if not provided – would endanger public health or safety or the environment.

"By-law" shall mean legislation passed by the council of the Municipality, and which shall be binding on the Municipality and on the persons and institutions to which it applies.

"Consumer" means-

- (a) any person who occupies property to whom, and in respect of premises thereon, the council–

- (i) has agreed to provide water services;
 - (ii) is actually providing water services;
 - (iii) has entered into an agreement with the council for the provision of water services to or on any property;
- (b) the owner of any property to which the council is providing water services;
- (c) where water services are provided through a single connection to a number of accommodation units or consumers or occupiers, means the person to whom the council agreed to provide such water services; and
- (d) any end-user who receives water services from the council or other water services institution.

“Councillor” shall mean a member of the council of the Municipality.

“Domestic consumer or user” of municipal services shall mean the person or household which municipal services are rendered in respect of “residential property” as defined below.

“Due date” shall mean the monthly date on which all consumers’ accounts become due and payable.

“Financial year” shall mean the period starting from 1 July in any year and ending on 30 June on the following year.

“Illegal connection” a connection to any system through which the municipal services are provided, which is not authorised or approved by the Municipality or its authorised agent.

“Month” means one of twelve months of a calendar year.

“Municipal area” shall, mean the area in respect of which the Municipality has executive and legislative authority as determined by the Constitution and national legislation and as demarcated by the Local Government - Municipal Demarcation Act 27 of 1998

“Municipal council” shall mean the municipal council as referred to in Section 157(1) of the Constitution.

“Municipality” shall mean the Municipal Council of the Amathole District Municipality and **“Council”** shall have a corresponding meaning.

“Municipal manager” shall mean the person appointed in terms of Section 82 of the Local Government - Municipal Structures Act, 1998.

“Municipal service” has the meaning assigned to it in terms of Section 1 of the Act.

“Municipal tariff” shall mean a tariff for services which the Municipality may set for the provision of a service to the local community, and may include a surcharge on such service. Tariffs for major services shall mean tariffs set for the supply and consumption or usage of water and sanitation, and minor tariffs shall mean all other tariffs, charges, fees, rentals or fines levied or imposed by the Municipality in respect of other services supplied including services incidental to the provision of the major services.

“Occupier” in relation to a property, shall mean a person in actual occupation of the property, whether or not that person has a right to occupy the property.

“Owner”

- (e) in relation to a property referred to in paragraph (a) of the definition of “property”, shall mean a person in whose name ownership of the property is registered;
- (f) in relation to a right referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of “property”, shall mean a person in whose name the right is registered;

- (g) in relation to a land tenure right referred to in paragraph (c) of the definition of “property”, shall mean a person in whose name the right is registered or to whom it was granted in terms of legislation; and
- (h) in relation to public service infrastructure of the definition of “property”, shall mean the organ of state which owns or controls that public service infrastructure as envisaged in the definition of “publicly controlled”, provided that a person mentioned below may for the purposes of the Property Rates Act 2004 be regarded by the Municipality as the owner of a property in the following cases:
 - (viii) a trustee, in the case of a property in a trust, but excluding state trust land;
 - (ix) an executor or administrator, in the case of a property in a deceased estate;
 - (x) a trustee or liquidator, in the case of a property in an insolvent estate or in liquidation;
 - (xi) a judicial manager, in the case of a property in the estate of a person under judicial management;
 - (xii) a curator, in the case of a property in the estate of a person under curatorship;
 - (xiii) a lessee, in the case of a property that is registered in the name of the Municipality and is leased by it; and
 - (xiv) a buyer, in the case of a property sold by the Municipality and of which possession was given to the buyer pending registration of ownership in the name of such buyer.

“Property” shall mean:

- (m) immovable property registered in the name of a person, including in the case of a sectional title scheme a sectional title unit registered in the name o a person;
- (n) a right registered against immovable property in the name of the person, but excluding a mortgage bond registered against the property;
- (o) a land tenure right registered in the name of a person or granted to a person in terms of legislation; and
- (p) public service infrastructure.

and for purposes of services availability charges, “property’ shall be deemed to include any piece of land, the external surface boundaries of which are delineated on

- (i) a general plan or diagram registered in terms of the Land Survey Act, 8 of 1997, or in terms of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937);

- (ii) a sectional plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986); or
- (iii) a register held by a traditional authority or in accordance with a sworn affidavit made by a traditional authority;

“Residential property” shall mean property included in the valuation roll in terms of Section 48(2) (b) of the Local Government Municipal Property Rates 6 (Act 6 of 2004) as residential.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 In terms of section 96 (b) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 a municipality must adopt, maintain and implement a credit control and debt collection policy which is consistent with its rates and tariff policies and complies with the provisions of the Act.

The policy must consist of the following:

- (k) Credit control procedures and mechanisms;
- (l) Debt collection procedures and mechanisms;
- (m) Provide for indigent consumers that is consistent with its rates and tariff policies and any national policy on indigents;
- (n) Realistic targets consistent with:
 - i) general recognized accounting practices and collection ratios; and
 - ii) the estimates of income set in the budget less an acceptable provision for bad debts.
- (o) Interest on arrears, where appropriate;

- (p) Extensions of time for payment of accounts;
- (q) Termination of services or the restriction of the provision of services when payment are in arrears;
- (r) Matters relating to unauthorized consumption of services, theft and damages;
- (s) Any other matter that may be prevented by regulation in terms of section 104 of the Act;
- (t) The policy may differentiate between different categories of ratepayers, users of services, debtors, taxes, services, service standards and other matters as long as the differentiation does not amount to unfair discrimination, in accordance with Section 97(2) of the Act.

This policy must be read in conjunction with the Municipality's by-laws referred to, and with the applicable provisions of the following legislation:

- (vi) Water Services Act No. 108 of 1997;
- (vii) Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000;
- (viii) Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003;
- (ix) Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act No. 6 of 2004;
- (x) National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005)

2.4 It is essential that funds are available to meet all expenditure of either a capital or operating nature as and when such expenditure has to be incurred. A proper credit control policy will assist the Municipality with ensuring liquidity. As payments by the consumers have a major effect on cash flow, credit control on various services of the council is covered in the policy.

2.5 Statements will be generated for all consumer accounts on a monthly basis indicating amounts due for municipal services rendered, arrear amounts as well as payment due dates.

2.6 For purpose of compliance with provisions Section 64 (2) (g) of the Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003, the Municipality will ensure that interest is charged on arrears on a monthly basis, except where Council has granted exemptions in accordance with its budget-related policies and within the prescribed framework.

5. PRINCIPLES

The Amathole District Municipality Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy supports the following principles:

- (d) This policy shall be implemented with equity, fairness and consistency;
- (e) The Municipality shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that details relating to consumer debt as well as account information are correct and kept confidential in line with the requirements of the National Credit Act;
- (f) The implementation of this policy will be based on sound business principles and applicable legislation.

6. CREDIT CONTROL PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS

4.3 General rules of application

Recognizing that the non-payment of consumer's accounts has a direct negative impact on the Municipality's ability to provide a high quality service to its consumers the following general rules will apply in giving effect to this policy:

- (k) Should a consumer request a payment arrangement for outstanding municipal debt the affordability of the arranged installment is to be proved (consumer to avail the necessary supporting documentation to confirm income). A request for any payment installment arrangement by a consumer in respect of any outstanding municipal debt will only be considered by the Municipality upon documentary proof being submitted by the consumer, including proof of income, as to the affordability of the proposed arrangement;
- (l) Information submitted by consumers on service application forms or consumer information update forms may be subjected to verification by the Municipality with data information institutions, including but not limited to the Registrar of Deeds, Credit Bureaus (such as ITC), as well as financial institutions.
- (m) The Municipality reserves the right to share bad payment behaviour. The Municipality reserves the right to share information regarding bad payment behaviour of consumers with other parties requesting such information, but only within strict accordance with the provisions of the National Credit Act.

- (n) Where appropriate, the Municipality shall be entitled to reduce the levels of services provided to consumers as a mechanism to reduce the levels of indebtedness of such consumers in respect of their accounts.
- (o) Interest on overdue accounts will be accrue from the due date but shall not be levied against the account until the lapse of 30 (thirty) days from the due date.
- (p) Outstanding accounts may be handed over to attorneys and/or debt collection agencies, for recovery, and where appropriate, consumer's details may be placed on the National Credit Rating Listing.
- (q) Costs incurred by the Municipality in the recovery of arrear debt (including collection / tracing agents, legal / attorney fees) shall be levied against the consumer's account.
- (r) Where a Company, Close Corporation, Trust or Body Corporate in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act. 95 of 1986) is indebted to the Municipality, the liability of such arrears shall be extended to the directors or members thereof jointly and severally.
- (s) Where a subsidiary company of a holding company is indebted to the Municipality, the liability for the payment of such debt may be extended to the holding company (and vice versa).
- (t) Notwithstanding anything contained in this policy the Municipal Manager will recover any debt incurred for services rendered at a property as set out in section in Section 118 (3) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

4.4 Application for new connection

- 4.4.1 Applications for new connections may only be made by property owners or with such owners' written consent, accompanied by positive owner identification. Applicants must complete the prescribed "Service Agreement" forms in order to obtain a new connection. A new connection fee, as well as a deposit determined in terms of the Municipality's current Tariff Policy is payable.
- 4.4.2 The applicant for municipal services must provide the following:

- j) Proof of Property Ownership;
- k) Proof of Identity: original identity documents of both the owner and spouse;
- l) Proof of Marital Status: original or certified copy of marriage certificate;
- m) Proof of Income: Payslip, Proof of Social Grant, 3 (three) month's Bank Statements;
- n) Vehicle registration details if any;
- o) Address and telephone number of next of kin;
- p) A service deposit paid in advance on request and before the service can be connected;
- q) Previous address.
- r) Name, address and contact telephone details of employer.

b) Existing Municipal Accounts

- i) For all existing tenant accounts (i.e. where the tenant is the registered consumer) on the Municipality's financial system, owners will be called upon to complete the necessary service agreements in order for the accounts to be transferred to the name of the registered property owner. Where a service agreement with the Municipality has not been entered into by the owner, the Municipality may reduce the levels of services provided to a property until such time that a service agreement has been signed and the applicable deposit paid;
- ii) In instances where a water connection was made previously and services have been supplied to the consumer but where no water meter has been installed to record consumption, a water meter fee, as provided for in the Municipality's Tariff Policy, for the installation of a required water meter, may be levied at the discretion of the municipality.

4.4 Billing

Consumers will receive monthly statement/s with an indicated payment due date. The statement may also contain messages to consumers from month to month. Consumers with disputes on their account/s must pay other services as well as an average of the disputed service/s.

Consumers, who have not received an account for a specific month, are to pay an average of the previous three months' accounts and to notify the Municipality in order to ensure that correct postal details are updated on the system. It should be stressed that the non-receipt of an account does not exempt a consumer from the liability of payment.

6) CREDIT CONTROL PROCESSES

- 5.1 Where consumers fail to pay their water accounts by the due date, the Municipality shall be entitled to take all credit control and debt recovery measures permitted by law, including (but not limited to) the following action:-
- 5.1.21 A reminder that an account is outstanding and has not been paid on the due date shall be given within 7 (seven) calendar days after the due date. This reminder shall state that unless payment is received in full or unless acceptable arrangements are made with the Municipality for partial or late payment, within 14 (fourteen) days of the date of the reminder, services may be restricted. Should the consumer fail to make the required payment or a suitable arrangement with a signed Acknowledgement of Debt, a final notice will be issued.
- 5.1.22 The final notice shall inform the consumer that failure to pay the outstanding arrear amounts or to make appropriate payment arrangements shall result in legal action being taken against the consumer.
- 5.1.23 In instances where an acceptable arrangement for the settlement of arrear accounts has been made, an Acknowledgement Of Debt undertaking (A.O.D) must be completed with the Credit control section of the Municipality, detailing the acceptable arrangements for paying off the outstanding amount in arrears. The original A.O.D shall be kept on file and the consumer shall be given a copy;
- 5.1.24 The Acknowledgment of Debt must be signed within 48 hours after the receipt of the final notice.
- 5.1.25 The Municipality may request documentation to confirm the consumer's financial situation prior to entering into account payment arrangements. Such documentation may include, but is not limited to the following: pay slips, proof of social grants, bank statements (three months), and proof of financial commitments as indicated by the consumer;
- 5.1.26 Debit orders must, as far as possible, be completed for the monthly payment of the agreed amount or at least the current amount. If the arrangement is dishonoured the full balance will immediately become payable;

- 5.1.27 Extension for the payment of arrears, together with the current accounts, should not exceed 24 months with first payment to be made within 30 days of the date of A.O.D undertaking.
- 5.1.28 Interest will be charged on amounts in arrears of such an A.O.D agreement;
- 5.1.29 Only consumers with positive proof of identity or an authorized agent with a power of attorney will be allowed to complete an A.O.D undertaking;
- 5.1.30 In instances where an arrangement to pay off an outstanding account has been agreed to as provided for in this subsection, but where a cheque payment is thereafter dishonoured, the full balance outstanding will immediately become payable and, the services provided to the consumer in question shall be restricted or disconnected until the full amount is paid in cash or bank guaranteed cheque.
- 5.1.31 In the event of a consumer defaulting on the payment of an arrear account as provided for in paragraph 5.1.10 above, the Municipality may appropriate as much of the deposit as is necessary to defray the arrear amount owing.
- 5.1.32 No person will be allowed to enter into a second agreement if the first agreement was dishonoured, except in special merit cases;
- 5.1.33 Merit cases, where special circumstances prevail, shall be treated individually and may, amongst others, include the following categories:-
- Unemployed persons;
 - Deceased estates;
 - Liquidated companies or close corporations or other business categories;
 - Private persons under administration;
 - Outstanding enquiries on accounts for example, unallocated payments water leaks, journals, incorrect levies etc;
 - Pensioners and other recipients of social services grants;
 - Any other cases not mentioned which may be regarded as merit cases due to circumstances as approved by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

Extension for payments of arrears in respect of merit cases should not exceed 36 months (3 years) or any other period in the discretion of the CFO. The first payment has to be within 30 days of the date of the agreement.

- 5.1.34 Only the CFO, the Senior Manager: Revenue and the Manager: Revenue Services may grant extensions for payment, but only in those cases supported by relevant documentation - previous payment history will also be taken into consideration.
- 5.1.35 When disconnection of water supply takes place due to non payment, the consumer's deposit will be adjusted to the current minimum;
- 5.1.36 When services are illegally restored, criminal action will be taken against such consumers and/or any other persons responsible;
- 5.1.37 Where water accounts remain outstanding or unpaid for more than 2 months, the account will be handed over to attorneys or debt collectors for collection; and the Municipality may report such bad payment activity to credit rating institutions. In such instances the consumer will have to make arrangements with the attorney and /or debt collectors involved, for the payment of the arrear account. The current monthly account must be paid directly to the Municipality.
- 5.1.38 After a consumer has been handed over for collection, the case will not be withdrawn unless there was a mistake or oversight on the part of the Municipality or there are other compelling reasons therefor;
- 5.1.39 Where a property is provided with a pre-paid water meter after being in arrears, 20% of any payment for water services made by the customer concerned, will be taken towards the arrears allocated to paying off the arrears;
- 5.1.40 Where a consumer fails to pay for sanitation and sundry charges, the following action shall be taken:-
- iii) The same procedure shall be followed as applicable to water for arrangements for paying off arrears detailed in this policy;
 - iv) In instances where a consumer is in arrears in respect of sanitation of sundry charges and an AOD undertaking has been signed and honoured and the household income does not exceed twice the old age state pension per month, the interest shall be waived to allow the consumer to eliminate the outstanding debt within 36 months or shorter period agreed upon with the consumer.

8) DEBT COLLECTION PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS

- i) In terms of section 99 of the Act the Municipality's executive committee or executive mayor as the supervisory authority must oversee and monitor the implementation and enforcement of the

Municipality's credit control and debt collection policy and by-laws enacted in terms of section 98, as well as the performance of the municipal manager in implementing the policy and by-laws.

- ii) "The Code of Conduct for Councillors and Staff members in terms of schedule 1 & 2 respectively of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 provides that a "Councillor or Staff member may not be in arrears to the Municipality for rates and services charges for a period longer than 3 months. Furthermore there is provision in the Code allowing for deductions to be made from the salaries of staff concerned.
- iii) Where Councillors or staff of the Municipality are in contravention of the Codes stated above, the Municipality shall take all necessary steps to recover service charges in arrears for longer than three months, and to report Councillors in arrears, as required in terms of the Code.

9) LEGAL COLLECTIONS

a. Legal fees

- i. **All legal costs**, including attorney-and-own-client costs incurred in the recovery of amounts in arrears shall be levied against the arrears account of the debtor and/or recovered directly by the duly appointed agent

b. The process of legal collections

- i. After various attempts to collect the debt in terms of this Policy, the account will be handed over to the Municipality's Attorneys or Collection Agents.
- ii. If the agreement is also a credit agreement in terms of the National Credit Act, a letter in terms of section 129 of this Act will be sent to the account holder informing him/her about the default and proposing that the matter be referred to a debt counsellor, alternative dispute resolution agent or account holder court in order to assist the account holder to pay the debt.
- iii. If the debtor does not react to the above letter within 10 days of it being sent or if he rejects the proposal made, the Municipality can proceed with legal action against him/her.

12) FRAUD, FORGERY, TAMPERING & OTHER CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

The Municipality shall at its discretion be entitled to withhold the supply water services or to a debtor who is found guilty of fraud, theft or any other criminal action relating to the supply of water services, or if it is evident that fraud, theft or any other criminal action has occurred relating to such supply, until the total costs, penalties, other fees, tariffs and rates due to the Municipality have been paid in full.

13) TERMINATION AND RESTRICTION OF SERVICES

- b) The Municipality may restrict or terminate the supply of water services or any other service to any premises whenever a user of services;
 - x) fails to make full payment on the due date or fails to make acceptable arrangements for the repayment of any amount for services due;
 - xi) fails to comply with a condition of supply determined by the Municipality;
 - xii) fails to repair a onsite water leak that result in wastage of water supply after being advised to do so and having been given reasonable notice to comply;
 - xiii) obstructs the efficient supply of water services or any other municipal services to another customer;
 - xiv) supplies such municipal service to a customer who is not entitled thereto or permits such services to continue;
 - xv) causes a situation which in the opinion of the Municipality is dangerous or a contravention of relevant legislation;
 - xvi) is placed under provisional sequestration, liquidation or judicial management, or commits an act of insolvency in terms of the Insolvency Act no 24 of 1936; and
 - xvii) If an administration order is granted in terms of section 74 of the Magistrate court Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944) in respect of such user.
 - xviii) Is placed under debt review, or debt counselling, or debt re-arrangement in terms of the National Credit Act.

14) RECONNECTION OF SERVICES

- a) **The Municipality** shall reconnect and/or restore full levels of supply of any of the restricted or discontinued services only after the full amount outstanding is paid, including the costs of such disconnection and reconnection or acceptable arrangements having been made for payment of such outstanding amounts in terms of this Policy, or any other condition(s) of this Policy have been complied with.
- b) **Only** an authorised official shall authorise the reconnection of services or reinstatement of service delivery after satisfactory payment and/or arrangement for payment has been made according to this Policy.

15) BACKDATING OF SERVICE CHARGES

The Municipality may backdate service charges where billing has not previously taken place in respect of services rendered to consumers, as follows:

- Up to a maximum of 12 months for Domestic Consumers
- Up to a maximum of 24 months for all Other Consumer Categories

The backdating of service charges on consumer accounts will be based on three – months water consumption averages where no previous history is available.

16) DEPOSITS FOR MUNICIPAL SERVICES

12.1 At the time of registration for water accounts, a deposit in the form of a cash deposit or a bank cheque will be required to be paid based on two months projected consumption value; which can /be either

- d) reduced to one month's consumption value should the owner commit to direct debit payments at the time of registration: or

- e) increased to three months consumption value at the Municipality's sole discretion based on the previous payment history on the property/consumer concerned.

12.1.2 Consumers may provide a guarantee from a Bank or other recognized financial institution acceptable to the Council in lieu of a cash deposit but no registration will be processed until either cash, or a guarantee is provided.

12.1.3 Should the two months projected consumption value mentioned in 12.1 be lower than the minimum deposit value as stipulated in the Municipality's tariffs the higher value will apply.

17) ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION

13.1 The Municipality may levy an estimate of the average consumption of water for any relevant period, in the instances detailed below. The consumer concerned is liable for payment of the fee in terms of the Municipality's approved tariffs for service delivery in respect of such estimated consumption. An estimated consumption shall apply, where:

- (d) no meter reading could be obtained in respect of the period concerned; or
- (e) the water meter malfunctions giving an incorrect reading, such as where air becomes trapped in water pipes during time of drought resulting in abnormal meter readings. If such irregularities are found to be legitimate, the Municipality will then charge an average consumption amount as defined in this policy instead of the "metered" consumption.
- (f) no meter has been installed to measure the consumption on the premises concerned. No interest is payable in such an instance.

13.1 The Municipality may, in accordance with the provision of section 102 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000:

(a) consolidate any separate accounts of a consumer liable for payments in terms of the By-laws of the Municipality;

(b) credit a payment by such a person against any account of that consumer.

13.2 The provisions of paragraph 13.1 above shall not apply where there is a dispute between the Municipality and the consumer concerned in regard to any specific amount claimed by the Municipality from that person.

14) PROVISION FOR WATER LEAKS

The following applies in respect of water leaks that are found on properties:

(d) Water leaks in the reticulation system on a property and beyond the water meter are the responsibility of the owner of the property.

(e) The position as stated in (a) may be altered by resolution of Council to solve a water management problem in a particular area.

(f) The Municipality may also make certain exceptions to the provisions of (a) above and take responsibility for the repair of water leaks on the properties of indigent households as well as registered community based organization, or any other low income consumer categories so to as to reduce the level of water losses emanating from such properties. The rendering of this support shall be at the discretion of the Municipality and will be dependent on budget availability.

15) REFUNDS

15.1 Requests for refunds and payment- transfers must be made to the Municipality in writing.

15.2 The consumer requesting a refund, must complete and sign a 'Request for Refund' form.

15.3 The Request for Refund form must then be lodged at a Customer Care Counter of the Municipality, together with the following documentation:

- e) Original Identity Document of the consumer.
- f) Proof of consumer banking details (original bank statement, letter from bank, cancelled cheque etc.);
- g) Original proof of payments;
- h) Original consumer statement received from the Municipality reflecting the credit amount;

15.4 Only credit amounts appearing on an account will be refunded, subject to the Municipality's right to set-off credit balances against any other debt due by the consumer. The Municipality's right to offset any debt against any credit paid by a consumer, as provided for in this policy, is subject to the provisions of the Insolvency Act 24 of 1936.

15.5 Refunds will only be made payable to the registered consumer.

15.6 Notwithstanding sub-paragraphs 15.4 and 15.5, any incorrect payment made on an account by a third party will be refunded to such third party, only after the third party has submitted proof of the incorrect payment and subject to any law or policy of the Municipality.

15.7 Where an incorrect account has been paid by a claimant who is also an accountholder with the Municipality, the claimant is to provide proof of the correct account details and such a payment is to be re – allocated to the correct consumer account.

15.8 The Municipality reserves the right to periodically determine a bottom threshold for when it is entitled to decline to issue a refund where the cost and administrative burden of issuing the refund is out of balance with the amount to be refunded. The present bottom threshold at the point of the approval of this policy is R50.

15.9 The Municipality may, at its discretion, use any payment method, when paying a refund to an account holder.

15.10 The Municipality will not process refunds for amounts up to and below R30 due to the administrative cost of attending to such refund.

15.11 Any arrears on any account of the account holder requesting or entitled to a refund may be set off against any credit balance due to that account holder on any of his accounts before the refund is effected.

15.12 There is an obligation on all account holders to ensure that their contact details on the Municipality's system are correct and updated at all times

15.13 The Municipality shall be entitled to write back or appropriate any unclaimed money arising from a credit balance of an account holder account, if such amount is not claimed by the account holder within a period of three years from the date when it became due to him/her.

15.14 Deceased Estates and Insolvent Estates:

15.14.1 Refunds will only be made payable to the deceased estate's bank account upon the request of the duly appointed executor or executrix who shall complete the Request for Refund form and supply proof of such bank accounts in the form of bank statements and / or bank confirmation letters.

15.14.2 In instances where an estate is wound up in terms of section 18 (3) of the Administration of Estates Act, 66 of 1965, then the completed Request for Refund form must be supported by the written directives of the Master of the High Court.

15.15 Insolvent Estates including any entity In Liquidation

15.15.1 Refunds will only be made payable to:

- (a) an insolvent estate's bank account or an entity in liquidation's bank account upon the request of the duly appointed trustee or liquidator ;

- (b) to an unrehabilitated insolvent at the request of, or with the support of, the unrehabilitated insolvent's trustee.
- (c) notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, to a duly authorised nominee at the written request of the trustee or liquidator

16) RESPONSIBILITY FOR AMOUNTS DUE AND PAYABLE

16.1 In terms of Section 118 (3) of the Act, an amount due to the Municipality in respect of service fees, surcharges on fees, and other municipal taxes, levies and duties shall be a charge upon the property in connection with which the amount is owing and shall enjoy preference over any mortgage bond registered against the property.

16.2 Accordingly, all such Municipal debts shall be a charge upon the property, the subject thereof, and shall be payable by the owner of such property.

16.3 Any person who purchases or otherwise acquires or leases immovable property from the Municipality shall be deemed to be the owner thereof from the date of such purchase or other acquisition by him or from the commencement of such lease, as the case may be.

16.4 Where the property is owned by more than one person, each such person shall be liable jointly and severally for all Municipal debts charged on the property.

17) TERMINATION / TRANSFER OF WATER ACCOUNTS

17.1 When a consumer terminates an account with no intention of consuming services elsewhere within the areas of the Municipality's jurisdiction, the consumer must give the Municipality 14 days' notice of such termination, and must supply the Municipality with a forwarding address.

17.2 A final reading of services provided shall be taken as soon as is reasonably possible from the date of termination of services. The consumer shall be billed for consumption up to the date of final reading.

17.3 The consumer deposit shall be appropriated against the account. Should a credit balance remain on the account after the final reading and after appropriation of the deposit, such credit balance shall be refunded to the consumer.

17.4 A debit balance that remains unpaid for more than 30 days shall be pursued through debt collection procedures referred to in this policy.

17.5 When a consumer moves from one property to another within the area of Municipality's jurisdiction, a request for transfer of services must be submitted at least 14 days prior to the date of termination, which must include a forwarding address of the consumer and the date of termination of services in respect of the first property, and date of commencement of services in respect of the second property.

18) ESTATE ACCOUNT COLLECTIONS

18.1 **Estates with legal status:** the accounts of consumers who are: declared as insolvent, under administration, or deceased, shall be dealt with by collection staff of the Municipality in accordance with relevant legal procedures. Unsuccessful claims shall be submitted to Council to be written-off.

18.2 **Estates without formalized legal status:** In cases where:

- c) a consumer dies without leaving a will / final testament indicating to whom ownership of the deceased family residence is to be transferred or
- d) the owner of the property has abandoned his/her family to fend for themselves;

the following process shall be followed by the Municipality:

18.2.1 The remaining family members must report the death of the consumer to the Municipality's Credit Control Office, who will require the family, to obtain:

- b) a death certificate and confirmation by the Master of the High Court allocating right of ownership to a surviving family member; or
- f) in the case of abandonment, an order of the local Magistrate or Master of the High Court, allocating right of ownership a member of the abandoned family.

18.2.2 In these cases, an extension for the payment of the accumulated arrears as at the date of notification shall be granted by the Municipality. Any disconnected water supply shall be reconnected and the relevant family member(s) must then pay all amounts levied on monthly current accounts in excess of the amount of the payment extension, until such time as the matter has been finalized.

18.2.3 The reporting as provided for in paragraph 18.2.1 shall prevent any further service restrictions/disconnections or collection actions being proceeded with, whilst the family is in process of legalizing ownership of the property. As soon as ownership has been officially determined by the Master/Magistrate, proof of determination of ownership must be presented to the Municipality's Credit Control Office, in order for the name of the deceased consumer reflected on the account to be changed to reflect the name of the new owner as the consumer. " In the absence of compelling reasons to the contrary, the new owner shall be liable for arrears on the account, and shall be encouraged to make suitable arrangements for the payment of the arrears, to avoid credit control and collection actions being instituted."

18.2.4 For cases where the household qualifies for indigent support in terms of the Municipality's Indigent Policy, an application must be lodged with the Municipality in order for the household to be registered as indigent.

19) ILLEGAL CONNECTIONS AND METER TAMPERING

19.1 Where a water meter has been tampered with, the cost of repairing or replacing an existing meter with another one will be charged to the account of the respective consumer.

19.2 The Municipality may, in addition, levy the consumer's account with all municipal charges related to the property, and thereafter suspend the account. The full outstanding balance on the account shall immediately be payable before services will be restored.

19.3 Where there has been unauthorized consumption of water, the Municipality shall remove the connection, the cost of which shall be levied against the account of the consumer, and a criminal case will be opened with the South African Police Services.

19.4 In instances where services have been disconnected due to meter tampering and/or unauthorized consumption of water, the consumer concerned shall be required to follow the necessary processes in terms of applying for municipal services and ensuring that the applicable deposit and connection fees are paid to the Municipality.

20) BUSINESSES WHO TENDER TO THE MUNICIPALITY

20.1 The Municipality shall not conduct any business activity with, or procure any goods or services from, any persons whose municipal accounts are in arrears, except where provision is made to the contrary in a municipal policy or as determined by the Municipality from time to time, nor will any refunds of credits be made to any service provider engaged by the Municipality who is in arrears with any of its municipal accounts.

20.2 In keeping with 20.1 above: when the Municipality invites bids / quotations for the provision of services or delivery of goods, potential contractors will be required to obtain from the Municipality's Credit Control Office a certificate stating that all relevant municipal accounts owing by the bidder / service provider or its directors, owners or partners have been paid or that suitable arrangements (which include the right to set off in the event of non-compliance) have been made for the payments of arrears.

20.3 To this end, copies of the following documents will be required:

20.3.1 Copies of all municipal accounts of the bidder/ service provider concerned;

20.3.2 Identity documents of all directors, members, and partners;

20.3.3 Where payments are due to a service provider / contractor in respect of goods or services provided to the Municipality, the Municipality may offset such payment against any arrear amount owing to the Municipality as provided for in the contract between the service provider/ contractor and the Municipality.

21) RIGHT OF ACCESS TO PROPERTY

The owner or occupier of property to which municipal services are provided, must grant reasonable access to such property to an official of the Municipality or any representative of a service provider authorised by the Municipal Manager, in order to inspect the property, read, inspect, install or repair any meter or service connection for reticulation, or to disconnect, stop or restrict the provision of any service.

22) DISPUTES

22.1 Disputes refer to instances when a consumer disputes any specific amount claimed by the Municipality from the consumer and where the process contained in sub-paragraph 22.3 below, is followed.

22.2 Any alleged dispute which does not meet the definition of dispute, as defined in this policy, will be regarded by the Municipal Manager as a query and the person will be informed in writing thereof.

22.3 In order for a dispute to be registered with the Municipality, the following procedures must be followed:

By the consumer:

- (g) The dispute must be submitted in writing and signed by the disputant as correct. The document must then immediately be lodged with the relevant Consumer Care Office of the Municipality.
- (h) No dispute will be registered verbally whether in person or telephonically.
- (i) The consumer must furnish full personal particulars including all account numbers held with the Municipality, direct contact telephone numbers, fax numbers, postal and e-mail addresses and any other relevant particulars required by the Municipality.
- (j) The full nature of the dispute including the specific amount involved, account details, and the relevant periods pertaining to that specific amount under dispute, must be described in the correspondence referred to above.
- (k) The onus shall rest with the consumer to ensure that he/she receives a written acknowledgement of the receipt of the dispute, from the Consumer Care Office of the Municipality.
- (l) Any amount not in dispute shall be subject to the requirement of this policy.

By the Municipality:

- (g) On receipt of the dispute the following actions shall be taken:
- (h) All disputes received shall be recorded in a register kept for that purpose, and shall include:
 - (i) the consumer's account number;
 - (ii) the consumer's name;
 - (iii) the consumer's address;
 - (iv) full particulars of the dispute;
 - (v) name of the official to whom the dispute is given to investigate and resolve in accordance with the provisions contained in this policy;
 - (vi) actions that have, or were, taken to resolve the dispute;
 - (vii) signature of the controlling official.

- (i) An authorised controlling official shall keep custody of the register and conduct a daily or weekly check or follow-up on all disputes as yet unresolved.
- (j) A written acknowledgement of receipt of the dispute must be provided to the consumer.
- (k) In accordance with section 102(2) of the Act, no debt management actions, as provided for in this policy will be applied to any amount in dispute.
- (l) All relevant information shall be comprehensively recorded.

The Municipal Manager's decision on disputes shall be final. Where appropriate the Municipality shall immediately implement appropriate debt collection and credit control measures provided for in this policy, after the consumer in question has been provided with the outcome of the dispute. However, should a consumer not be satisfied with the outcome of the dispute, a consumer may lodge an appeal in terms of section 62 of the Act.

23) CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES

- xvi) In order to obtain a rates clearance certificate, an account holder must accurately complete a rates clearance application form in full in terms of the Municipality's clearance process
- xvii) All debt , inclusive of any advanced collection deemed to be due and payable , for the purpose of issuing a rates and services clearance certificate in terms of section 118, of the Act, must be settled in full.
- xviii) all payments will be allocated to the registered sellers' municipal accounts in terms of this policy; and
- xix) prior to any refund this payment will be dealt with as follows:
- xx) the advanced payment collection will be used to offset any debt which accumulated against the property as follows
 - (i) any tenant debt
 - (ii) any sellers debts.

- xxi) Any refund, in respect of any credit remaining after registration of transfer has been registered in the Deeds Office, shall be refunded to such seller, subject to any other conditions under any other clause contained in this Policy.
- xxii) The Municipal Manager may require the purchaser to apply for all services at the property as part of the application for a clearance.
- xxiii) By virtue of registration of the property the registered owner accepts liability for all services rendered by the Municipality to the said property, except as provided for in other policies
- xxiv) With the exception of an attorney's trust cheque any cheque tendered for payment must first be cleared by the bank before the clearance certificate is issued
- xxv) in order for the transfer of properties, as required in terms of Section 118 of the Act., a municipality must supply the Register of Deeds, with a certificate which, inter alia, certifies that municipal service fees, surcharges and levies pertaining to the property to be transferred, have been fully paid.
- xxvi) The Municipality will provide the full outstanding amount owing on the account as a clearance figure as it is this figure that will clear the account.
- xxvii) The Municipality shall only issue a certificate as required in terms of Section 118, once all municipal accounts associated with the property to be transferred have been settled in full, and a payment has been received equivalent to a minimum of three month's average water consumption on such property.
- xxviii) Any dispute/query regarding a clearance figure or the incomplete/incorrect completion of a clearance application form may result in a delay of the furnishing of the final figures.
- xxix) An administration fee may be included into all clearance figure amounts.
- xxx) The issued certificate should be in the prescribed form and must be signed by the Manager of the Clearance Department or a duly authorised official

24) IRRECOVERABLE DEBT – WRITE OFF

The municipality has the discretion to write off debt if the debt is regarded as irrecoverable

Debt write off will be referred to a debt write off committee or an officially authorised forum

i) **Debt shall be considered irrecoverable if;**

i) legal recourse has been exhausted and the municipality is still unable to secure payment of the outstanding debt;

ii) the cost of instituting legal action for the recovery of the outstanding debt is deemed uneconomical, as the recovery cost would be higher than the value of the debt.

iii) the debtor cannot be traced by authorised staff of the municipality to collect debt, authorised debt collection attorneys or agents; or

iv) a residue amount of a payment of a dividend in the rand from an insolvent estate; or

v) a deceased estate is insolvent and has no liquid assets to cover the outstanding amount; or

vi) a competent plea of prescription has been raised by a defendant in the Plea or after alternatively if the Plea of Prescription is raised ex facie the Plea but carries the real risk that it would be upheld if raised properly in the Plea; or

vii) as a result of the lack of evidence , it is not possible to prove the debt outstanding; or

viii) if the outstanding amount is due to an irreconcilable administrative error by the municipality; or

ix) if the Sheriff of the Court has rendered a Nulla Bona return on movables and the debtor has no immovable property;

j) The above factors do not constitute an exhaustive list of factors that may be taken into account, and the Municipality may, in its opinion, consider any other factor.

k) A request by an account holder to write off an amount or amounts as bad debt must be made in the form of a submission/motivation and must be in the prescribed or required form as stipulated by the Municipality from time to time. Any deviation from the prescribed form shall result in the rejection of such submission/motivation.

l) In making submission for a debt write off, a Municipal Official shall take all necessary and reasonable steps to ensure compliance with this Policy and shall take all necessary and

reasonable steps in the detection of fraudulent activity on the part of the account holder and shall be obliged to report such fraudulent activity to his respective Directorate.

- m) In exercising its discretion, the Municipality must act lawfully and reasonably having regard to the principles of fairness and equity.
- n) An official who knowingly participates in fraudulent conduct with an account holder in the write off of a debt shall be subjected to the disciplinary action as set out in the Municipality's Disciplinary Code of Conduct, as well as civil or criminal prosecution in a competent court of law.

o) Write Back

- iv) The Municipality shall be entitled to reverse any amount written off as a bad debt where it is later found that an account holder has misrepresented (whether intentional or negligent) any information whatsoever in order to motivate such write-off of debt.
- v) The Municipality shall be entitled to effect the write back immediately against the account holder's municipal account upon noting the fraud or misrepresentation.
- vi) The Municipality may write back any amount previously written off on behalf of an account holder if the account holder at any time has a credit balance reflected against any of his/her municipal accounts and requests a refund from the Municipality for such credit balance. The write back principle will apply to all other account holders, including indigent account holders

p) Authorisation-

- i) In respect of other debt, schedules indicating the debtor's name , the physical address in respect of which the debt was raised, address, erf number, if applicable, amount per account category as well as a reason to which the write off amount is compiled.
- ii) Notwithstanding the above, the Municipality or its authorised officials will be under no obligation to write-off any particular debt and will retain sole discretion to do so.

25. INTEREST REVERSALS

An account holder may apply to the Municipality, in the prescribed form, for interest on an account to be reversed.

- b) Interest on outstanding debt can be reversed when;
- i) an account holder would like some relief from interest in order to facilitate the final settlement of all outstanding debt on his account;
 - ii) before embarking on litigation to recover outstanding debt, interest reversal is used as a tool to persuade the account holder to settle his outstanding debt in full;
 - iii) in the course of litigation, the reversal of interest is used as a negotiating point for the settlement of the matter in court;
 - iv) interest reversal may also be initiated by authorised officials in instances where errors with billing have occurred and outstanding arrears should not have accrued interest in the first place.

26. REVIEW OF THE POLICY

The Credit Control and Debt Collection policy shall be reviewed annually in accordance with Section 21(1)(b)(ii) of MFMA.

BUDGET POLICY

DEFINITIONS

"Account" means the segment used to allocate the budget for specific items within the votes (departments) e.g. advertising

"Accounting Officer" means the municipal official who is the administrative head of the Municipality as contemplated in section 60 of the MFMA i.e. Municipal Manager

"Adjustments Budget" means the revision of the approved annual budget

"Allocation", means-

- a) a municipality's share of the local government's equitable share referred to in section 214(l)(a) of the Constitution;
- (b) an allocation of money to a municipality in terms of section 214(1) (c) of the Constitution;
- (c) an allocation of money to a municipality in terms of a provincial budget; or
- (d) any other allocation of money to a municipality by an organ of state, including by another municipality, otherwise than in compliance with a commercial or other business transaction;

"Annual Division of Revenue Act" means the Act of Parliament, which must be enacted annually in terms of section 214 (1) of the Constitution;

"Approved budget," means an annual budget-

- a) approved by a municipal council, or
- b) approved by a provincial or the national executive following an intervention in terms of section 139 of the Constitution, and includes such an annual budget as revised by an adjustments budget in terms of section 28 of the MFMA and Regulations on Municipal Budgeting and Reporting.

“Basic Municipal Service” means a municipal service that is necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and which, if not provided, would endanger public health or safety or the environment;

Budget-related Policy means a policy of a municipality affecting or affected by the annual budget of the municipality, including-

"Systems Act;

b) the credit control and debt collection policy, which the municipality must adopt in terms of section 96(b) of the Municipal Systems Act;

"Budget transfer/move" means transfer of funding within a function / vote.

“Budget Year” means the financial year of the municipality for which an annual budget is to be approved in terms of section 16(1) of the MFMA;

“Capital Budget” means the estimated amount for capital items in a given fiscal period. Capital items are fixed assets such as facilities and equipment, the cost of which is normally written off over a number of fiscal periods

“Chief financial officer” means a person designated in terms of section 80(2) (a) of the MFMA who is the head of the Budget & Treasury Office;

“Cost centre” means a collector which represents a logical point at which costs/expenditure is collected and managed by a responsible cost centre owner e.g. Revenue 25 35 managed by Revenue Manager

“Councillor” means a member of a municipal council;

"Creditor", means a person to whom money is owed by the municipality;

"Current year" means the financial year, which has already commenced, but not yet ended;

"Delegation", in relation to a duty, includes an instruction or request to perform or to assist in performing the duty;

"Director/head of department" Refers to managers directly reporting and accountable to the Accounting officer as outlined in Municipal Systems Act, section 56

"Executive mayor" means the councillor elected as the executive mayor of the municipality in terms of section 55 of the Municipal Structures Act;

"Financial year" means the 12 month period starting on 1 July and ending on 30 June of the following year

"Financial recovery plan" means a plan prepared in terms of section 141 of the MFMA

"Financial statements", means statements consisting of at least-

- a) a statement of financial position;
- b) a statement of financial performance;
- c) a cash-flow statement;
- d) statement of changes in net assets;
- e) accounting policies;
- f) any other statements that may be prescribed; and
- g) any notes to these statements;
- h) **"Financial year"** means a twelve months period commencing on 1 July and ending on 30 June each year

"Financing agreement" includes any loan agreement, lease, and installment purchase contract or hire purchase arrangement under which a municipality undertakes to repay a long-term debt over a period of time;

"Fruitless and wasteful expenditure" means expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised;

"Irregular expenditure", means-

- a) expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the MFMA Act, and which has not been condoned in terms of section 170 of the MFMA;
- b) expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the Municipal Systems Act, and which has not been condoned in terms of that Act;
- c) expenditure incurred by a municipality in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the Public Office-Bearers Act, 1998 (Act No. 20 of 1998); or
- d) expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the supply chain management policy of the municipality or entity or any of the municipality's by-laws giving effect to such policy, and which has not been condoned in terms of such policy or by-law, but excludes expenditure by a municipality which falls within the definition of "unauthorized expenditure";

"Investment", in relation to funds of a municipality, means-

- a. the placing on deposit of funds of a municipality with a financial institution; or
 - b. the acquisition of assets with funds of a municipality not immediately required, with the
 - c. primary aim of preserving those funds;
- a) **"Lender"**, means a person who provides debt finance to a municipality;

"Local community" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Municipal Systems Act;

"Long-term debt" means debt repayable over a period exceeding one year;

"MFMA" means the Local Government: Municipal Financial Management Act 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003)

"Municipal Structures Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998);

"Municipal Systems Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000);

"Municipal Council" or "council" means the council of a municipality referred to in section 18 of the Municipal Structures Act;

"Municipal Debt Instrument" means any note, bond, debenture or other evidence of indebtedness issued by a municipality, including dematerialized or electronic evidence of indebtedness intended to be used in trade;

"Municipal entity" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Municipal Systems Act (refer to the MSA for definition);

"Municipality"-

- a. when referred to as a corporate body, means a municipality as described in section 2 of the Municipal Systems Act; or
- b. when referred to as a geographic area, means a municipal area determined in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act No. 27 of 1998);

"Municipal manager" means a person appointed in terms of section 82(l) (a) or (b) of the Municipal Structures Act;

"Municipal service" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Municipal Systems Act (refer to the MSA for definition);

"Municipal tariff" means a tariff for services which a municipality may set for the provision of a service to the local community, and includes a surcharge on such tariff;

"National Treasury" means the National Treasury established by section 5 of the Public Finance Management Act;

"Official", means-

- a. an employee of a municipality or municipal entity;
- b. a person seconded to a municipality or municipal entity to work as a member of the staff of the municipality or municipal entity; or
- c. a person contracted by a municipality or municipal entity to work as a member of the staff of the municipality or municipal entity otherwise than as an employee;

"Operating budget", means-

the financial plan of Amathole District Municipality, which outlines proposed expenditures for the coming financial year and estimates the revenues to be used to finance them;

"Overspending", means -

- a) causing the operational or capital expenditure incurred by the municipality during a financial year to exceed the total amount appropriated in that year's budget for its operational or capital expenditure, as the case may be;
- b) in relation to a vote, means causing expenditure under the vote to exceed the amount appropriated for that vote; or
- c) in relation to expenditure under section 26 of the MFMA, means causing expenditure under that section to exceed the limits allowed in subsection (5) of this section;

"Past financial year" means the financial year preceding the current year;

"Quarter" means any of the following periods in a financial year:

- a) 1 July to 30 September;

- b) 1 October to 31 December;
- c) 1 January to 31 March; or
- d) 1 April to 30 June;

"Service delivery and budget implementation plan" means a detailed plan approved by the executive mayor of a municipality in terms of section 53(l)(c)(ii) of the MFMA for implementing the municipality's delivery of municipal services and its annual budget, and which must indicate-

- (a) projections for each month of-
 - (i) revenue to be collected, by source; and
 - (ii) operational and capital expenditure, by vote;
- b) service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter; and
- c) any other matters that may be prescribed, and includes any revisions of such plan by the executive mayor in terms of section 54(l) (c) of the MFMA;

"Short-term debt" means debt repayable over a period not exceeding one year;

"Standards of generally recognized accounting practice," means an accounting practice complying with standards applicable to municipalities or municipal entities as determined by the Accounting Standards Board

"Unauthorized expenditure", means any expenditure incurred by a municipality otherwise than in accordance with section 15 or 11(3) of the MFMA, and includes-

- a) overspending of the total amount appropriated in the municipality's approved budget;
- b) overspending of the total amount appropriated for a vote in the approved budget;
- c) expenditure from a vote unrelated to the department or functional area covered by the vote;
- d) expenditure of money appropriated for a specific purpose, otherwise than for that specific purpose;
- e) spending of an allocation referred to in paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of "allocation" otherwise than in accordance with any conditions of the allocation; or
- f) a grant by the municipality otherwise than in accordance with the MFMA;

"Virement" means the process of transferring an approved budgetary provision from one operating cost element or capital project to another within the same vote/department.

"Vote" means-

- a) one of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for the appropriation of money for the different departments or functional areas of the municipality; and
- b) which specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purposes of the department or functional area concerned.

1. OBJECTIVE OF THE POLICY

The objective of the budget policy is to set out:

- The principles which the municipality will follow in preparing each medium term revenue and expenditure budget framework
- The responsibilities of the executive mayor, the accounting officer, the chief financial officer and other senior managers and managers in compiling the budget
- To establish and maintain procedures to ensure adherence to Amathole District Municipality IDP and budget processes

2. BUDGETING PRINCIPLES

- A municipality can only incur expenditure in terms of an approved budget and within the limits of the amounts appropriated for the different votes/departments in an approved budget
- The draft budget, the annual budget and the adjustments budget of the municipality can only be approved by Council
- This approval must be within the legislative timeframes specified in the MFMA, i.e. draft to be approved 90 days before start of the new financial year, and final to be adopted 30 days before the start of the new financial year
- The municipality shall endeavour to have a balanced budget and not budget for a deficit
- Revenue projections in the budget must be realistic, taking into account historical actual collection levels
- All sources of revenue to be reflected
- Expenditure per vote/department to be reflected
- Indicative revenue and projected expenditure to be reflected for outer two years; as well as estimated revenue and expenditure for current year and actual revenue and expenditure for the year preceding current year
- Budget must be divided between operating and capital
- Each director, together with his general managers, senior managers and managers, is responsible for the preparation of the budget for his department, with the guidance and assistance of the budget office, within the revenue stream allocated to his/her department.
- Each director is responsible for the implementation and control of its budget, with support from the budget office in terms of monthly reports on expenditure versus budget.

3. BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS

3.1 Formulation of the budget

- a) The mayor shall coordinate the processes for preparing the annual budget, and for reviewing the municipality's IDP and budget related processes, to ensure that the budget, the IDP, and the policies are mutually consistent and credible
- b) The mayor shall give political guidance over the budget processes and the priorities that must guide the preparation of the budget.
- c) The Chief Financial Officer and the Strategic Manager shall draft the IDP and Budget process plan for the municipality, and ensure that this plan is adopted by Council before 31 August, preceding the year to which it relates
- d) The IDP/Budget process plan shall indicate the key deadlines for the review of the IDP as well as the preparation of the medium term revenue and expenditure framework budget and the revision of the annual budget. Such target dates shall follow the prescriptions of the Municipal Finance Management Act as well as the guidelines set by National Treasury.
- e) During November of each year, Budget office to distribute budget templates for population by departments. Templates to indicate prior year actual figures as well as four (4) months budget and actual figures for the current year.
- f) Budget office to provide guidelines on growth parameters, using CPI and any other know factors as the basis for the guidelines.
- g) Human Resource Department to distribute list of posts per cost centre for verification by departments as well as addition of any currently unfilled, vacant posts
- h) Based on the anticipated revenue as indicated in the Division of Revenue Act's (DORA) outer years, and realistically anticipated internally generated revenue, each department to be given their funding envelope within which to budget.

- i) Departments to assess staffing needs and submit motivations and job descriptions for assessment and grading by the Organisational Development and Recruitment section of the Human Resources Department.
- j) The template and staffing requirements are to remain as a draft submission until the finalization of the outcomes of the Strategic Session in December/January.
- k) The mayor shall convene a strategic workshop in December/January with the mayoral committee, municipal manager, section 57 employees and any other relevant managers, in order to determine the strategic objectives and direction of the municipality taking into account the financial and political pressures facing the municipality
- l) Internally funded projects, with their funding requirements, supported by business plans and cash flows, to be developed
- m) in order to achieve the strategies and objectives as finalized in the strategic session.
- n) Draft budget requirements as submitted in template format as well as staffing requirements to be re-assessed and amended if necessary following outcomes of the strategic session
- o) Three year capital plan to be developed by the Project Management Unit (PMU) and amended if necessary to equal the final DORA allocation
- p) All budget information to be consolidated by the budget office and overall picture presented to department heads
- q) Department heads to assess overall budget requirements and make voluntary cuts to attempt to balance expenditure requirements to funding envelope received
- r) Budget hearings to be held between each department head and the municipal manager to make any further cuts necessary in order to achieve a balanced budget
- s) All changes to be captured into final budget document and overall summaries to be prepared

- t) All budget Information to be transferred into the Schedule A format as required by National Treasury
- u) All additional non budget information to be populated in Schedule A with each department providing the required relevant information
- v) Textual budget document to be prepared in the "Dummy Budget" format as recommended by National Treasury.
- w) The draft IDP and MTREF budget to be submitted to council by end of March, (90 days before the start of the new budget year) together with the draft resolutions and budget related policies (policies on tariff setting, credit control, debt collection, indigents, investment and cash management, borrowings, etc).
- x) After tabling of the draft budget, public consultations to consider the view of the local community must be undertaken. Draft budgets to be submitted to National & Provincial Treasury Mayor to consider any submissions and respond to the submission and if necessary to revise the draft budget
- y) 30 days before the start of the budget year the municipal council must consider approval of the annual budget
- z) The approved annual budget must then be submitted to National Treasury and Provincial Treasury

3.2 Publication of Draft Budgets

After the tabling of the draft budget, the draft budget must be submitted in both printed and electronic formats to National Treasury and Provincial Treasury. Copy of the draft budget to be published on the municipality's website and an advert published, announcing that copies of the budget are available at the Strategic Manager's office as well as at local municipalities.

3.3 Consultation on the tabled budget

When the annual budget has been tabled the council must consider the views of the local community, National Treasury, Provincial Treasury and any other national or provincial organs of state. This is done via budget road shows to the local communities, making the budget available for inspection, and submission to National Treasury and Provincial Treasury.

After considering these views, the council must give the mayor the opportunity to respond to the submissions received and if necessary, revise the budget and table amendments for consideration by the council.

3.4 Approval of the budget

- a) Council shall consider the next medium term expenditure framework budget for approval not later than 31 May (30 days before the start of the budget year).
- b) The council resolution, must contain budget policies and performance measures, and be adopted.
- c) Should the municipality fail to approve the budget before the start of the budget year, the mayor must inform the MEC for Finance that the budget has not been approved.
- d) The budget tabled to Council for approval shall include the following supporting documents:
 - i. draft resolutions approving the budget and levying property rates, other taxes and tariffs for the financial year concerned;
 - ii. draft resolutions;
 - iii. measurable performance objectives for each budget vote, taking into account the municipality's IDP;
 - iv. the projected cash flows for the financial year by revenue sources and expenditure votes;
 - v. any proposed amendments to the IDP;
 - vi. any proposed amendments to the budget-related policies;
 - vii. the cost to the municipality of the salaries, allowances and other benefits of its political office bearers and other councillors, the accounting officer, the chief financial officer, and other senior managers;
 - viii. particulars of any proposed allocations or grants to other municipalities, municipal entities, external mechanisms assisting the municipality in service delivery, other organs of state, and organizations such as Non-Governmental Organizations, welfare institutions and so on;
 - ix. particulars of the municipality's investments; and
 - x. various information in regard to municipal entities under the shared or sole control of the municipality

3.5 Publication of the budget

After Council has approved the annual budget, the Chief Financial Officer must publish the approved budget on the municipal website as well as submitting copies to both National Treasury and Provincial Treasury.

4 CAPITAL BUDGET

- a) Expenditure of a project shall be included in the capital budget if it meets the asset definition i.e. if it results in an asset being acquired or created and its value exceeds R5, 000 and has a useful life in excess of one year.
- b) A municipality may spend money on a capital project only if the money for the project has been appropriated in the capital budget.
- c) The envisaged sources of funding for the capital budget must be properly considered and the Council must be satisfied that this funding is available and has not been committed for other purposes.
- d) Amathole District Municipality's capital budget consists largely of projects funded by the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). This funding is specifically allocated for this purpose and cannot be utilized for any other purpose.
- e) A small portion of capital is funded internally, for the purchase of desks, chairs computers etc. No additions can be made to the capital budget, except in terms of an adjustments budget.
- f) Before approving the capital budget, the council shall consider:

the impact on the present and future operating budgets of the municipality in relation to finance charges to be incurred on external loans,

- i. depreciation of fixed assets,
- ii. maintenance of fixed assets, and
- iii. any other ordinary operational expenses associated with any item on such capital budget.

The capital expenditure shall be funded from the following sources:

- a) *Revenue or Surplus*
- b) External loans

- i. External loans can be raised only if it is linked to the financing of an asset;
- ii. A capital project to be financed from an external loan can only be included in the budget if the loan has been secured or if can be reasonably assumed as being secured;
- iii. The loan redemption period should not exceed the estimated life expectancy of the asset. If this happens the interest payable on the excess redemption period shall be declared as fruitless expenditure;
- iv. Interest payable on external loans shall be included as a cost in the revenue budget;
- v. Finance charges relating to such loans shall be charged to or apportioned only between the departments or votes to which the projects relate.

c) Donor Funding

d) Capital Grants

- i. Capital expenditure must be budgeted for in the capital budget
- ii. Interest earned on investments of Conditional Grant Funding shall be transferred to operating budget .If there is no condition stated the interest can then be allocated directly to the revenue accounts.
- iii. Grant funding does not need to be cash backed but cash should be secured before spending can take place.

5. OPERATING BUDGET

- (a) The municipality shall budget in each annual and adjustments budget for the contribution to:
 - i. provision for accrued leave entitlements equal to 8 days leave as at 30 June of each financial year,
 - ii. provision for bad debts based on past experience
 - iii. Depreciation and finance charges on fixed assets shall be charged to or apportioned only between the departments or votes to which the projects relate.
 - iv. Depreciation and finance charges together shall not exceed 20% of the aggregate expenses budgeted for in the operating budget.
 - v. Allocation of interest earned on the municipality's investments shall be budgeted for in terms of the investment policy
 - vi. At least 5% of the operating budget component of each annual and adjustments budget shall be set aside for maintenance of fixed assets.

- (b) When considering the draft annual budget, council shall consider the impact, which the proposed increases in service tariffs will have on the monthly municipal accounts of households. Affordability as well as financial sustainability needs to be considered in tariff setting.
- (c) The head of directorates shall have the right to allocate the total budgeted amount to the line items within such vote except for provisions, statutory and contractual commitments and entertainment, which are done by the budget office, subject to their funding envelope being adhered to.
- (d) The budget for Wages; salaries and allowances and salaries- relate benefits shall be separately prepared by the Human Resource Department, based on the approved organogram.
- (e) The remuneration of political office bearers and other councillors shall be excluded from this limit.
- (f) The chief financial officer shall ensure that the cost of indigency relief is separately reflected in the appropriate votes.

6. FUNDING OF CAPITAL AND OPERATING BUDGET

- (a) The budget may be financed only from:
 - i. realistically expected revenues, based on current and previous collection levels;
 - ii. cash-backed funds available from previous surpluses where such funds are not required for other purposes; and
 - iii. borrowed funds in respect of the capital budget only

7. UNSPENT FUNDS / ROLL OVER OF BUDGET

- (a) The appropriation of funds in an annual or adjustments budget will lapse to the extent that they are unspent by the end of the relevant budget year. Except for funds appropriated for expenditure made for a period that may exceed that financial year, as is the case with internally funded projects and refurbishment budgets, which subject to motivation and approval can be rolled over to the next financial year.
- (b) Any unspent grant (if the conditions for such grant funding allows that) or loan funded capital budget may be rolled over to the next budget year

- (c) Conditions of the grant fund shall be taken into account in applying for such roll over of funds
- (d) Adjustments to the rolled over budget shall be done during the 1st budget adjustment in the new financial year after taking into account expenditure up to the end of the previous financial year.
- (e) In the case of conditional DORA gazetted funds, approval from the funder must be obtained BEFORE funds can be rolled over.
- (f) No unspent operating budget shall be rolled over to the next budget year except if it is grant funded e.g. the annual financial Management Grant.

8. UNFORESEEN AND UNAVOIDABLE EXPENDITURE

Section 29 of the MFMA says:

- (1) The mayor of a municipality may in emergency or other exceptional circumstances authorize unforeseeable and unavoidable expenditure for which no provision was made in an approved budget.
- (2) Any such expenditure-
 - (a)must be in accordance with any framework that may be prescribed;
 - (b) may not exceed a prescribed percentage of the approved annual budget;
 - (c) must be reported by the mayor to the municipal council at its next meeting; and
 - (d) must be appropriated in an adjustments budget
- (3) If such adjustments budget is not passed within 60 days after the expenditure was incurred, the expenditure is unauthorized and section 32 applies.

9. SHIFTING OF FUNDS BETWEEN MULTI-YEAR APPROPRIATIONS

Section 30 of the MFMA says:

When funds for a capital programme are appropriated in terms of section 16 (3) for more than one financial year, expenditure for that programme during a financial year may exceed the amount of that year's appropriation for that programme, provided that –

- (a) The increase does not exceed 20 per cent of that year's appropriation for the programme;
- (b) The increase is funded within the following year's appropriation for the programme
- (c) The municipal manager certifies that-
 - (i) actual revenue for the financial year is expected to exceed budgeted revenue; and
 - (ii) Sufficient funds are available for the increase without incurring further borrowing beyond the annual budget limit;
- (d) Prior written approval is obtained from the mayor for the increase: and
- (e) The documents referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d) are submitted to the relevant provincial treasury and the Auditor General.

10. BUDGET VIREMENTS

- a) "Virement" is defined as a regulated transfer or re-allocation of money from one account to another, especially public funds
- b) A virement represents a flexible mechanism to effect budgetary amendments within a municipal financial year.
- c) Changing circumstances and priorities during a financial period may give rise to a need to do virement (transfer) of funds within approved Votes, as defined in the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA). The treatment of such instances may, however, be dependent on whether an adjustments budget is required or not.
- d) This should by no means encourage poor budgeting and should not be a practice but rather an exception.

10.1 PURPOSE OF REGULATING VIREMENTS

To institute financial controls and underlying administrative processes as envisaged by the MFMA.

To advise the senior management in the exercise of delegated responsibilities as assigned by the MFMA.

To regulate each director or delegated official to plan and conduct assigned operations so as to not to expend more funds than budgeted and to ensure that funds are utilized effectively and efficiently.

To provide guidelines to senior management in the use of virements as a mechanism in their day-to-day management of their budgets.

To empower senior managers with an efficient financial and budgetary system to ensure optimum service delivery within the current legislative framework of the MFMA and the Amathole District Municipality's system of delegations.

To give the heads of municipal departments and programs a measure of flexibility in managing their budgets.

10.2 MFMA REGULATION ON BUDGET VERSUS EXPENDITURE

The MFMA regulates as follows regarding the incurring of expenditure against budgetary

Provisions:

Section 15 – Appropriation of funds for expenditure

A municipality may, except where otherwise provided in this Act, incur expenditure only

- (a) in terms of an approved budget; and
- (b) within the limits of the amounts appropriated for the different votes in an approved budget.

Unauthorized Expenditure

In relation to a municipality, means any expenditure incurred by a municipality otherwise than in accordance with section 15 or 11(3), and includes-

- (a) overspending of the total amount appropriated in the municipality's approved budget;

- (b) overspending of the total amount appropriated for a vote in the approved budget including a line item.
- (c) expenditure from a vote unrelated to the department or functional area covered by that vote;
- (d) expenditure of money appropriated for a specific purpose, otherwise than for that specific purpose;
- (e) spending of an allocation referred to in paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of "allocation" otherwise than in accordance with any conditions of the allocation; or
- (f) a grant by the municipality otherwise than in accordance with the Act; (MFMA).

Overspending

- (a) in relation to the budget of a municipality, means causing the operational or capital expenditure incurred by the municipality during a financial year to exceed the total amount appropriated in that year's budget for its operational or capital expenditure, as the case may be;
- (b) in relation to a vote, means causing expenditure under the vote to exceed the amount appropriated for that vote; or
- (c) in relation to expenditure under section 26, means causing expenditure under that section to exceed the limits allowed in subsection (5) of that section;

Section 71(1)(g)(iii) states inter alia "(1) The accounting officer of a municipality must by no later than 10 working days after the end of each month submit to the mayor of the municipality and the relevant provincial treasury a statement in the prescribed format on the state of the municipality's budget reflecting the following particulars for that month and for the financial year up to the end of that month:...(g) when necessary, an explanation of- ... (iii) any remedial or corrective steps taken or to be taken to ensure that projected revenue and expenditure remain within the municipality's approved Budget.

10.3 VIREMENT REQUIREMENTS

- a) The virement process represents the major mechanism to align and take corrective (financial / budgetary) action within a Directorate during a financial year.
- b) In order for a "vote" (Directorate) to transfer funds from one cost element or capital project to another cost element or capital project, a saving has to be identified within the monetary limitations of the approved "giving" cost element or capital project allocations on the respective budgets.
- c) Sufficient, (non-committed) budgetary provision should be available within the "giving" vote's cost element or project concerned to give effect to the budgetary transfer (virement). In addition, the transferring function must clearly indicate to which cost element or capital project the budget provision will be transferred to and provide a clear motivation for the transfer.
- d) Any budgetary amendment which changes the total approved annual budget allocation as well as any other amendments not covered in this policy must be considered for budgetary adoption via an adjustments budget (see MFMA Section 28).

- e) In terms of Section 17(2) of the MFMA a municipality's budget is divided into an operating and capital budget and consequently no virements are permitted between Operating and Capital Budgets, meaning virements from capital to operating expenditure are not permitted and vice versa.
- f) Virements are not permissible across, or between, votes. These must form part of the adjustment budget.
- g) Virements are not permissible in relation to the revenue side of the budget.
- h) Virements towards personnel expenditure should not be permitted.
- i) Virements to or from the following items should not be permitted: entertainment, bulk purchases, debt impairment, interest charges, depreciation, grants to individuals, revenue foregone, insurance and VAT.
- j) Virements should not result in adding new projects to the capital budget.
- k) Virements of conditional funds to purposes outside of that specified in the relevant conditional grant framework must not be permitted unless written confirmation is received from the funder authorizing this
- l) There must be prudent limits on the amount of funds that may be moved between expenditure categories within a department/vote. Moves between different categories of expenditure to be limited to 5% of overall budget of the vote. Anything exceeding this 5% must be motivated to and authorized by the Municipal Manager.

10.4 OPERATING BUDGET VIREMENTS

- a. Virements are not allowed to utilize special purpose budgetary allocations, adopted by Council as such and to which specific Council recommendations apply (e.g. budget strategy for growth in repairs and maintenance provisions) and which result from specific resolutions adopted when adopting the budget, as virement sources.
- b. Sound motivations should be provided for all virements, as provided for on in the virement documentation.
- c. Specific virement limitations:

d. Salaries, Wages and Allowances:

- a) Virements within this category are allowed. No virements towards this category are allowed, including the remuneration of councillors

a. General Expenditure and Repairs and Maintenance.

- b) Virements to and from cost elements within these categories are allowed.

a. Internally Funded Projects

- b. When virements are made between internally funded projects, all conditions under Clause a & b above should be met, as well as the following –

- c. Virements between existing projects approved by council, within the same directorate are permitted, with the authorization of the head of the directorate

- o Motivations for virements between projects should clearly state the reason for the saving within the giving project, as well as the reason for the additional amount required.

Should new projects be added or funds re-allocated across departments, but the total allocation for projects stays the same, this adjustment will require the approval of the Executive Mayor. Should the total allocation to the projects increase, this amounts to an adjustment budget, which needs to be approved by Council.

10.5. CAPITAL BUDGET VIREMENTS

- a) Only virements which relate to projects already approved as part of the annual or adjustments budgets, will be permitted
- b) No virements of which the effect will be to add “new” projects onto the Capital Budget will be allowed, this constitutes a budget adjustment
- c) Virements may cause an increase to individual projects total cost, but not an increase to the entire capital budget
- d) Virements must be between projects of similar funding sources (e.g. Municipal Infrastructure Grant),

- e) Implementation of the project from which the virement is made may not be prejudiced (i.e must not hinder completion of the project)
- f) Motivations for virements should clearly state the reason for the saving within the "giving" project, as well as the reason for the additional amount required in the receiving project
- g) Virements to capital projects must be approved by the Executive Mayor
- h) Virements within the different classes of capital items such as furniture, computers, vehicles etc are permitted with the authority of the head of the directorate
- i) No virements, which will increase the initial amount approved for capital with regard to furniture, computers vehicles etc will be allowed, this constitutes an adjustment budget

11. PROCESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- a. Accountability to ensure that virement application forms are completed in accordance with Council's virement policy and are not in conflict with the directorate's strategic objectives rest with the head of the relevant directorate.
- b. Virement forms must be authorized by the relevant Head of Department or his/her delegated official and forward to the Budget Office for effecting
- c. All virements approved and processed will be reported for information to the Executive Mayor on a quarterly basis

12. ADJUSTMENTS BUDGET

An adjustment budget:

- a) must adjust the revenue expenditure estimates downwards if there is material under collection of revenue during the current year i.e. decreasing overall revenue
- b) May appropriate additional revenues that have become available over and above those anticipated in the annual budget but only to revise or accelerate spending programmes already budgeted for i.e. increasing overall revenue

- c) May, within a prescribed framework, authorize unforeseeable and unavoidable expenditure recommended by the Mayor of the municipality
- d) May authorize the utilization of projected savings in one vote towards spending under another vote
- e) May authorize the spending of funds that were unspent at the end of the past financial year where the under spending could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time to include projected rollovers when the annual budget for the current year was approved by the council
- f) May correct any errors in the annual budget and
- g) May provide for any other expenditure within a prescribed framework

An adjustment budget must be in a prescribed form

Only the Mayor may table an adjustments budget in the municipal council, but an

an adjustments budget in terms of subsection 28 2b to g of the MFMA 56 of 2003, may only be tabled within any prescribed limitations as to timing or frequency.

When an adjustments budget is tabled it must be accompanied by

- (a) An explanation how the adjustments budget affects the annual budget
- (b) A motivation of any material changes to the annual budget
- (c) An explanation of the impact of any increased spending on the annual budget and the annual budgets for the next two financial years
- (d) Any other supporting documentation that may be prescribed

Municipal tax and tariffs may not be increased during a financial year, except when required in terms of a financial recovery plan

The CFO shall ensure that the adjustment budget complies with the requirements of the National Treasury; reflects the budget priorities determined by the mayor; is aligned with the IDP, and complies with all budget related policies.

Adjustment budgets to be done annually after the midyear assessment in December and submitted to the next Council Meeting.

13. BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

13.1 Monitoring

- a) The accounting officer, with the assistance of the chief financial officer and other Directors are responsible for the implementation of the budget

- b) The Budget unit of Budget & Treasury, to produce a monthly report reflecting budgeted versus actuals figures at line item detail, at cost centre level, to assist Directors with the management of their budgets
- c) Directors are to assess any variances highlighted of 10% and above, and provide an explanation for the variance, as well as any proposed remedial measures
- d) Monthly spreadsheets detailing all virements per department to be distributed to all Directors, to ensure that the overall limit applicable to budget moves is not exceeded
- e) Monthly reports on actual versus budgeted cash flows on internally funded projects to be distributed by Expenditure Unit of Budget & Treasury to assist in monitoring project spending
- f) Directors or their delegated officials, to pay due diligence to account number allocations on all source documents, including project payment sheets and pink requisitions to ensure accurate cost allocation
- g) Directors or their delegated officials to ensure that expenditure is in line with the contract entered into with the original funder or in line with the original purpose of the allocation to an internally funded project
- h) Copies of contracts entered into with funders or allocation letters to be forwarded to BTO for creation of account number, verification of allocation, and audit purposes

13.2 Reporting

Monthly budget statements

- a) The accounting officer with the assistance of the chief financial officer must, not later than ten working days after the end of each calendar month, submit to the Executive mayor and Provincial and National Treasury a report in the prescribed format (section 71 of the MFMA), which includes Schedule C on the state of the municipality's budget for such calendar month, as well as on the state of the budget cumulatively for the financial year to date, as well

This report must reflect the following:

- i) actual revenues per source, compared with budgeted revenues;
- ii) actual expenses per vote, compared with budgeted expenses;
- iii) actual capital expenditure per vote, compared with budgeted expenses;
- iv) actual borrowings, compared with the borrowings envisaged to fund the capital budget;
- v) the amount of allocations received, compared with the budgeted amount;
- vi) actual expenses against allocations, but excluding expenses in respect of the equitable share;
- vii) explanations of any material variances between the actual revenues and expenses as indicated above and the projected revenues by source and expenses by vote as set out in the service delivery and budget implementation plan;

- viii) the remedial or corrective steps to be taken to ensure that the relevant projections remain within the approved or revised budget; and
- ix) projections of the revenues and expenses for the remainder of the financial year, together with an indication of how and where the original projections have been revised.

- b) The report to the National Treasury must be both in electronic format and in a signed written document.

Quarterly Reports

- a) The Executive mayor must submit to Council within thirty days of the end of each quarter a report on the implementation of the budget and the financial state of affairs of the municipality in terms of section 52d of the MFMA 56 of 2003.

Mid-year budget and performance assessment

- a) The Accounting officer must assess the budgetary performance of the municipality for the first half of the financial year, taking into account all the monthly budget reports for the first six months, the service delivery performance of the municipality as against the service delivery targets and performance indicators which were set in the service delivery and budget implementation plan.
- b) The Accounting officer must then submit a report on such assessment to the Executive Mayor, National and Provincial Treasury by 25 January each year
- c) The Accounting officer must in such report make recommendations as to whether an adjustments budget is necessary and recommend revised projections for revenue and expenditure to the extent that this may be necessary.

14. BUDGET STEERING COMMITTEE

In terms of regulation 4c(1) of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (Chapter 2) "the mayor of a municipality must establish a budget steering committee to provide technical assistance to the mayor in discharging the responsibilities set out in section 53 of the MFMA". These regulations became applicable to all municipalities and municipal entities on 1 July 2009.

Regulation 4(2) states that a budget steering committee must consist of the following persons:

- a) The councilor responsible for financial matters
- b) The municipal manager
- c) The chief financial officer

- d) The senior managers responsible for at least the three largest votes in the municipality
- e) The manager responsible for budgeting
- f) The manager responsible for planning; and
- g) Any technical experts on infrastructure

In light of the above, the budget steering committee for ADM was established as follows:

The chairman ship of the committee has been delegated by the Executive Mayor to the Portfolio Councillor for Finance.

Members include:

- a) The Municipal Manager
- b) The Chief Financial Officer
- c) All directors of all the departments
- d) The two managers responsible for budgeting
- e) The manager responsible for the IDP/PMS and SDBIP
- f) Chair persons of the four standing committees

All items with a budget connotation will be forwarded to this committee for consideration after they been through the working group and the executive committee. The Chairperson of the BSC will then discuss these items with the Executive Mayor, providing guidance where necessary before the items proceed to the mayoral committee and finally to full council for approval. The committee is to recommend saving declarations and re-allocations of these savings to other internally funded projects to the Mayor for final approval.

15. CONCLUSION

The Chief Financial Officer must place on the municipality's official website the following:

- The annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents;
- All budget-related policies;
- The integrated development plan
- The annual report;
- All performance agreements;
- All service delivery agreements;
- All long-term borrowing contracts;

- All quarterly and mid-year reports submitted the Council on the implementation of the budget and the financial state of affairs of the municipality.

2.15 Municipal manager's quality certificate

I, Vuyo Mlokoti, Municipal Manager of Amathole District Municipality, hereby certify that the annual budget and supporting documentation have been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act and the regulations made under the Act, and that the annual budget and supporting documents are consistent with the Integrated Development Plan of the municipality.

Print Name _____

Municipal manager of Amathole District Municipality (DC12)

Signature _____

Date _____